



THE HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AT SUNY GENESEO

INTRODUCTION

It is time for the Department of Political Science and International Relations to reflect back on almost fifty years, to a time at which SUNY-Geneseo began to change from an institution of higher education centered primarily on training Kindergarten through 12th grade teachers to a liberal arts college. As part of this change, Geneseo began to offer a political science major. Initially, the political science major was housed in a Social Studies Department; it was then placed within a Department of Economics and Political Science, an arrangement that lasted only one year and ultimately produced separate departments of Economics and Political Science. In 2003, The Department of Political Science was renamed The Department of Political Science and International Relations, acknowledging the tremendous growth in the number of students majoring in international relations, as well as the simple fact that the department had been assigned or claimed (some disputes as to which) responsibility for managing that major.

The narrative presented here relies upon interviews with former and current Professors of political science or international relations, former and current students, a review of SUNY-Geneseo's College bulletins dating back to 1947, archival research in the college's communications center, various records kept in the Political Science Department, and the *Oh-Ha-Dai* (a student year book that ceased publication in 2000), and *SUNY Geneseo : from Normal School to Public Ivy, 1871-2007* (Wayne Mahood, Frederick Bright, Judith Bushnell, Paul Hepler, James McNally).

The changes experienced by the Political Science Department mirror changes in SUNY-Geneseo's mission, the aspirations of the many students who applied to and were admitted to Geneseo, the State of New York's fiscal situation and its support for public higher education, the adoption of the international relations major, and changes in the Discipline of Political Science. This project began during the fall of 2011, initiated by myself, Jeff Koch, and Elizabeth Barber '12, a recently graduated Geneseo student who majored in English and international relations. Elizabeth conducted all inter-



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views, and jointly we reviewed a variety sources and share authorship of this narrative. The document was formatted by Joanna Duell '13, an education and mathematics major.

This project was begun to allow others to see the changes that the Political Science Department and major underwent since its beginning, almost 50 years ago. During the past 50 years, approximately 2000 Geneseo students have graduated with a major in political science or international relations. Indeed, probably the most impressive accomplishment of the department has been the number of students who, after graduation, now lead productive, meaningful, and successful lives. Below we present personnel changes, curriculum changes, and narratives that document the recollections of faculty and students about their experiences with the Political Science Department at Geneseo. Through curriculum, resource, personnel, and physical location changes, the department's goals have remained the same: to provide students with the current body of knowledge as produced by political science and to hold them to a high academic standard while remaining accessible and supportive in their efforts to reach these standards.

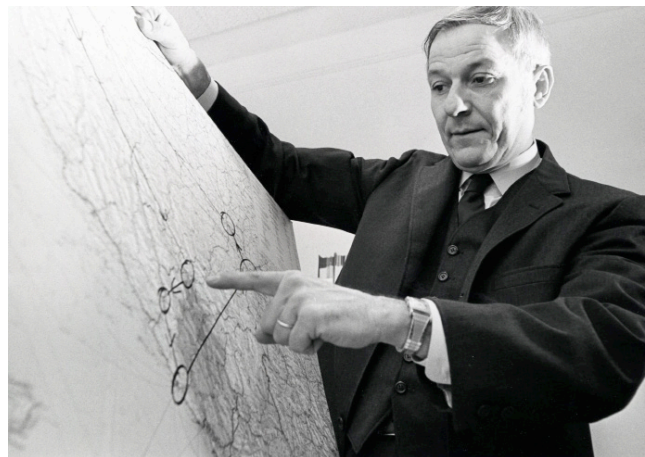
Geneseo awarded its first degree in Political Science January 1968 to Richard Simmons Kehoe of Rochester, New York. In May of 1968, six more New York residents graduated from Geneseo with a degree in Political Science: Cynthia Humphry Cugini (Williamsville), Donald Joseph Fuller (Rochester), John Aloysius Hayden III (Sayville), John George Stocker (New York City), Gregory Michael Talcott (Geneseo), and Peter Winter (Hewlett). In 1969 and 1970, approximately 8 individuals received degrees each year, but in 1971 the class size had increased to 24, and has remained strong ever since. In recent years, 100-120 students who majored in either political science or international relations received degrees.

CURRICULUM

Under Nelson Rockefeller and a robust national and New York economy, tremendous expansion at SUNY, and Geneseo, occurred in the 1960s. In 1962 SUNY Geneseo broadened its educational offerings by centering itself on the liberal arts, offerings degrees in the social sciences, including political science. The actual awarding of liberal arts degrees began in 1964.

In 1962, Geneseo's social studies major was eliminated, providing students with an opportunity to major in political science, history, and sociology-anthropology, all of which were administered under the Division of Social Studies.

During its first decade, the Political Science Department's curriculum was fairly protean, changing nearly each year. In 1962, the political science major was a



Dr. Edward Janosik

33-credit major, with five required courses: Government in the U.S. I and II; American politics; U.S. Foreign Policy or International Relations; and Modern Political Thought. The next year, the department reshaped the major, slimming it to 30 credits and reorganizing its required courses. Now, stu-



Dr. Virginia Kemp

dents were required to take two courses out of each of three groups: American politics; Comparative and international politics; and Political Theory.

In 1965, the political science major and political science faculty were placed in the Political Science and Economics Department. The marriage between political science and economics was brief, however, and in 1966 the college established separate Political Science and Economics departments. "It was felt that economics and political science were related but focused on other areas," said Dr. Edward Janosik, who arrived at Geneseo from the University of Pennsylvania in 1967 to serve as chair of the department.

Prior to 1962, Geneseo was a Normal School, focused on educating future teachers and librarians to work in a Kindergarten through 12th grade setting. Virginia Kemp and Henry Holland were the only political scientists, contributing to the social studies program for teachers and the social science major.

Dr. Kemp arrived at Geneseo in 1962, having received her Ph.D. from West Virginia University. Her primary focus was on comparative politics and international relations, but as one of two political scientists at Geneseo was forced to cover a wide range of areas. Dr. Holland, who arrived in 1959, received his Ph.D. from the University of Washington, taught at Pennsylvania State University prior to arriving at Geneseo, and served in the U.S. Army during the Korean War. Like Dr. Kemp, Professor Holland taught in many areas of political science.

Dr. Kemp eventually moved into administration, serving as Assistant Vice-Provost for Academic Affairs and interim vice president for academic affairs. She also served as chair of the Political Science Department.

Janosik was tasked with building up the department. A significant number of political science faculty were hired in the early 1970s, doubling the size of the department in a relatively short period of time. Some of the newly hired faculty included Alan Shank and Ken Deutsch, each of whom became tenured faculty. Alan Shank provided over 30 years of service; Ken Deutsch recently completed his 38th year.

Janosik's arrival at Geneseo coincided with significant changes to the political science curriculum. That year, the department abandoned its three required course groups and whittled the required courses down to one course,



Dr. Virginia Kemp

Government in the U.S. “It was not a rigid curriculum,” said Janosik. “We encouraged students to take courses in history and economics, but we left it up to the student,” he said.

From 1969 onward, however, the department gradually moved toward a more defined curriculum, increasingly placing limits on student choice. In 1969, the department added to the major two more required courses, Senior Seminar and Scope and Methods, and from 1970 to 1972 briefly returned to its three course-group curriculum. During that time, in 1971, the department also introduced the foreign language requirement through the 202 level (the fourth semester). Alternatively, a student could complete a sequence of courses in methodology, an unusual requirement for the time period. Although most undergraduate political science programs in the United States today have such a requirement, very few colleges had introduced such a requirement to their curriculum as early as 1970.

In 1972, the department replaced the three course-group curriculum with a new curriculum fairly similar to that of today, 2012. Now, in addition to the foreign language/methodology requirement, political science majors are required to take introductory courses in American politics, comparative politics, international relations, and political theory. Students must complete Modern Political Analysis, the equivalent of the “Scope and Methods” social science research methods course adopted in 1970. Students are also required to take two courses at the 200- or 300-level, as well as three 300-level courses in three of the four subdisciplines of political science: American politics, political theory, comparative politics, and international politics.

From 1970 to 1976, students were required to take a 300-level research seminar. The department offered the research seminar only until 1976, when budgetary limits and consequent personnel changes resulted in the elimination of the senior seminar requirement. In the 2012-2013 academic year, however, the political science major will again require students to complete a senior seminar.

Since the implementation of the 1972 curriculum, curricular changes have been minor. In 1984, the department dropped its Scope and Methods requirement, made political theory a required course, and required students to take two of the three introductory



Dr. Alan Shank



Dr. Kenneth Deutsch



Dr. Jeffrey Koch

courses (American politics, comparative politics, or international politics). In 1986, American politics, comparative politics, and international politics were all made required courses for political science majors, and in 1992 the Political Science Department developed its own statistics course, PLSC 251.

MINORS

Through the years, the Political Science Department has been responsible for offering courses that contributed the following minors, and in some cases developing and administering these minors: religious studies, legal studies, international relations, public administration, American studies, Latin American studies, Asian studies, Africana studies, Central and East European studies, conflict studies, environmental studies, and urban studies.

DEPARTMENT LIFE

As a high school student, in 1966, Jean Moreau, a 1971 graduate from Geneseo's political science department, told her guidance counselor that she planned to study politics in college and that she wanted to go to law school. At a time when women in politics were few and far between, her guidance counselor was anything but encouraging.

"She told me that women didn't study politics and that they definitely didn't go to law school," said Moreau. And so, at her guidance counselor's advice, Moreau reluctantly enrolled at Geneseo as a special education major.



Dr. Edward Janosik

But she did not stay away from politics for long. Freshman year, Moreau took a politics class with Janosik. She excelled, and midway through the semester Janosik stopped her on campus to tell her that that he felt she was in the wrong major and that she should instead be a political science major. If she switched her major, he would guarantee her a junior year abroad, he said. She switched that semester. "He basically saved my life," said Moreau.

Moreau became a political science major during a time at which women were profoundly unequal to men, both at Geneseo and nationwide. Indeed, at Geneseo, women, though academically treated as equal to men, were subject to a number of college regulations to which



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body reflected the status of women nationwide. After graduation, Moreau, who pursued a career in urban planning, was very much a pioneering woman in a man's world, where she often found herself in job situations where she was the only woman and in which that job had previously been held only by men.

But in the Geneseo political science department, where the gender ratio among students was fairly even, Moreau said she was never treated any differently from the male students. Instead, she said, she was absorbed into a small department where students and faculty were very close. "They [the faculty] just really cared for us and made us feel very special," said Moreau.

Indeed, alumni who were political science students during the late 1960s, 1970s, and early 1980s described a department in which students were on a first-name basis with their professors and where the relationship between faculty and students was, while still respectful, less professional, more friendly.

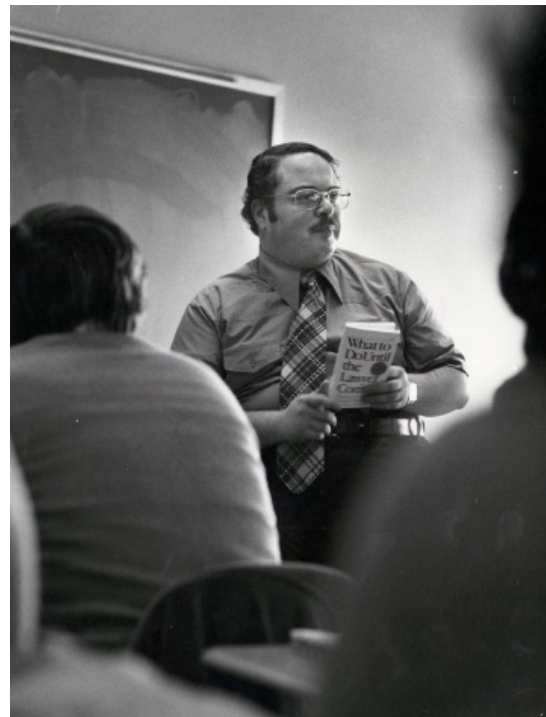
"It was a time of fraternity and camaraderie," said Robert Rude, a political science major who graduated in 1974 and served during his time at Geneseo as a student representative at faculty meetings, at which he said he always felt comfortable speaking his mind.

Faculty frequently took trips with their students. Most notably, each semester Janosik took between 15-20 students to Washington. There, he would show his students the city's monuments after dark—"the monuments are infinitely more

men were not. Women at Geneseo, for example, were required to be in the dorm at 11:00 on weekdays and 12:00 on weekends. Men could come and go as they liked.

Moreau said that she and other students would sit outside Jones, then an all-female dorm, after hours in protests of the women-only curfew and would hold demonstrations that loudly challenged the college's gender-based regulations. Moreau said that such restrictions were gradually eased but not entirely abolished during her time at Geneseo.

In many ways, Geneseo's restrictions on its female student



Dr. Kenneth Deutsch

impressive and evocative at night,” he said—and introduce them to “high-placed people” in the U.S. government. During one such trip, his students met Gerald Ford, then minority speaker of the house; during another, they met Judge Scalia. Less frequently, Janosik took smaller groups of students to Montreal, where they could see “how a parliamentary system worked,” he said.

Once, in the early 1970s, Janosik asked Rude to drive his car down to D.C.—a standard shift Mercedes-Benz that he had to teach Rude to drive. “It was a different time, then,” said Rude.

Rude said that Janosik often invited Rude to bartend at faculty parties. Jeff Clarke, who attended Geneseo as an economics major and political science minor between 1979 and 1983, said that Janosik frequently invited students to cookouts at his home. Thomas Young’77 recalls that Ed Janosik had all prospective and declared political science majors to his patio for a barbecue the first week of classes. “It really broke the ice,” said Young.

Until 1982, the New York State drinking age was 18, and Geneseo had an on-campus bar, called The Hub, where students and faculty would often meet after class. “Out of every three or four classes, professors would take us to The Hub afterwards,” said Clarke.

“The faculty certainly weren’t peers, but we did feel open with them,” said Clarke.

Sometimes, students and faculty enjoyed beverages together at the Vital Spot, then a dark, smoky bar and, said Rude, “a virtual death trap from a fire standpoint.” It was also where the faculty occasionally took guest speakers. One evening, Rude was invited to join *New York Times* journalist Robert Semple, a visiting speaker, and Geneseo faculty at the Vital Spot. It was a night Rude never forgot. “This was right during the Vietnam war, so you can imagine the kinds of conversations we had,” said Rude. “It was an unbelievable evening.”

But if professors and students were overwhelmingly on good terms, the faculty members were at times less so with one another. At one point Professor Janosik moved to Washington, D.C. to manage the Washington Internship Program. What ensued was a law suit between Professor Janosik and Professor Kemp over who was the rightful chair of the department. We do not know how the legal suit was resolved, or why the administration could not simply exercise its authority to determine who would chair the department. “There has of course been dissension and disorder, as there is at any university,” said Dr. Deutsch, adding: “But we have clearly moved on from it.”

From left to right: Rick Winiewski, Jonathon Hefter, and Elissa Morganti. In the background, student judges from left to right: Ellen Maxson, Annette Girmus, Kelly Knak.

Poli Sci Contest Held

by Dr. Alan Shank
Political Science Dept.

Rick Winiewski, Jonathon Hefter, and Elissa Morganti were the winning team in a quiz contest conducted by the students of the Political Science Department Phi Sigma Alpha Honor Society. The three-person team successfully answered a wide range of questions on American politics, history, geography, and international affairs.

Annette Girmus (Class of 1990), President of the Honor Society, helped to receive a grant for the program and coordinated preparation of more than 90 questions to five different student teams. The questions directed to the teams by Professors Alan Shank and Robert Goeckel of Political Science and Mike Morgan, News Director of radio station WYSL. WYSL will play the tape of the contest in the near future.

At the national level, the early 1970s were also some of the most politically volatile years in recent national memory. The Watergate scandal broke in 1972, and opposition to the Vietnam War, after the 1968 My Lai massacre and the 1970 Kent State shootings, was at its height.

Geneseo was not, however, a particularly politically active campus and was largely absent from the sit-ins and protests that dotted many American college campuses during the 1970s.

“We’re not a protest-oriented institution, compared to other schools,” said Dr. Deutsch.

But Moreau, whose freshman year coincided with the first year of the draft, remembers the Geneseo political climate somewhat differently. Besides the demonstrations and sit-ins challenging women’s inequality on campus, Moreau said that protests against U.S. involvement were frequent occurrences at Geneseo.

“There were plenty of demonstrations on campus, but nothing that got unruly” she said, adding: “and we all wore bell-bottomed pants, of course.”

So as much as these were years of friendliness between students and faculty, they were also years of contestation, years during which—in a Vietnam-war protest atmosphere that promoted challenging authority and achieving heightened accountability—the student body began to demand an increased role in college government. In response to those demands, the political science department began to include a student representative at department meetings.

The early 1980s, during which Clarke was a student at Geneseo, were in some ways just as rocky times as were the early 1970s. The economy had stagnated, and the country was in a severe recession, plagued by high inflation and unemployment.

Perhaps the most significant way in which Geneseo students were affected by the recession was in their choice of avenue after graduation, said Clarke. According to Clarke, many students took jobs that they would otherwise not have taken, hedging their bets in an unsteady climate in which jobs were hard to come by. Other students, like himself, sought to avoid the weak job market altogether, and immediately enrolled in graduate programs.

The 1990s were also economically difficult times, especially for the SUNY system. For the 1995-1996 school year, then New York governor George Pataki enacted a \$750 tuition increase and a \$200 million cut to the SUNY budget. Clare



Senior/Honors Dinner



Model U.N. Trip



Cusack, a political science graduate of 1996, was actively involved in protesting the budget cuts, an advocacy effort that, she said, led her “directly to a career in government.” According to Cusack, “The budget cuts would have doubled SUNY tuition. And that would have meant that people I know would literally have not been able to return the next year. I believed that public education should be accessible, that these smart, well-educated people were worth the investment.”

By the early 1990s, student-faculty relationships had changed significantly.

Kristin Graham Koehler, who graduated from Geneseo as a political science major in 1991, said that she does not remember any faculty-sponsored potluck dinners or pub-crawls from her time at Geneseo. Indeed, by the time Koehler arrived at Geneseo, Janosik, the architect of so many of the department’s free-wheeling social events, had retired, the drinking age had been raised to 21, and the campus bar had been converted into the alcohol-free “Knight Spot.”

“It was very professional,” said Koehler of the relationship between students and faculty in the early 1990s, adding that students rarely interacted with professors outside of the academic setting.

Still, the department remained small, and Peggy Cusack, also a 1991 political science graduate, said the department “felt like a family. You knew everybody.” Cusack said that the close relationships between Geneseo political science students were critical in transitioning from Geneseo to D.C., where she moved after graduation.

“You could get to know everyone [in the department],” said Cusack, adding: “That has helped me a lot in D.C. Like Geneseo, D.C. is in some ways a small town. I’ve stayed in touch with other Geneseo alums, and it’s been a really useful network.”

Originally, the Political Science Department was housed in Sturges Hall. In 1970, when the Geneseo elementary school was relocated to the Holcomb building, the department was relocated to Welles Hall, where it shared second floor office space with the philosophy and economics departments. After the completion of South Hall in the mid-1990s, the department was moved to the lower level of the Welles Building.

INTERNSHIPS

The Washington Semester Program was established in 1969 as a joint effort between SUNY Brockport, Geneseo, Cortland, and Fredonia. A Brockport professor was installed permanently in Washington to teach a course (still the arrangement), and each semester students were, just as they are now, sent to Washington to undertake politically oriented internships in the United States’ capital. The first year, Brockport sent eight students to Washington, and the other three participating schools sent four students each.

Tom Young, who graduated from Geneseo as a political science major in 1977, participated in the Washington Semester Program during the fall semester of 1976, interning

at the National Republican Congressional Committee and in Congressman Barber Conable's office. Young, who called the Washington program "a really tremendous experience," said that the internship program was critical in his decision to become a lawyer, and to return to D.C. the following year to attend law school.

According to Dr. Edward Janosik, "if the Washington program inaugurated anything, it was an end to doubt about the academic integrity of internships." Indeed, incorporating internships into the Geneseo curriculum was not an easy undertaking. To some Geneseo faculty, any departure from traditional learning undertaken in the classroom was jarring and unappealing. To them, "there was no such thing as learning off campus," said Janosik, adding: "that resistance had to be overcome."

And overcome it was. Given the success of the Washington program, the department began sending students to Albany and Rochester for internships. According to Janosik, the department tended to place an average of eight students per semester in Rochester internships.

One such student was Jean Moreau. In 1971, Shank asked Jean Moreau, the 1971 graduate from Geneseo's political science department, to serve as his "guinea pig" and to participate with other Geneseo students in Brockport's urban internship program in Rochester—a program that Shank had organized. Enrolling as a visiting student at Brockport, Moreau undertook an internship at the city-planning department of the city of Rochester. For Moreau, the experience was profoundly transformative and helped guide her to a successful career in urban planning.

"Geneseo is such a special place to me," said Moreau. "It gave me opportunities that friends who went to big-name schools just didn't have."

Jeff Clarke, the economics major and political science minor who graduated from Geneseo in 1983, also undertook internships during this time at Geneseo — experiences that, he said, were influential in his later career choices. As a second-semester freshman, Clarke interned at the Monroe Country Public Defender's Office. There, in what was then a "very rough part of Rochester," Clarke



Alumni at Career Night



Political Affairs Club Trip

was introduced to the inner workings of a justice system that handled mostly violent felons. One year later, Clarke interned at the New York State Assembly, a competitive internship for which Clarke underwent a lengthy application process.

“I was most formed outside of the classroom,” said Clarke, adding that although the department was encouraging of students taking on internships, it did not necessarily actively place students in internship positions.

“You had to be a self-starter,” said Clarke.

“The students of the 1980s were quite ambitious—they grasped at all kinds of opportunities,” said Dr. Robert Goeckel, adding that the students of the 1980s tended to be from modest backgrounds—often first-generation college students. These students, he said, regarded internships as a door-opener to political careers. “How did they get into politics? Because they did internships. Because they became someone’s protégé.” In early 1980s, the internship program was



Model U.N.

run by Judith Gentleman. From the mid-1980s until 2001, the internship program was administered by Professor Alan Shank. Under Dr. Shank’s direction the number of students undertaking internships increased, as did the variety of settings for these internships. From 2003 through 2005 the internship program was suspended due to staffing shortages, but was reinstated in 2005.

Dr. Goeckel said that interest in internships appears to have risen. Today’s students, sensitive to an uneasy economy, “have less of a sense that doors will open to them.” Contemporary internship participation, however, has become increasingly difficult to measure. Students are more and more likely to complete internships over the summer, oftentimes without receiving academic credit or pay, making it difficult to track the number of students who undertake internships each year.

In 2005, the Political Science Department introduced a formal internship system for students undertaking an internship in Upstate New York, establishing an internship coordinator and a three-credit internship course. Approximately 10 students complete an internship in Washington, D.C. each academic year, and another 15-20 students undertake an internship in the upstate New York area, and two or three students have enlisted in the Albany program for an internship during the spring semester.

THE STUDENT BODY

In the department’s early years, like most Geneseo students, political science majors tended to come from fairly modest backgrounds and had similarly humble goals for themselves.

“Students’ goals were very modest,” said Janosik. “It was a brand new college, and we were just feeling our way around to see what we could do to make Geneseo outstanding.”

Janosik said that he remembers one student who was accepted to Cornell law school

during his time at Geneseo. “We practically had a celebration for that,” said Janosik, who said that most students who pursued law degrees enrolled in the University of Buffalo.

Political science and international relations majors have over the past decade become increasingly rigorously selected, as have all Geneseo students. Today, it is not unusual to see students pursue graduate or law school study at Cornell, University of Michigan, Vanderbilt, Harvard, George Washington, University of Pennsylvania, Boston University, and many other prominent law school and graduate programs in the United States.



Model U.N.

STUDY ABROAD

In 1970, the college introduced the option to spend an academic year studying philosophy, political science, and economics at British universities, and the Political Science Department sent two students to the University of Kent.

One of those students was Jean Moreau, the 1972 graduate from Geneseo’s political science department. “It was one of the best years of my life,” said Moreau, who said that her junior-year experience at the university, where dormitories were co-ed and where male and female students were equal under college regulations, encouraged her to challenge women’s inequality at Geneseo when she returned for her senior year.

Altogether, however, study abroad opportunities for political science majors were, until the 1990s, scant.

Rude said that he had during his time at Geneseo the chance to spend a year abroad in Belgium, but that he did not take the opportunity because he was enrolled in a three-year accelerated program that left no time for a year abroad. Likewise, Clarke said that although he was vaguely aware of opportunities to spend time abroad, he did not participate in any such programs.

In the 1980s, students tended to be more interested in American politics than in international politics. “Study abroad was a hard sell,” said Goeckel. “The students were more insular, whereas students today are more cosmopolitan. It was missionary work to get students to open up their minds in that regard.”



1999

With the establishment of the I.R. major, in 1994, the student body dramatically changed, introducing to the department internationally oriented students for whom study abroad experiences are a priority.

In recent years, nearly every inter-

national relations major has participated in a study-abroad program during his or her time at Geneseo, and probably 30% to 40% of the political science majors complete a course or semester outside the United States. In some cases, students take a course taught by a Geneseo Professor in a foreign country. Dr. Goeckel, for example, has taught History and Politics of Russia in Moscow every other year since 2004. In other cases, students spend an entire semester abroad. And while students still visit European countries such as Germany, France, and England, students are just as likely to spend their study abroad experiences in Ghana, South Africa, Chile, South Korea, Kenya, Vietnam, Turkey, Egypt, or Nicaragua.

In 2006 Geneseo implemented a dual-degree program in international relations with Universidad de las Americas in Puebla, Mexico. This program allows students from the United States or Mexico to attain a degree from both Geneseo and Universidad de las Americas. This program has brought several Mexican students to Geneseo, and sent several American students to Puebla, Mexico.

In addition to numerous students venturing abroad to gain international experience, a number of Geneseo faculty have received Fulbright Scholar awards, including Ken Deutsch, Robert Goeckel, and Jeff Koch. During the 2006-2007 academic year the department hosted Qiu Hua-fei of Jiao Tong University, Shanghai, China. Professor Qiu taught courses on Chinese politics, as well as East Asian international affairs.



Qiu Hua-fei

STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

The department has sponsored, and supported with faculty time and funds, several student organizations whose activities relate to politics, especially in the area of international relations. The oldest of these student organizations is the International Relations Club, whose existence dates back to at least the 1950s. Eventually, a Political Affairs Club was established, and in the 1980s a Model U.N. Club and a Legal Affairs Club were also formed.

Instrumental in the birth and growth of the Model U.N. Club was the arrival of Professor Robert Goeckel in 1982. Prior to Dr. Goeckel's arrival, Geneseo did not participate in Model U.N. Club activities. With Bob Goeckel's instigation, Geneseo students began participating in the European Union, a simulation that alternates between Europe and upstate N.Y. as their meeting place. Today, the Model U.N. Club is one of the most robust clubs at Geneseo. The club participates in three to five Model U.N. simulations a year; many students have won awards, and the club has received recognition from Geneseo's president for its activities.

The Political Affairs Club is a nonpartisan club that meets weekly to discuss contemporary political events, issues, and personalities. In recent years the club has made annual trips to Washington, D.C. to meet with Geneseo political science alumni at a variety of government, political, and private entities to discuss what these entities do, to learn about the alumni's career, and to receive career advice. In the 1970s and 1980s, the club was often advised by Dr. Ed Janosik, who accompanied the club on trips to Washington, Albany, and Ottawa. In recent years Dr. Koch has advised the club, and accompanied students to Washington, D.C.

The student organizations have provided a variety of benefits to students. The activities themselves are academic in their orientation; thus, students in Model U.N. learn about the U.N., various countries in the world, international relations, and current international political issues. Second, students develop leadership skills; the organizations are essentially student-run; faculty advise and step in if necessary. Third, the clubs' activities provide an opportunity for closer interaction between faculty and staff. Some students are able to see "faculty" as "people just like anyone else" (Jean Moreau). Faculty, as well, are able to develop a better relationship with students. Jenn Frechette Spears recalls "I was in the Model U.N. club. Freshman year, we went to Luxembourg, also Harvard, and other places. It was really exciting. I'd never been outside the country before – maybe to Canada. It was a really fun experience...there were maybe 10-15 of us...we had to pay for our plane tickets but I think the rest was set up by the college."

In 2001, when Grace arrived at Geneseo, the International Relations Club was "somewhat moribund," said Grace. But in Spring 2001, Karrie-Ann Denniston, a senior international relations major, changed that. "She marched into my office and said will you be the advisor?" said Grace. "And I said, 'Ok.



Geneseo International Relations Organization





What do I have to do?”

That spring, the I.R. Club organized at Geneseo a large conference on globalization, and Grace invited friends from the World Bank to speak. After the conference, “all of a sudden students were interested in the I.R. Club,” said Grace. “It’s been pretty active ever since.”

The Model United Nations Club was established at Geneseo in 1986 partly due to the efforts of one student, communications major Elaine Clarke, who had participated in Model U.N. in high school. That year, a group of students competed in Harvard National Model United Nations, riding in a bus chartered by Brockport. The group took home an award, and by the next year they were an official club.

“From the first day they’ve just been a powerhouse,” said Grace. Indeed, today, the Model U.N. club is the largest club supported by the department; in recent years its membership has



Model U.N.

membership has ranged from 40 to 70 students. But the growth of Model U.N. has charted the decline of Model European Union (E.U.), which pre-dates the Model U.N.

“The Model E.U. was pretty institutionalized when I started,” said Grace, adding that the club has since declined in popularity among students. That the conference holds meeting every other year in Europe “creates a financial burden for students,” and also complicates securing a faculty advisor to accompany the group overseas. The Model U.N. offered a financially attractive alternative to the expense of the Model E.U.—for just a fraction of the expense of flying a few students to Europe, the college could send more students to Boston, Washington D.C., Montreal, and New Haven; in recent years, students have participated in Model U.N. exercises at Georgetown, Harvard, McGill, and Yale. The club is very healthy, frequently attracting a large number of students, and routinely sends delegations of 16 to 20 students.

The source of funding for the club has changed as well. Initially, when Geneseo was sending one delegation to a Model U.N. conference per year, all financial support came from student activity fees and New York State funds directed to the Political Science Department. At a time when student interest in Model



U.N. exercises was increasing, state support was dwindling. From 2008 to 2010 the proportion of the department's budget provided by the state was reduced by 36%. Fortunately, alumni willingness to direct contributions to the department has allowed for continued, in fact expanded, student participation in Model U.N. activities.



Senior/Honors Dinner

DEPARTMENT AWARDS AND HONORS

The Political Science and International Relations Department established several awards—and a modest monetary gift—to provide recognition to students who demonstrated academic excellence, leadership qualities, and community service. In the 1980s Alan Shank organized an April dinner to announce its awardees. At this dinner, students are also admitted to Pi Sigma Alpha (the national honors society for political science majors), and Sigma Iota Rho (the national honors society for international relations majors). During the 1990s the students' parents, siblings, and others were invited to this event. But as the number of political science and international relations majors increased, the event became too unwieldy, and only students were invited.

In 1977, the department established the award for **Outstanding Senior in Political Science**, the first award established. Since 1977, this award was given a student who demonstrated outstanding accomplishments



G.R.E.A.T. Day

in the classroom in conjunction with service to the Political Science Department or College. For many years only one student received the award. When the number of political science majors increased during the late 1990s, rising from approximately 130 to over 200, the department frequently recognized two graduating seniors. In 1998, an equivalent award was established for international relations majors. Initially, one student was the recipient of this award, but as the number of international rela-

tions majors increased above 200, there have been many occasions when two students shared the award for **Outstanding Senior in International Relations**.

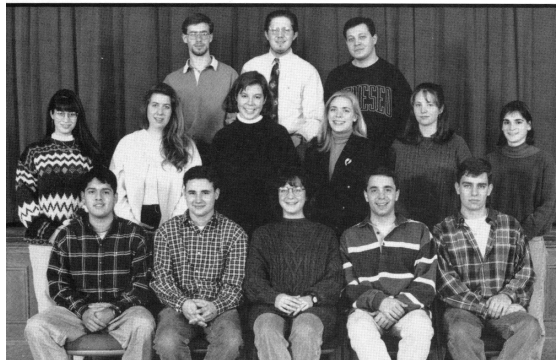
The **Edward J. Janosik Leadership Award** was established in 1985. Janosik said that he founded the award to recognize students who had demonstrated a commitment to “building a life of the department,” even if it had “cost them a little bit in their grades.” The award took his name shortly after his retirement. In the 2004-2005 period, Geneseo’s office of College Advancement began a campaign to create an endowment for the award, and Janosik agreed to match the contribution of each alumnus. By 2007, the endowment reached its goal of \$15,000, consistently providing a small monetary award for students who had demonstrated exceptional leadership qualities by providing significant service to the Political Science Department and the Geneseo college community.

Originally, the “Internship Award,” initiated by Alan Shank, was called the “Richard Wesley Award” after Judge Richard Wesley, a judge in the Federal Circuit Court who had previously run a Geneseo law office and who had aided many Geneseo students while an attorney. In more recent years the award has simply been called **The Award for Outstanding Internship**. The award, established in 1986, is given to the student who performed outstandingly at an internship in the Upstate New York area.

The first issue of *The Political Realm*, the department’s journal, was published in the 1991-1992 academic year. The journal, pioneered by Alan Shank and Michael Cairo ’92, was established to recognize outstanding student work that the faculty would nominate for inclusion and that Geneseo student members of Pi Sigma Alpha (the national honors for political science majors) would, in consultation with a faculty advisor, review for selection.

The journal has been a tremendous success, providing students with an opportunity to list on their vita that they had produced a paper that faculty and fellow students considered of high merit. Additionally, students who participate in the selection of papers gain an understanding of some of the challenges of the publishing world, and the process of peer review. After selecting a paper, faculty and students occasionally work together to “polish” the paper in hopes of increasing the chance of acceptance, and thereby form a closer relationship. As the available technologies for word processing and cover design have moved forward, the journal itself has taken on a more professional, sharper appearance. In re-

Model United Nations



cent years the department has commissioned a Geneseo art student to develop covers for the journal, giving the journal a more dramatic, artistic appearance.

The recipients for all awards are decided by the political science faculty, occasionally in consultation with faculty from departments that may also know a student under active consideration. Political science faculty meetings to decide on awardees are occasionally fractious, as professors review the credentials and accomplishments of many outstanding students, regretting that they cannot provide recognition to as many students as they would prefer.

In 1996, the department established the honors designation for political science majors. In order for a student to graduate with honors in political science, the student must, by the conclusion of their junior year, hold an overall GPA of 3.20, a 3.5 in political science, complete at least one 300-level course (out of 7 political science courses), and complete a thesis under the supervision of a Geneseo faculty member. In 2004, students majoring in international relations were extended the same opportunity. Students must also make an oral presentation of their honors thesis. Initially, political science majors made this presentation to faculty at the end of the Spring Semester. In 2008, when the college created GREAT Day (a time for all Geneseo students to make presentations), political science and international relations majors made their presentations as part of this event. Approximately 10 students complete an Honors Thesis each year, and nearly all students consider the thesis writing experience valuable, and one they remember long past their time at Geneseo.

In 1997, the Geneseo college community lost a dear professor when Foreign Language Professor Rose Bachem Alent passed away. Professor Alent was known for her colorful personality and deep caring for her students and colleagues. She frequently treated students to cookies and juice at her house, and sent newly promoted junior professors warm cards of congratulations. Upon her passing, the Department of Political Science and International Relations established the **Rose Bachem Alent Award** for an outstanding student who majored in both a foreign language and international relations.

As is well known, many political science majors intend to pursue a career in the legal field following graduation from Geneseo. In the late 1990s, Professor Kenneth Deutsch, working with the Geneseo college advancement office, began contacting Geneseo alumni with successful careers in law who might be willing to help endow an award for an outstanding Geneseo student who plans to enroll in law school immediately following graduation, titled the **Alumni Senior Award in Legal Studies**. By 2004 the award had received enough funds to become endowed, guaranteeing a check for \$1000.00 to be used for law school tuition to the recipient.

The **Jesse Rodgers Award** is named after a Geneseo student who majored in political science and English who died in a fire on campus in 1999. The award, shared by the English and Political Science Departments, is given to an outstanding junior who has engaged in



philanthropic activities at Geneseo.

The **Ambassador Apartments Award** is funded by Ambassador Apartments in Geneseo. This award is given to an outstanding student with junior standing majoring in international relations.

The names of all award recipients are listed on plaques mounted on the walls in the political science office area. Following is a list of all award recipients:

***Outstanding Senior in
International Relations***

1998 Sanjeev Barnabas
1999 Jessica Bernatz
2000 Jennifer Paluch
2001 Karrie Deniston
2002 Erin Conklin
Peter Johnson
2003 Ellen Fishbein
2004 Erin Garlock
2005 Courtney Kraus
William McGuire
2006 Kelly McCarthy
Meaghan McCann
2007 Sean Cogliardi
Caitlin Morrison
2008 Kseniya Popov
Ari Renoni
2009 David Murphy
Chad Salitan
2010 John Morrissey
Mark Simeone
2011 Will Labate Beth Semel
2012 Elizabeth Barber
Audrey Stevens

Outstanding Public Service Internship

1986 Michael K. Khoury
1987 David Russell
1988 Mark Cronin
Trevelyan Girard
1989 Stephen Davis
1990 Laura Freedell
1991 Natalie Bauer
Kristin Graham
1992 Jacqueline Dycke
Elizabeth Holohan
1993 Robert Beam
1994 Molly Peterson
Lisa Ferro
John McManus
1995 Tracie Lopardi
1996 Cathleen Tobin

1997 Christine Rioux
Glenda Weaver
1998 William Nolan
Danielle Simmons
1999 William Starr
Nicole Wilner
2000 Erik Walsh
Lynley Thompson
2001 Andrew Conroy
2002 Linda Aanonsen
Athena Pappas
2003 Caleb Harte
Morgan Putnam
2004 Schiller Joseph
Kathleen O'Neil
2005 Anna Gustafson
Courtney Kraus
2006 Laura Poplewski
2007 Alana Carr
2008 Sean Atwood
2009 Brittany Nasradinaj
2010 Justin Goodman
2011 Rosamond Doran
2012 James Muller

Outstanding Senior in Political Science

1977 Michele Giusiana
Thomas P. Young
1978 Karen Smith
1979 Barbara La Verdi
Timothy Mattison
1980 Cindy Siegel
1981 Thomas Brillbeck
1982 Deborah Christoff
Paul McGrath
1983 Annette M. Harding
1984 Stephen F. Melore
Judy A. Zack
1985 William J. Heart
1986 Jason C. Wohlford
1987 Julianne Adams
1988 Sean Ferrill
Sara Lester

1989 Paul Cornish
Jeremy Cox
1990 Annette Girmus
1991 Todd Cole
Kelly Krak
Ellen Maxson
1992 Michael Cairo
Pierce McManus
1993 Veronica Craig
1994 Anneke Radin
Candice Mathew
Mary Beth Donnelly
1995 Susan Sablinski
Brian Skretny
Heather Wright
1996 Mary Cusick
Andreana Sinigiani
1997 Chad Underwood
1998 Erin Baldwin
1999 Stephanie Fichter
Eric Goulet
2000 William Starr
2001 Alexis Henshaw
Luke Kelly
2002 Kevin LoVecchio
2003 Scott Buckhout
2004 David Knapp
2005 Courtney Abrams
Angelo Valente
2006 Ryan Callanan
Joshua Hedges
2007 Christopher Browne
2008 Marie Puccio
2009 Michael Bagel
Dean McGee
2010 Shanna Reulbach
2011 Janna Cisterino
Michael Arena
2012 Donna Hanrahan

Jo Kirk One World Scholarship

2000 Karrie Deniston
2001 Alex Hassid
2002 Erin Garlock

Alumni Senior Award in Legal Studies

2001 Gregory Lenti
2002 Christopher Swain
2003 Scott Buckhout
2004 David Knapp
Kara Noto
2005 Lacey Zoller

2006 Brian Hutchison
Christopher LaVigne
2007 Joseph Bargnesi
2008 Diana Snyder
2009 Michael Bagel
Dean McGee
2010 Benjamin Krolikowski
Shanna Reulbach
2011 Michael Arena
Shaun Tooker
2012 Johnson Lin

Rose Bachem Alent Award

1998 Camille Hottlet
1999 Sara Ray
2000 Kimberly Chupa
2001 Karina Jackson
2002 Bruno Bernardino
2003 Vanessa Shaldoian
2004 Lisa Gardinier
2005 Melissa George
2006 Elisabeth Garner
2007 Jennifer O'Meara
2008 Katie Freeman
2009 Lucie Coates
2010 Max Schulte
2011 Amanda McLaughlin
Justine Porter
2012 Heather Bristol

The Edward G. Janosik Leadership Award

1985 Julianne Adams
William J. Hart
Tracy Ann Heinzman
John C. McCaull
David B. Vickers
1986 Julianne Adams
Craig M. Arrighetti
Sara E. Lester
Penelope J. Pitillo
Scott A. Rumph
John Fisher
Phyllis Farrelly
Thomas Madison
Jill Swingruber
1988 Maureen Barwick
Elaine Clark
Jill Swingruber
1989 Todd Cole
Annette Girmus
Carlos Millan
Elissa Morganti

1990 James Ward
 Elissa Morganti
 Matthew Stanton
 Kelly Krak
 Pierce McManus
 1991 Michael Bastian
 Charles Deweese
 Michelle Gwozdo
 Elizabeth O'Connor
 Alexander Ott
 Kenneth Slentz
 1992 Daniel Draper
 Gregory Everdyke
 Heather Watkins
 Robert Zysk
 1993 Jonathan Hefter
 Scott Marchant
 Candice Mathew
 Altha McDermott
 1994 Robert Zysk
 Susan Sablinski
 Andrea Myers
 Brian Jerose
 Beth Localio
 1995 Pamela Castellani
 Mary Cusick
 Paul Prestia
 1996 Theresa Lloyd
 Aimee Stenzel
 Michael Torres
 1997 Erin Baldwin
 Christopher Obstarczyk
 Jennifer Scrafford
 Andrew Zakrocki
 1998 Stephanie Fichter
 1999 Joshua Harris Brinn Rice
 2000 Jennifer Paluch
 2001 Erik Goergen
 Brinn Rice
 Christopher Swain
 2002 Anna Borshchevskaya
 Kevin LoVecchio
 2003 Erin Garlock
 Schiller Joseph
 2004 Sean Gavin
 Joshua Hyman
 2005 Philip Perrin
 Christopher Lavigne
 2006 Xiao Chen
 Marie Puccio
 2007 Neil Campbell
 Sara Gordon

Stephanie Remick
 Andrew Sewnauth
 2008 Michael Case
 Dean McGee
 Fiona Murray
 Brendan Quinn
 2009 Donald Walters
 2010 Curtis Biederbeck
 Nicholas Kaasik
 William Labate
 Robert Rasmussen
 2011 Elizabeth Barber
 Maggie Fogg
 Shaun Tooker
 2012 Claire Bould
 Eric Gomez
 Julie Williams

Jesse Rodgers Award

2002 Christopher Swain
 2006 Jessica Premo
 2008 Chad Salitan
 2010 Julia Toce
 2012 Skye Wilson

Ambassador Apartments Award

1999 Michael McGee
 2000 Scott Sweeney
 2001 Alice Chin Valeria Becker
 2003 Erin Garlock
 2005 Kelly McCarthy
 2006 Amanda Gitomer
 2007 Marie Puccio
 2008 David Murphy
 2009 Mark Simeone
 2010 Ellyn Jameson
 2011 Vanessa Amaral
 2012 Katie Becker

THE ADDITION OF THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS MAJOR

The international relations program was initiated as a 24-credit hour minor, growing out of a 1986 committee to internationalize Geneseo.

In (circa) 1993, two political science students, Mary Cusick and Bronwyn Irwin, asked the Geneseo administration to establish the international relations major. In 1996 and 1997, Ms. Cusick and Ms. Irwin, were, respectively, the first two students to graduate from Geneseo with a degree in international relations.

The decision to establish the international relations major was not without controversy. The college offered no immediate additional resources to the department to establish and run a second major, the establishment of which it encouraged, and, according to Professor Ed Drachman, some faculty felt that “it was not a good idea to undertake a program without a guarantee of sufficient resources.”

But other professors, including Drachman, were enthusiastic. “I thought it was a very good idea and long overdue,” said Drachman, who has a PhD in international relations. “I was cognizant of the resource issue, but my thinking was to wait and see what happens—I expected that the resources would eventually come, but that it was not the time for that battle yet.”

The international relations major was established as an interdisciplinary program, funded by the Political Science Department but jointly administered by all the departments who participated in the program: anthropology, economics, foreign language, geography, history, management, sociology, and, of course, political science. Each department appointed a representative to an administrative committee, and these representatives met regularly as an interdisciplinary department to plan and shape the new major.

Eventually, the joint decision-making model became too cumbersome, and the Political Science Department, while continuing to consult with the major’s participating departments, assumed principle administration of the program. Drachman said that, initially, the Political Science Department feared that the other departments—like history, sociology, and geography—would withdraw entirely from the major once they were no longer immediately involved in its planning and execution. But such departments remain involved.

The Geneseo international relations major was largely modeled on Tufts University’s international relations major. “We weren’t looking to reinvent the wheel,” said Drachman, who researched other colleges’ and universities’ international relations majors before deciding that the Tuft’s program best matched the shape and scope of his vision for Geneseo’s IR major.

Like the Tuft’s international relations major, Geneseo’s current international relations program is subdivided into tracks: Developing World, European Systems, War and



Dr. Edward Drachman



2009

Peace, and Global Political Economy. At its founding, the major did not have a Developing World Track—instead, students could pursue Latin American Systems or East Asian Systems tracks, both of which were developed out of preexisting minors. In 2003, the Latin American Systems and East Asian Systems tracks were subsumed into a newly created Developing World track. Given that students could also minor in Latin American studies or East Asian studies, Grace said that the two regional tracks were found to be “somewhat duplicative.”

There was also a sense, said Goeckel, that the Latin American Systems or East Asian Systems tracks did not share the same scope and goals of the other IR tracks.

“We needed to tighten up the major—to create symmetry between the tracks,” said Goeckel. To Goeckel, the culture courses included in the two regional tracks were, “while interesting, non-essential” to an IR degree. He also found it contrary to the goals of the IR major that a student could fulfill most of the major requirements through language courses—which the current IR major requires only through the 202 level—at the expense of taking classes in international relations, political science, or other, related disciplines.

Goeckel said that, even in the absence of a specific Latin American Systems or East Asian Systems track, students can still create a regional specialization in either of the two areas by selecting courses in either of the two regions from the Developing World track offerings, and can still minor in the two regional specializations. Grace also said the Developing

World track accommodates students who prefer to create “a more global perspective” by choosing courses in a wide range of regions. Since 2000, the Developing World track has been the fastest growing of the four tracks.

Recent years have introduced new hiccups in the major’s “track” layout. Countries once included in the Developing World – such as South Korea and Japan – have since graduated from the category. Additionally, Grace said that the department is “cognizant that the next full-time hire should be an individual with a specializa-



Dr. Robert Goeckel

tion in East Asia.”

The European Systems track is also somewhat troubled. Many Europeanist faculty in the History Department have in the last five years moved to other colleges or retired and have been replaced by non-Europeanist scholars, complicating students’ ability to complete the track, said Goeckel.

“The European track has always been a problem,” said Goeckel.

“The number-one waiver I sign is for European Systems,” said Grace, who said that the department has considered reshaping the European Systems track into an Advanced Industrialist Economies track, which would also create space to study countries like Japan and South Korea.

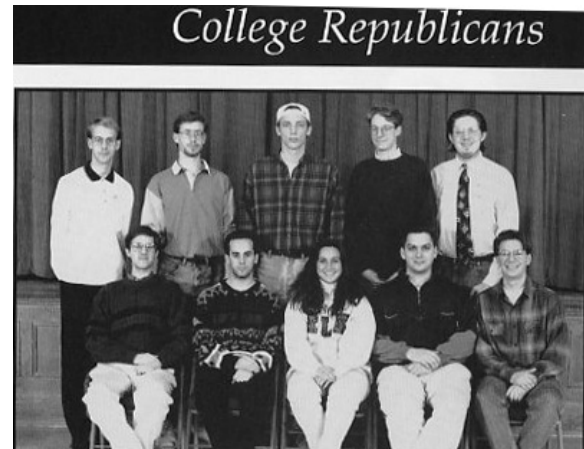
From 1998 to 2003, IR majors could select their capstone course from four courses: global social change, offered by the Sociology Department; political geography offered by the Geography Department; and political theory and international organizations, both offered by the Political Science Department. But the Political Science Department eventually found it cumbersome to coordinate the capstone courses offered by other departments.

“It was a headache for the coordinator,” said Goeckel.

In 2003, the department reshaped its introduction to global issues course, a 100-level requirement, into a senior capstone course, rounding out the major. That same year, in 2003, the Department of Political Science was renamed the Department of Political Science and International Relations.

Despite tremendous growth and development, the IR department remains understaffed.

“There’s no reason we shouldn’t be one of the top IR programs in the country. We’re just three or four faculty members short of that,” said Grace.



DEPARTMENT LOCATION

Originally, the Political Science Department was housed in Sturges Hall. In 1970, the department was relocated to Welles Hall, where it shared the second floor office space with the philosophy and economics departments. In the mid-1990s the department moved to the basement of the Welles Building—where it is currently located—which had previously housed dressing rooms and small practice spaces, and served as storage for theater and dance costumes.



Welles Hall

NUMBER OF MAJORS

The number of political science majors held at less than 100 from the 1970s through the mid-1980s. In the early 1990s, the number of political science majors exceeded 100, but then receded. The decline in political science majors in 1990s was part of a (brief) national decline in political science majors, as well as a result of the introduction of the international relations major. Many students who might have majored in political science chose instead to major in international relations. The international relations major was absorbing students from a variety of majors at Geneseo, and bringing more students into political science courses, especially those in the comparative politics and international relations fields.



By 2000, the number of political science and international relations majors reached 117 and 63, respectively. At the dawn of the new millennium, political science faculty were surprised by the number of students they now advised and taught, but more rapid growth was around the corner. In 2010 there were approximately 442 political science and international relations majors, making the department the fifth largest on campus.

DEPARTMENT FACULTY

The growth in majors resulted in an increase in the size of department faculty. In the early 1990s, Geneseo's Political Science Department consisted of five full-time faculty members, by 2000 the department had expanded to seven, and by 2009 had eight full-time faculty. Unfortunately, the rate of growth for new faculty was not proportionate to the increase in political science and international relations majors.



1994

Following is a listing of political science faculty as listed in the Geneseo's *College Bulletin*. The bulletin was published every two years until 2008, when the college began publishing an on-line copy of the bulletin, resulting in yearly, or maybe even monthly, updates. As a result, the listing of a faculty member's name with a particular time period does not always match up because the faculty member began teaching one or two years before a new bulletin was published, or the faculty member left Geneseo one or two years before the publication of the next bulletin. In some cases it appears that pains were taken to make sure part-time and adjunct faculty were listed, but at other times, for whatever reason, part-time or adjunct faculty were not listed. A historian by training, the *Geneseo College Bulletin* lists Martin L. Fausold as a member of the Political Science Department from 1962 to 1968.

- 1962-63**
Virginia Kemp, *Assistant Professor*
Henry M. Holland, *Assistant Professor*
Martin Fausold, *Professor*
- 1964-65**
Martin Fausold, *Professor*
Henry M. Holland, *Associate Professor*
Virginia Kemp, *Assistant Professor*
- 1965-66**
Virginia Kemp, *Assistant Professor*
Henry M. Holland, *Assistant Professor*
Martin Fausold, *Professor*
- 1966-67**
Virginia Kemp, *Assistant Professor*
Martin Fausold, *Professor*
- 1967-68**
Edward G. Janosik, *Professor & Chair*
Martin L. Fausold, *Professor*
Virginia Kemp, *Associate Professor*
Phillip E. Hassman, *Assistant Professor*
- 1968-69**
Edward G. Janosik, *Professor & Chair*
Robert E. Dowse, *Visiting Professor*
Phillip E. Hassman, *Assistant Professor*
Virginia M. Kemp, *Associate Professor*
Howard M. Rieger, *Instructor*
- 1969-70**
Edward G. Janosik, *Professor & Chair*
Frank M. Coleman; *Instructor*
Phillip E. Hassman, *Assistant Professor*
Clyde Ingle, *Assistant Professor*
Virginia Kemp, *Associate Professor*
Howard M. Rieger, *Assistant Professor*
- 1970-71**
Edward G. Janosik, *Professor & Chair*
Frank M. Coleman, *Instructor*
Phillip E. Hassman, *Assistant Professor*
Arthur T. Johnson, *Instructor*
Virginia Kemp, *Associate Professor*
Howard M. Rieger, *Assistant Professor*
- 1972-73**
Edward G. Janosik, *Professor & Chair*
Frank M. Coleman, *Assistant Professor*
Richard P. Farkas, *Instructor*
Neil J. George, *Instructor*
Richard N. Hale, *Instructor*
Phillip E. Hassman, *Assistant Professor*
Clyde R. Ingle, *Assistant Professor*
Virginia M. Kemp, *Associate Professor*
Alan Shank, *Associate Professor*
- 1973-74**
Richard P. Farkas, *Assistant Professor*
Richard N. Hale, *Instructor*
Clyde R. Ingle, *Assistant Professor*
Jeffrey A. James, *Instructor*
- Edward G. Janosik, *Professor*
Virginia M. Kemp, *Associate Professor*
Alan Shank, *Associate Professor*
William C. Vocke, *Instructor*
- 1974-76**
Alan Shank, *Associate Professor & Chair*
Charles A. Broh, *Assistant Professor*
Kenneth L. Deutsch, *Assistant Professor*
Richard N. Hale, *Instructor*
Jeffrey A. James, *Instructor*
Edward G. Janosik, *Professor*
Jay L. Kaplan, *Assistant Professor*
Virginia M. Kemp, *Associate Professor*
- 1976-78**
Virginia Kemp, *Associate Professor & Chair*
Kenneth L. Deutsch, *Assistant Professor*
Edward G. Janosik, *Professor*
Barbara R. Joshi, *Assistant Professor*
Frank R. Kemerer, *Instructor*
Alan Shank, *Associate Professor*
- 1978-80**
Virginia M. Kemp, *Associate Professor & Administrator in Charge;*
Kenneth L. Deutsch, *Associate Professor*
Glenn P. Hastedt, *Assistant Professor*
Edward G. Janosik, *Professor*
Barbara R. Joshi, *Assistant Professor*
Alan Shank, *Associate Professor*
- 1980-82**
Kenneth Deutsch, *Associate Professor & Chair*
Glenn P. Hastedt, *Assistant Professor*
Edward J. Janosik, *Professor*
Virginia M. Kemp, *Professor*
Alan Shank, *Professor*
- 1982-84**
Kenneth Deutsch, *Associate Professor & Chair*
Glenn P. Hastedt, *Assistant Professor*
Edward J. Janosik, *Professor*
Virginia M. Kemp, *Professor*
Alan Shank, *Professor*
- 1984-86**
Alan Shank, *Professor & Chair*
Virginia Kemp, *Professor*
Edward Janosik, *Professor*
Kenneth Deutsch, *Associate Professor*
Robert Goeckel, *Assistant Professor*
Judith Gentleman, *Assistant Professor*
- 1988-90**
Alan Shank, *Professor and Chair*
Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
Virginia Kemp, *Professor*
Robert Goeckel, *Assistant Professor*

- Judith Gentleman, *Assistant Professor*
 Samuel Hoff, *Assistant Professor*
- 1990-92**
 Alan Shank, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Virginia Kemp, *Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Assistant Professor*
 Jeffrey Koch, *Assistant Professor*
 Carlos Cunha, *Assistant Professor*
- 1992-94**
 Alan Shank, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Virginia Kemp, *Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Associate Professor*
 Jeffrey Koch, *Assistant Professor*
 Carlos Cunha, *Assistant Professor*
- 1994-96**
 Alan Shank, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Alan Shank, *Professor*
 Edward Drachman, *Associate Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Associate Professor*
 Edward Kannyo, *Associate Professor*
 Jeffrey Koch, *Assistant Professor*
- 98-2000**
 Alan Shank, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Edward Drachman, *Associate Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Associate Professor*
 Edward Kannyo, *Associate Professor*
 Jeffrey Koch, *Assistant Professor*
 Carol Stuart, *Assistant Professor*
- 2000-02**
 Alan Shank, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Edward Drachman, *Associate Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Associate Professor*
 Jeffrey Koch, *Associate Professor*
 Karla Cunningham, *Visiting Assistant Professor*
- 2002-04**
 Edward Drachman, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Professor*
 Jeffrey Koch, *Associate Professor*
 Karla Cunningham, *Assistant Professor*
 Jeremy Grace, *Instructor*
 Anthony Leavy, *Adjunct*
- 2004-06**
 Jeffrey Koch, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Professor*
 Edward Drachman, *Professor*
 Karla Cunningham, *Assistant Professor*
- Jeremy Grace, *Instructor*
 Robert Cook, *Adjunct*
 John Hollowell, *Adjunct*
- 2006-08**
 Jeffrey Koch, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Professor*
 Edward Drachman, *Professor*
 Karla Cunningham, *Assistant Professor*
 Jeremy Grace, *Instructor*
 Robert Cook, *Adjunct*,
 Phil Nicholas, *Visiting Assistant Professor*
- 2008-10**
 Jeffrey W. Koch, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Edward Drachman, *Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Professor*
 Victoria Farmer, *Assistant Professor*
 Jeremy Grace, *Instructor*
 Marilyn Klotz, *Assistant Professor*
 Rebecca Root, *Assistant Professor*
 Robert Lacey, *Visiting Professor*
- 2010-11**
 Jeffrey W. Koch, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Edward Drachman, *Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Professor*
 Victoria Farmer, *Assistant Professor*
 Jeremy Grace, *Instructor*
 Marilyn Klotz, *Assistant Professor*
- 2011-12**
 Jeffrey W. Koch, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Edward Drachman, *Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Professor*
 Victoria Farmer, *Assistant Professor*
 Jeremy Grace, *Instructor*
 Marilyn Klotz, *Assistant Professor*
 Changkuk Jung, *Visiting Assistant Professor*
- 2012-13**
 Jeffrey W. Koch, *Professor & Chair*
 Kenneth Deutsch, *Professor*
 Edward Drachman, *Professor*
 Robert Goeckel, *Professor*
 Victoria Farmer, *Assistant Professor*
 Jeremy Grace, *Instructor*
 Marilyn Klotz, *Assistant Professor*
 Changkuk Jung, *Visiting Assistant Professor*
 Kristin Wylie, *Visiting Assistant Professor*