

History of the Hamilton College Department of Government

Harmony Prosser '00 researched the first history of the Department in 2000. Max Currier '10 updated and greatly expanded the history in 2010. Clinton, New York.

Introduction

In many ways, the history of the Department is the history of the College. As the College began slowly expanding its curriculum beyond the classics, it began offering courses relating to government; when the College established and eventually merged with Kirkland College, the Department diversified its faculty and student body; when the College originally abolished, later reestablished, and again abolished the winter term, Winter Study Projects in government came and went; and, like several other popular departments, a large expansion in student enrollment outpaced the College's more gradual increase in faculty, rendering some courses unwieldy, such as "Scope & Methods," which was later dissolved. The institutionalization of social science resources and programs, such as the Emerson Foundation and the Arthur Levitt Public Affairs Center, benefit a range of departments, including Government.

The Department of Government, as we know it today, is also distinct in many ways. The College did not originally offer students much opportunity to study government or political science, preferring instead to instill in students the classics—classical languages, classical histories, classical literature, mathematics, and eventually classical philosophy. Over time, the Department benefited from alumni, professors, and administrators who have developed the Department into a lively and textured home for concentrators during their intellectual and emotional development upon College Hill. The Department now offers three concentrations, Government, Public Policy, and World Politics; directly administers the Linowitz Chair and the Semester Program in Washington, D.C.; and it coordinates extracurricular programs and fellowships with the Levitt Center.

The College's History in Government Service

The College is noted perhaps most fondly—aside from proficiency in writing and speaking—for the tradition of public service established by some of the College's most prominent supporters and alumni. Namesake Alexander Hamilton served as General Washington's aide-de-camp, a Founding Father, and, later, as President Washington's first, and arguably the country's most important, Secretary of the Treasury. On July 1, 1794, Baron Friedrich von Steuben, the drillmaster of the Continental Army and later General Washington's Chief of Staff, laid the Academy's cornerstone on Hamilton's behalf on July 1, 1794, at a colorful celebration originating at Kirkland Cottage at the foot of College Hill Road. (Kirkland also invited his friend, the Oneida, Chief Skenandoa, for whom Skenandoa House is named.) The College football field is named after Baron von Steuben, and the canes given to graduates at commencement since 1977 bear a tri-cornered hat in his honor. The Town and Village of Clinton is named for George Clinton, the first governor of the State of New York and Vice President to both

Jefferson and Madison. Notable alumni, some of whom are listed below, include a Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and Nobel Peace laureate; a U.S. Attorney General; a U.S. Secretary of the Navy; a U.S. Secretary of the Agriculture; U.S. Senators from several states; a Vice President of the United States; a president of the New York Public Library; and several highly distinguished U.S. foreign ambassadors, among others.

The College has also attracted prominent government officials as guest speakers at commencement and as part of the Sacerdote Great Names Speakers series, including the following:

Commencement Speakers:

- Class of 2000—Sir Brian Urquhart, Undersecretary-General of the United Nations
- Class of 2001—Tom Vilsack '72, 40th Governor of Iowa, 30th U.S. Secretary of Agriculture
- Class of 2002—Christie Whitman, sitting Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 50th Governor of New Jersey
- Class of 2004—Mike Castle '61, U.S. Representative from Delaware
- Class of 2005—Kurt Schmoke, 46th Mayor of Baltimore
- Class of 2007—Richard N. Haass, Director of Policy Planning, U.S. Department of State
- Class of 2008—Henry M. Paulson, Jr., sitting U.S. Secretary of the Treasury

Sacerdote Great Names Speakers:

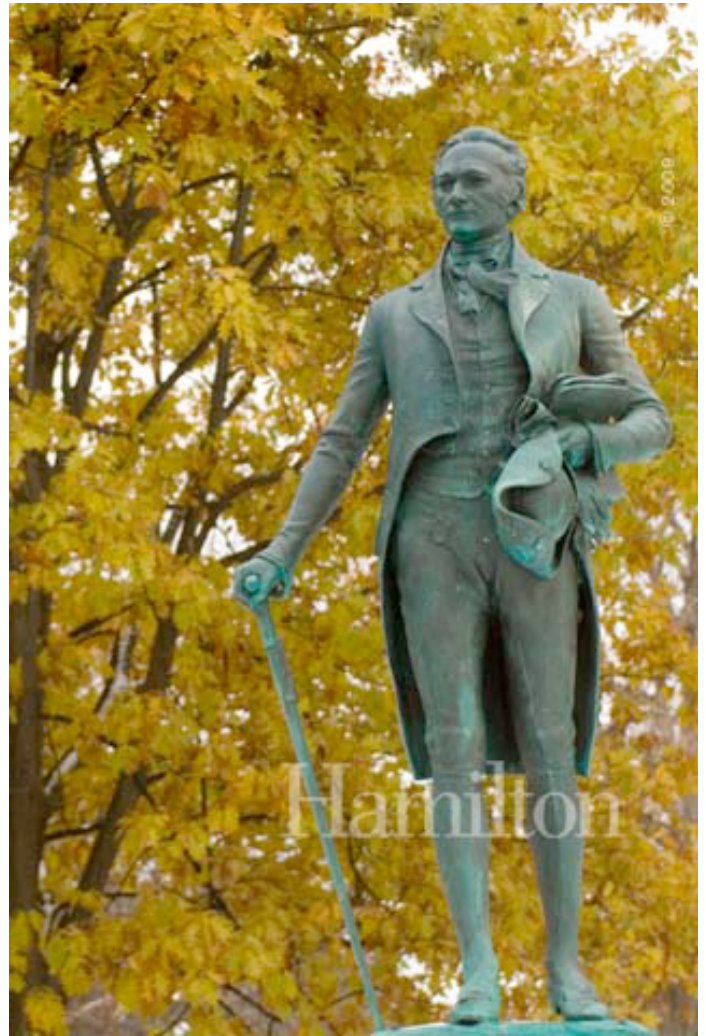
- 1996 (inaugural)—Colin L. Powell, 12th Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, 16th U.S. National Security Advisor, 65th U.S. Secretary of State
- 1998—F.W. de Klerk, 7th President of South Africa
- 1999—Margaret Thatcher, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom
- 2000—Desmond Tutu, Archbishop of Cape Town, South Africa
- 2001—Jimmy Carter, 39th President of the United States
- 2002—Rudolph Giuliani, 107th Mayor of New York City
- 2004—William J. Clinton, 42nd President of the United States
- 2007—Al Gore, 45th Vice President of the United States

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Delegate from New York to the New York State Legislature
Delegate from New York to the Constitutional Convention
Major General, United States Army
United States Secretary of the Treasury

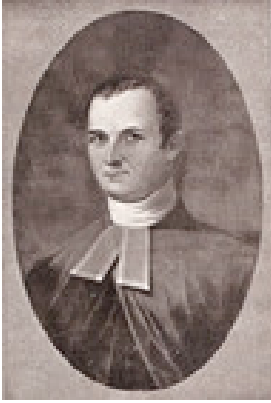


Top left: James Earl Fraser's statue of Alexander Hamilton standing before the south patio of the U.S. Department of Treasury Building. *Top right:* Hamilton facing the College Chapel, Clinton, NY. In addressing the Class of 2008, U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, Henry M. Paulson, Jr., remarked, "What few people know is that pranksters also take liberties with *our* statue. Where yours may be painted gold, donned with a straw hat or draped with Mardi Gras beads, we sometimes find a 1040 E-Z tax form or a GDP growth-rate graph carefully taped to our statue's three-corner hat."¹

¹ The full text of Secretary Paulson's address is available at hamilton.edu/news/PaulsonRemarks0508.pdf.

Departmental Inception and Development

History of the College



Reverend Samuel Kirkland, originally from Connecticut, served during the Revolution as a chaplain in General Washington's Continental Army. Having made considerable connections with Native Americans as a Presbyterian missionary to the Oneida Indians (Clinton is located in Oneida County), Kirkland helped to enlist Native support for the Revolution. Some members of the Iroquois Confederacy sided against, but the Oneida and Tuscarora allied with the Continentals and their foodstuffs provisions from the region proved one of the most important supplies to the Army. After the war, in 1793, Kirkland founded the K-12 Hamilton-Oneida Academy on land granted him for his war service, on a plateau overlooking the Oriskany and Mohawk Valleys. He sought to educate the "Indians" rather than squabble or even war with them. Incidentally, the Academy attracted many young white men from around New York and only ever a few Native Americans. In 1799, the Academy enrolled fifty-two white students and only one native; over the following decade, in part because Kirkland and the Trustees had spent their money constructing (and only halfway) an edifice today resembling Kirkland Residence Hall, the Academy's next 123 students included only two other natives, who mostly could not pay, the rest mostly the children of paying settlers from New England.² Kirkland believed, somewhat uniquely for his time, that Native Americans could be educated, civilized, and integrated; many had dismissed them as biologically inferior and, simply, an impediment to American western expansion.

Kirkland adorned the Academy with Hamilton's name. Hamilton himself never actually visited the campus, but Kirkland used the name probably for a mix of several reasons. Ideologically, both were Federalists, which meant in part that both believed race and biological differences less important than class differences, the latter of which could be remedied. More specifically, as a means of remedying such class differences, Hamilton shared Kirkland's enthusiasm for education. Biographer Ron Chernow considered a "leitmotif of Hamilton's private life was his constant support of education and scholarly pursuits."³ Hamilton had attended King's College (later renamed Columbia College), where in 1907 Columbia completed a Gothic Revival academic building for its arts and sciences school, Hamilton Hall, though Hamilton did not formally graduate; he later earned honorary doctorates from Columbia, Dartmouth, Princeton, Harvard, and Brown. Finally, Hamilton was a Trustee of Kirkland's Academy, and he was certainly the most famous of them. Kirkland died in 1808 and is buried in the College Cemetery. Hamilton, killed in the infamous duel with Aaron Burr in 1804, is buried at Trinity

² Alan Taylor, *The Divided Ground: Indians, Settlers, and the Northern Borderland of the American Revolution*, New York: Vintage Books, 2006, p. 369 (assigned by Professor Ambrose's History 341: Seminar in American Colonial History, Spring 2008).

³ Ron Chernow, *Alexander Hamilton*, New York: Penguin Press, 2004, p. 337.

Church in lower Manhattan, less than a five-minute walk from the College's apartments in Battery Park.

On May 26, 1812, the Regents of the University of the State of New York granted a charter to the Trustees to award the baccalaureate degree, the Academy then renamed Hamilton College. Unfortunately for both Kirkland and Hamilton, neither of them lived to that day to see what the Academy became. (Hamilton had previously authorized his name to the College.) The College held its first classes November 1, 1812, five months into the War of 1812 with Great Britain, though little if any fighting occurred in Central New York.

One of the College's only formal remembrances of Kirkland is the Kirkland Cottage between Commons and Buttrick Hall. The building, originally a 17' by 24' clapboard cottage erected at the foot of College Hill in the spring of 1792 was the Kirkland family home. The building later moved and served various purposes, including, at one point, a carpenter shop and the home of one of Kirkland's twin sons who locked himself inside to hide from arrest for unpaid debt. In 1875, Edward "Old Greek" North, a Classics professor for half a century, raised \$140 to purchase the home for the College—despite that in 1870 Chancellor J.V.L. Pruyn considered "its intrinsic worth is not much"—whereupon it was moved near the College Cemetery until 1925 when an aging Elihu Root relocated the cottage to its present location and ordered it completely renovated; since 1975, the members of each entering class enter the building to greet the President and senior administrators, as well as to sign the historic College Register.⁴

The College's relationship with Hamilton's family and his legacy has mostly dissolved aside from the statue of Hamilton standing proudly before the Chapel. The College conferred an honorary degree on one of Hamilton's sons, James Alexander Hamilton, in 1861 and on his grandson, Allan McLane Hamilton, in 1912, though there appears little relation between the College and the family since; in 1864, the College began awarding a prize to a senior essay on Hamilton and his legacy, though the prize has not been awarded since sometime in the late 1900s.⁵

The early College curriculum emphasized classical languages, philosophy, history, and mathematics and, while the College expanded its size and established its reputation, the only major curricular change for nearly a century added emphasis on oratory, including a four-year public speaking requirement (continued until 1968). Students studied by lamps and fires that they fueled with wood they gathered themselves. Each morning, having scrambled for breakfast and a packed lunch down College Hill in the Village—as they

⁴ The history of Kirkland Cottage is drawn from Walter Pilkington's (College librarian, 52-76) *Hamilton College* (1962, 150th anniversary of the College) as reprinted in the matriculation packet handed to entering students upon signing the College Register.

⁵ The mention of the honorary degrees and the senior essay prize is from Stephen F. Knott, *Alexander Hamilton & The Persistence of Myth*, Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2002, p. 255n29.

would do for dinner each evening, sledding downhill during winter—students met in the Chapel for a lesson, usually administered by the president.⁶

Introduction of Course(s) in Government

The College first offered a course related to government and political science in 1826, “Political Economy,” for seniors in their third term. (The College originated with a trimester calendar.) It offered between one and eight courses per year until course offerings expanded to about a dozen each academic year beginning in the 1940s and to 20 for the first time in 1965. (See Appendix I for the courses offered in government, law, and politics each year from 1826-2000.)

Most social science courses were law courses—at least three, usually four per year—with the exception of “Political Economy,” which was consistently offered each year. Other brief exceptions include a course in “Legal & Political Science,” offered four times between 1836 and 1840 but never again, “History of Government Revenue,” lasting only seven years beginning in 1884-1885, and “Science of Government” lasting only four, from 1895-1899. Moreover, these courses almost always restricted enrollment to seniors, only rarely to juniors, and never to underclassmen; moreover, because the curriculum for upperclassmen comprised entirely of electives, no such course was officially required. Until 1882-1883, the courses were offered within the History Department. That year the College re-designated the Department as the “Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy.”

The Department experienced several further name changes—six in 33 years—reflecting the turbulence within the curriculum at the time as enrollment expanded and both students and alumni pressured for more diverse course offerings. The Department was variously designated by the following names:

- 1882-1893: “Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy”
- 1893-1904: “Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science”
- 1904-1906: “Department of Sociology, European History, Economics, Law”
- 1906-1911: “Department of Law & Political Science”
- 1911-1913: “Department of Law, Economics, & Politics”
- 1913-1915: “Department of Economics, Sociology, Law, & Politics”
- 1915-1958: “Department of Political Science”

In 1906-1907, with the establishment of the Department of Law & Political Science, the Department offered a “one-hour Seminar in Politics” the following year—the first to distinctly foreshadow the modern government department as separate from law and economics—to the senior class during the winter trimester, designed broadly for “the particular discussion of important modern political problems and the preparation for

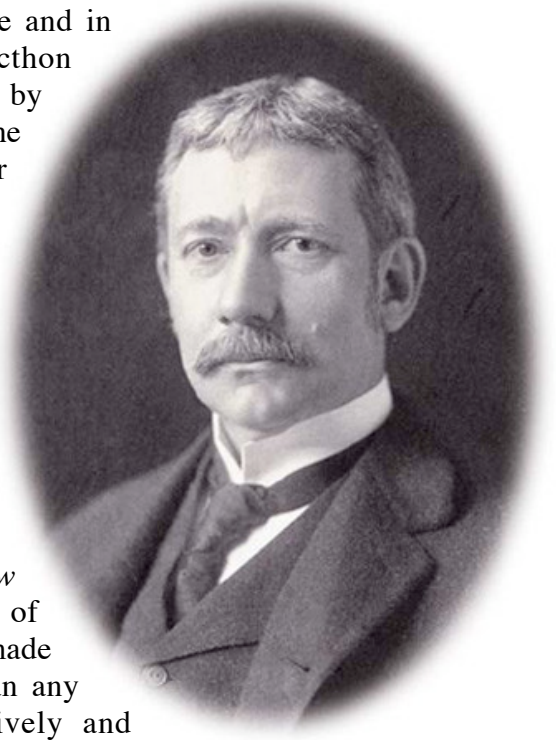
⁶ This paragraph is drawn largely from the College’s 1982-1983 Catalogue, September 1982, Clinton, NY, pp. 7-9, which is similar to the description in catalogues from that period.

original research.” A few years later, in 1915, the College established an independent “Department of Political Science,” which employed one professor for the following eight years, and not more than five until 1971. Prior to the 1958-1959 academic year, the College renamed the Department for what has proven the final time as the Department of Government. Incidentally, despite the establishment of academic departments, prior to 1951 graduates received a Bachelor of Arts degree without a concentration or minor.

The College and the Evolving Curriculum

Beginning in the 1893-1894 academic year, Hamilton offered a curriculum in both Classical and Latin-Scientific studies. The Latin-Scientific program allowed students pursuing an extended curriculum in mathematics and natural sciences to forgo Greek (although Latin was still required). The Latin-Scientific program was considered rather unique; courses in government, law, and related studies originated in the Classical course. Soon, changes in course offerings—either modifying or expanding beyond classical history, languages, and sciences—proved contentious.

In 1911, in response to alumni pressure for change and in anticipation of the centennial, President Melancthon Woolsey Stryker appointed a commission, chaired by George P. Bristol (Class of 1876), to evaluate both the curriculum and admission standards. (That year Stryker abandoned the College’s original trimester calendar, although it would later make a brief return.) When a year later the commission recommended—among other things, such as retaining the course requirement in personal and public hygiene—to exclude Latin as an admission prerequisite to the Latin-Scientific program and to exclude Greek as a requirement for the Bachelor of Arts, President Stryker threatened his resignation. The Trustees, only then, voted with Stryker (12-9) against the commission’s recommendations. *The New York Times* reported from Clinton that “a decision of considerable importance in the college world was made here the other day” at Hamilton, “which more than any other college in the country has been distinctively and emphatically a classical college.” The College and its curriculum changed little until the 1960s and 1970s.



Trustee Elihu Root (pictured) likely voted against the commission’s recommendations. Root had proclaimed proudly in his address at the centennial in 1912, “She has never sought to be a vocational institution. She does not teach men to be lawyers or doctors or clergymen or bankers or farmers. ... She seeks to develop, to train, to form, to educate youths to be men competent to fit themselves for any vocation.” President Stryker

considered the proposed abandonment of Greek and Latin “rank Philistinism”—any deviations from the classics counted as “miscellaneous and quasi-information subjects.”⁷

Even today the College struggles—informally as well as through similar, formal commissions—with the applicability of a strict liberal arts education to an increasingly technical, specialized, and competitive economy. Many students and parents, though not necessarily most, believe colleges should teach important skills to prepare students for jobs after graduation, especially given the high—and increasing—cost of such an education. Most administrators and professors, however, believe strongly in the value of training not for specific careers but for the processes of thinking and communicating—in Root’s words, graduating students who are “competent to fit themselves for any vocation.”

As one example of the classical dominance, all courses taught at Hamilton prior to 1915 on international relations focused on international law. In 1915 the new Political Science Department replaced International Law with “International Law & International Relations,” but only in 1950 began offering an independent course in “International Relations” (which continued each year to the present)—only occasionally an additional course examined the international relations of specific regions such as East Asia or of the Caribbean.

These international relations courses, according to their descriptions in the College Catalogues, often emphasized the Monroe Doctrine, as well as policies in Spanish America and the Far East, which—incidentally—were then notable current events. Elihu Root, Class of 1864 (L.H.D., 1952), future statesman and 1912 Nobel laureate, was then one of the prominent actors in these events, serving as U.S. Secretary of War (1899-1904) and subsequently U.S. Secretary of State (1905-1909).⁸ (He would later serve one six-year term as U.S. Senator from New York.) Root joined the cabinet just after the Spanish-American War, and helped administer the new American territories in the Caribbean and the Pacific; Roosevelt lauded Root as the “great[est] cabinet officer as we ever had, save Alexander Hamilton alone.”⁹ As a gift to Hamilton, Root arranged the donation of two Spanish cannon captured in 1898, which now lie on campus between Burke Library and the Siuda House Admission building. Root was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1912 for his diplomatic efforts to avert the outbreak of world war, but he considered it, interestingly—coming from the Norwegians—“not as a personal tribute, but as a reflection of ‘conservative European approval of the conduct of the American Government in colonial and foreign affairs’”—that is, not for his role in attempting to

⁷ “Decision in Favor of Latin and Greek a Distinct Triumph for President M. Woolsey Stryker,” *The New York Times*, October 27, 1912.

⁸ For a brief but lengthier biography of Elihu Root, see Stacey Himmelberger, “Faces Behind the Facades,” *Alumni Review*, Fall 2006, available at www.hamilton.edu/magazine/2006/fall/root.html.

⁹ Theodore Roosevelt, quoted in Stephen F. Knott, *Alexander Hamilton & The Persistence of Myth*, Lawrence, KS: University Press of Kansas, 2002, p. 93

prevent war, but in administering American empire.¹⁰ It all must have made for great course material.

¹⁰ Quoted from Philip C. Jessup, Class of 1918, Root's biographer, as quoted in Professor Maurice Isserman's forthcoming history of the College on the occasion of the bicentennial.

Law Studies at Hamilton

Most social science courses during the 1800s examined law. In 1857, Hamilton established the Department of Law and, in 1881, founded the Maynard-Knox Law School, replacing the Law Department. The College still offered law courses to its undergraduates, though the Law School was not a graduate program of any modern kind. Law schools did not exist in colonial America (the first, at William & Mary, established in 1779) but the trend became somewhat fashionable throughout the 1800s; fifteen others opened at prestigious schools along the east coast prior to 1850, though aggregate enrollment remained low for decades. The American Bar Association, formed in 1878, pressured states to limit admission to the bar to those completing several years of formal postgraduate training and, in 1906, adopted the requirement that law schools consist of three years of study. The Law School dissolved in 1886; throughout the life of the Law School, admittance to the bar did not require a formal *juris doctor* (J.D.), only passing the bar exam, for which the Law School prepared its students.

The Law Program

The Law Program traces back to William Hale Maynard, who served as a New York State senator from 1828 to his death in 1832, whereupon he was buried at the College Cemetery. (Unidentified relative Reuben Leslie Maynard, Class of 1884, was a New York City lawyer and a Trustee, 1910-1945.) Maynard had left the College \$20,000 to endow a professorship in law, which the Board of Trustees created on December 18 of that year, “The Maynard Professorship of Law, Civil Polity, and Political Economy.”¹¹

In August 1834, the Board of Trustees established a committee to consider establishing a law school, which would inherit the Maynard Professorship. In September 1835, the Board unanimously resolved “that it is expedient to establish the Law Professorship of this College.” (The College then employed only a President, four professors total, and a tutor, with an enrollment of 102.) In its 1953 catalogue, the College announced an “Institution in Law”: “the Professor of the Maynard Department shall take charge of a class of graduates and others who may desire to be prepared for admission to the Bar. The degree of Bachelor of Laws shall be conferred upon all graduates who shall, after pursuing legal studies for one year pass a satisfactory examination; and upon other undergraduates, who shall, under like conditions, pursue the study of law for four collegiate terms.”¹² “Any person of good moral character, who complies with the rules of the department”—and who paid tuition of \$20 per term, or \$60 per year, and a graduation fee of \$5—was eligible to enroll. The Board subsequently petitioned the New York State Legislature and on April 12, 1855, the State Legislature recognized the “law department” at Hamilton College to graduate students with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, which entitled recipients admission to the bar.

¹¹ For the minutes of relevant Board meetings, see Joseph D. Ibbotson and Simon N.D. North (editors), *Documentary History of Hamilton College*, Clinton, New York, May 1922, p. 225-227.

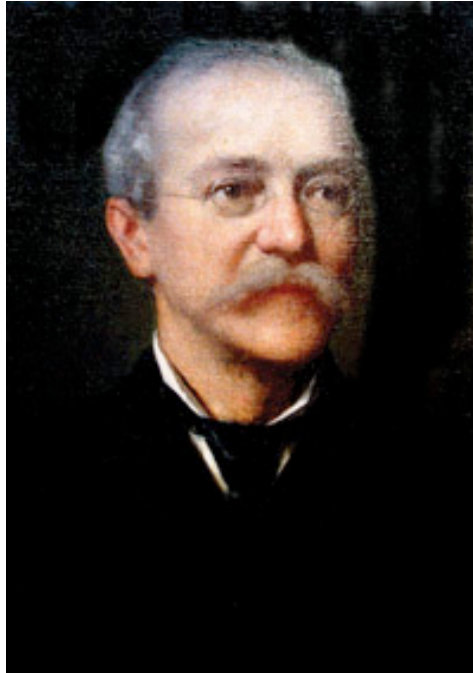
¹² 1853 College Catalogue, p. 18.

“The course of instruction in Law includes the thorough and careful study of the most approved text books,” subsequent catalogues described, listing Blackstone’s and Kent’s Commentaries, Parsons on Contracts, Cruise’s Digest of the Law of Real Estate, Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. I, and the Code of Procedure. The Department combined a rigorous study of the law with the original student requirement of presenting cogent and detailed oral arguments to the class when called upon. “The great object aimed at is to store the mind of the student with the fundamental principle of the Law,” the mission statement announced.

This is to be accomplished in such a way that he can give at any time a full and accurate expression of legal rules. The text books [*sic*] are to be so mastered that any question may be answered readily and with exactness. Reviews of previous exercises are often repeated, until the student becomes as familiar with the rudiments of laws as with the rudiments of a language. At each exercise, every student is examined on the subject studied, and expected to give the results of the text in his own words.

The Professor connects oral and familiar lectures with each recitation, putting cases to the class involving the principles of the text, and requiring a solution, and endeavoring in every manner which [*sic*] may suggest itself, to quicken and interest the student by exciting his own mind to continual action. Instead of the fitful and intermittent studies of the law office, pursued often in confusion and amidst other circumstances tending to distract the mind, the student studies law as he does any other science, with a systematic purpose and plan. Experience has proved by its unfailing tests, that on such a basis, underlying the superstructure of a careful practice, sound and accurate lawyers will be formed.

The Law School course, one year long—one year and one trimester for those without a B.A.—studied the law of contracts in the fall, real estate during the winter trimester, and in the third term continued studying real estate as well as evidence. The Professor, presiding as Judge, held moot courts once per week.



U.S. Government portrait of John Jay Knox

The Maynard-Knox Law School

The College established the Maynard-Knox Law School in 1881, named after John Jay Knox and the aforementioned William Maynard. Mr. Knox served as a Trustee from 1828 to 1876, and for thirty years as the Senior Trustee and President of the Board of Trustees. He served as Brigadier General in the New York State Militia, co-founder and president of the Bank of Vernon, and twice as a presidential elector, once for William Henry Harrison and once for Abraham Lincoln. His son, John Jr., graduated from Hamilton in 1852 and President Hayes appointed him Comptroller of the Currency in 1872; the next year he authored The Coinage Act of 1873, which discontinued coinage of the silver dollar.

The Law School's statutes provided for two academic years, during which classes met four times per week from which "students shall not be excused... except for such special grounds as are recognized in the academic department." The Law School graduated 239 students until its disestablishment in 1886, mostly students from surrounding towns in Central New York.

One of Hamilton's notable law students, Theodore W. Dwight, graduated in 1840, effectively concentrating in physics. Between 1842-1858, he taught at Hamilton, first as a tutor and later as professor of law, history, civil polity, and political economy. In 1853 he was appointed Dean of the Law School, serving until 1858 when he accepted an invitation to develop a department of law at Columbia. Dwight was Columbia's sole professor of law until the school expanded the department in 1873, which eventually

became Columbia Law School and which Dwight served as Dean until 1891.¹³ That year, he and other faculty, students, and alumni of Columbia Law, protesting trustees' attempts to convert it to the case method, left to found New York Law School. At Columbia, Dwight developed of the 'Dwight method' of legal instruction, which emphasized memorization of treatises, practice drills, and frequent moot courts, contrasting with the 'case method' (developed by Christopher Columbus Langdell, then Dean of Harvard), which emphasized the study of individual cases, and inductive reasoning. Columbia Professor Peter Strauss contrasted the two: "Where Dwight aimed to give a sound knowledge of the law to men of average ability, Harvard's case method aimed to give as much intellectual stimulation as possible to those who would become the profession's elite." Today, the case method dominates legal education, even at New York Law School, though Dwight's memorization techniques help many prospective lawyers prepare for state bar exams.

¹³ Columbia Law's early history praises Dwight in recounting his influence on the school's development, www.library.law.columbia.edu/EarlyHistoryColumbiaLaw/.

The 1960s: Revisions and Expansions

The College opened the fall 1968 semester considerably different than at the close of the preceding semester. In the early 1960s, College administrators began seriously considering revisions and expansions to both the curriculum and the campus overall. Some of the changes were mostly cosmetic. For example, prior to fall 1969, students were required to complete 5 three-hour courses per term, and 124 semester hours in total. The College reintroduced the winter term (a “4-1-4” trimester calendar) that fall and converted semester hours to unitary course credits, requiring students to earn 35 for their degree; alas, with the Class of 1988, the College again phased out the trimester. Grades prior to fall 1969 reflected only A’s (90-100), B’s (80-89), C’s (70-79), and D’s (60-69), with no distinction among them (e.g., no B+ or B-).¹⁴

Winter Term

Hamilton’s academic calendar originally divided into three trimesters: a fall term, a winter term from early January to early April, and a spring term from late April to July. President Stryker abolished the trimester in favor of the semester calendar in 1911, but the College revived the trimester—and the attendant winter term during January—beginning in AY1969-1970 as part of the “major revision” in the College curriculum. “The central educational purpose of winter term is to provide an opportunity for students to study in a way not possible during the fall and spring terms: a subject or special interest—including many not available elsewhere in the curriculum—can be explored intensively (without competition from other courses).” Students were required to take a course during winter term during at least three of their four years, and not more than one “Winter Study Project” (or WSP) during any term.

The first Winter Study Projects approved by the Winter Study Committee for January 1970 were “Africa: heritage and reality” and “recent developments in the constitutional guarantees of liberty,”¹⁵ although student-faculty teams could request approval for projects they designed themselves.¹⁶

Faculty Housing

From the earliest days of the College, many—if not most—professors lived on campus in some of the buildings (still known as “houses”) that remain today. The trolley from Utica would consume 45 minutes for commuting faculty. So, even in the early 1900s, the College proudly reported through *The New York Times*, “Efforts to locate the Faculty upon the Hill have been highly successful, and with a year it is hoped to add a street, to

¹⁴ These revisions and dates are derived from the informational charts printed on the back of official College transcripts issued by the Registrar.

¹⁵ Noted in the College Catalogue, 1969-1970, p. 37.

¹⁶ College Catalogue 1969-1970, September 1969, p. 31.

be known as Faculty Row.”¹⁷ Living on campus afforded close relationships between students and professors. More easily than if they lived off campus, professors could attend student activities—everything from sporting events and performance productions to informal card games and current events discussions—as well as invite students for meals. Half a century later, in part because of on-campus faculty housing, Government Chair Channing Richardson reported to President Chandler, “faculty-student relationships here seem to me to be about as good as you could find anywhere.”¹⁸

Some professors sustain the tradition of student interaction even as they live off campus, though it has withered considerably for several reasons. First, increasing enrollment renders such meetings increasingly impracticable. The number of students on campus has increased by about 1,000 from about 600 in the 1950s. In turn, moreover, the College has renovated buildings previously dedicated to faculty housing for student housing and academic buildings—including, for example, the Farmhouse, the Career Center, and the Afro-Latin studies and philosophy buildings. A *Spectator* article concludes that the movement of faculty housing off campus precipitated “a substantial drop in faculty-student interaction outside of classes.”¹⁹

Kirkland College

In 1961, Hamilton’s fourteenth president, Robert Ward McEwen (1949-1966) initiated a study of means for enriching the College without abandoning the close student-professor relationships. McEwen drafted a developing plan for multiple coordinate colleges modeled closely (if indirectly) after Claremont Colleges system in California. Intended to complement each other, the Kirkland side (as opposed to the Stryker Campus, named after President Stryker and now colloquially referred to as the “light side”) contributed several new programs, especially in the arts, and buildings, notably List Art Center. Interdepartmental reports from the Government Department indicate Hamilton and Kirkland faculty attended departmental faculty meetings jointly, even attending each other’s faculty luncheons. Moreover, students at each school could enroll in courses of the other, which afforded opportunities “substantially broader than those which would have existed if Hamilton had simply admitted women in 1968.”²⁰

Kirkland College, named after Samuel Kirkland, would become the first of the coordinate colleges—and, in part due to McEwen’s untimely death, the only coordinate college. Kirkland matriculated its charter class in 1968 (graduating in 1972), the first independent women’s college founded in the eastern United States since 1926.

¹⁷ “Hamilton Making Great Progress in the Movement to Form an Ideal College Community,” *The New York Times*, December 8, 1912.

¹⁸ Channing B. Richardson, Annual Report (private), to John Chandler, June 13, 1968.

¹⁹ Emily Delbridge ’13, “Hamilton’s Façade Through the Years: How Shifting Spaces Have Changed the College’s Social Scene and Academic Landscape,” *The Spectator*, April 29, 2010.

²⁰ From the 1982-1983 Catalogue, September 1982, Clinton, NY, pp. 7-9.

Kirkland dissolved on June 30, 1978 after a Board of Trustees decision the previous year to merge the two into a co-educational college, as it began the 1978-1979 academic year, then with an expanded student body of approximately 1,600 and a more diverse array of course offerings. The Government Department experienced relatively little disruption as a result of the merger, largely because the faculty from each had coordinated so well while separated and students from each were always permitted to elect courses at the other.

Evolution of the Curriculum

The Department's enrollment expanded rapidly in the late 1960s and early 1970s, but the faculty remained small—it did not expand beyond six until 1975. Professor Richardson wrote to President Chandler in 1973, "I am troubled by the numbers of students I teach—so large that no one can possibly do the quality type of individual teaching for which this College was once famous."²¹ In 1982, Professor Suttmeier wrote an interdepartmental memo to the same effect, noting that Class of 1984 concentration declarations showed a swell in government concentrators—59 concentrators (12 of them public policy) and 14 minors. The next largest concentrations—English (35), Economics (35), and History (34)—were also large, but only two other departments counted more than ten, providing "further evidence," as Professor Suttmeier concluded, "that the need to expand the Department is quite pressing."²²

The Rise and Fall of "Scope & Methods"

In AY1969-1970, the Department began offering 229, "Introduction to the Scope & Methods of Political Science," to develop and conduct political science research and analyses. The Department originally required the course of all concentrators but the Department found several problems with the course. Student evaluations reflected that most found it boring and a slog to complete, although one professor argued in its defense that when students "give the course a chance, they are rewarded for their efforts" in "conceptualization, operationalization [*sic*], hypothesis formation, theorization, and explanation" so that students may "more fully and insightfully criticize the work of established political scientists, and to more fully and insightfully design their own research."²³

The Department has questioned since at least its 1981 curriculum review whether it ought to require concentrators to complete more interdisciplinary study. "It is the Department's expectation," one mission statement read, "that each student who majors in Government will combine specialized work in one or more of these fields with more broadly based work encompassing the discipline as a whole." The 1981 review wondered whether "this

²¹ Channing B. Richardson, Annual Report (private), to John Chandler, October 13, 1973.

²² Richard P. Suttmeier, government department memorandum, March 24, 1982.

²³ Jeffrey Ross, interdepartmental memorandum, November 18, 1981.

expectation be made a requirement for the concentration.”²⁴ This reflected, in part, that interdisciplinary concentrations, such as women’s studies and sociology, had begun requiring students to take a variety of courses across departments, including government, which further increased course enrollments; requiring a more interdisciplinary curriculum within Government would promise students greater breadth in their studies as well as relieve some pressure on the department, although no such requirement was ever adopted.

Faculty, too, considered the “Scope & Methods” course increasingly unsuccessful because its burgeoning size proved unwieldy. “Increasingly it is difficult for us to live up to the expectations of undergraduates for small intimate courses,” Professor Suttmeier, then Chair, lamented before reminding the Dean that the Department suffered the “lowest student/FTE ratio” (full-time equivalent) of any on campus.²⁵ Fall 1980 enrollment totaled 606 students; the average class size, 27.5 students. 140 students enrolled in 114, 105 in 116, and 70 in 226, forcing sections to divide into subsections and discussion groups.²⁶ (“Scope & Methods” was eventually dropped after the 1988-1989 academic year.)

Suttmeier wrote in response to the increased enrollment, “I would like to think that this is because we are doing something right” and he requested that the Dean add two additional faculty positions: “in addition to the need to relieve serious enrollment pressures, I think ours is also a case where the College has an opportunity to reinforce a program trending toward excellence.” The first would accommodate a void in international relations, soon to be left by Professor Richardson’s retirement (in 1982): Suttmeier considered international relations theory, international organization, strategic studies, and international political economy are “areas where there is a great deal going on in the discipline...but which are neglected at Hamilton.” The second position would address state and local government, especially in anticipation of increased student interest resulting, he said, from President Reagan’s “new federalism.”²⁷

²⁴ Department of Government, “Preliminary Curricular Review: Government,” October 19, 1981.

²⁵ Richard P. Suttmeier, memorandum to C. Duncan Rice, Dean, December 15, 1981.

²⁶ Channing B. Richardson, memorandum to C. Duncan Rice, Dean, December 4, 1980.

²⁷ Richard P. Suttmeier, memorandum to C. Duncan Rice, Dean, December 15, 1981.

New Concentrations in Government

The College established the concentration in 1951, and the Department of Political Science offered a concentration in political science. When the Department was renamed the Department of Government in 1971, the Department offered a concentration in government. In 1979 the Department established the concentration in Public Policy and, in 1984, the concentration in International and Comparative Political Studies (renamed World Politics in 1991).

Concentration in Public Policy

Professor Richardson noted to the Dean in October 1975, “Our major departmental thrust currently is to move towards courses oriented in the public policy fields. New courses are already being introduced within the confines of existing staffing.”²⁸ The Department created the concentration in Public Policy in 1979 “to connect abstract and theoretical knowledge with concrete, real-world problems, bridging the gap between the classroom and the ‘real’ world.” The program is interdisciplinary, directed by a professor of the Government Department (currently Professor Wyckoff) but administered through the Departments of Economics, Government, and Philosophy.

Each year in 382, “Topics in Public Policy,” concentrators in their junior year address a crucial policy issue by together drafting a reform plan—topics range from public education financing to expanding health care coverage. (The section describing the Levitt Center, below, recounts the program’s 1993 attempt at reforming healthcare, which garnered national attention.) The course description describes the course:

The application of theories and methods of evaluation, design and implementation in an intensive study of a significant problem of public policy. Emphasis on skills of analysis, writing and group problem-solving. Coursework may be supplemented by field work as well as participation by scholars and practitioners sponsored by the Arthur Levitt Public Affairs Center. (Writing-intensive.)

Professor Suttmeier, the founding director of the program, encouraged student internships locally in the Central New York area rather than in Washington, D.C., because local internships afforded greater substantive student engagement with more senior officials and engaging more substantively in such projects. Today, many enterprising public policy students nevertheless apply for internships in Washington, D.C., either as part of the Hamilton semester program or during the summer.

Concentration in World Politics

The concentration in World Politics is particularly distinct given the legacy of international service established by Hamilton alumni, though, interestingly, few of them

²⁸ Channing B. Richardson, report to Dean Gulick, October 2, 1975.

actually concentrated in government (much less World Politics, which was not established until after many had graduated). For example, Ambassador Edward S. Walker, Jr., concentrated in philosophy; Ambassador William H. Luers concentrated in chemistry and mathematics.

On campus, the Department's increasing interest in international relations originates primarily from Professor Channing B. Richardson, Department Chair 1968-1980. Richardson later recalled that he, currently teaching at Columbia, visited campus during the winter to meet with Associate Professor of Political Science Landon Rockwell. "We spent the whole time listening to Bach with the snow pouring down. I didn't have any galoshes, so I borrowed the president's [McEwen]. I forgot they were his and walked home with the presidential galoshes. So I guess he hired me to get 'em back!"²⁹

In a 1968 interdepartmental letter, Professor Richardson considered that the College "must take more cognizance of the international (especially Non-Western) world and its proper place in a liberal arts education."³⁰ Subsequent letters note, for example, the Library lacks resources on Latin America, the Middle East, and India, and that faculty advising lacked interest in or knowledge of international affairs; he would establish the International Education Committee (originally the Non-Western Committee) and actively engaged applications for Watson, Bristol, and Fulbright scholarships. Professor Richardson established a firm tradition of international affairs study, as would be recognized as such today, at a time when no substantial institutional structure for the study of international affairs existed or was much valued by the faculty and administration.

Professor Richardson with his wife Comfort, an Assistant Professor of Physical Education at Kirkland and champion of the Hamilton women's athletics program. "It was a beautiful life, and an important one," said Channing of their time on the Hill. "I don't think I could have stayed at doing anything else but that. The attitude and the quality of the students and the administration were of the highest, and that really made it wonderful." Comfort added, "We still have a Hamilton College sticker on the back of the car."³¹



²⁹ Quoted in Rebecca Downing Costello '91 (Creative Writing), "Forever Teachers," *Alumni Review*, Summer 2003.

³⁰ Channing B. Richardson, otherwise undated and unaddressed memorandum [emphasis in original]

³¹ Quoted in Rebecca Downing Costello '91 (Creative Writing), "Forever Teachers," *Alumni Review*, Summer 2003.

Professor Richardson even wrote to President Carovano to note a “continuing increase of students interested in international affairs of all sorts (contrary to national trends),” as well as students’ poor high school background in world history, requiring considerable remedial material.³²

After retiring in 1983, the College appointed Professor Richardson professor of international affairs emeritus. The following year, following the establishment of the Public Policy program, the Department formally established the concentration in International and Comparative Political Studies (ICPS). ICPS required concentrators to specialize in one of five geographic regions:

Soviet Union and East Europe

Latin America

Asia and the Middle East

Western Europe

World Politics, focusing “a coherent selection of courses focused on a theme or topic” (e.g., international development, environment, revolution)

In 1991, the Department re-designated ICPS as World Politics.

³² Channing B. Richardson, Annual Report (private), to J. Martin Carovano, June 9, 1982.

Semester Program in Washington, D.C.

The College operated the first program in Washington, D.C., in the fall semester of 1969, “designed for [15] students who have demonstrated ability to work on their own initiative, and who have particular interest in the problems of government and public affairs.”³³ Admission was, and has remained, open to concentrators outside the government department as well as students at other institutions, though the program has always been comprised almost entirely of government concentrators and, increasingly, has attracted only Hamilton students. Prior to 1969, students could apply to a similar program administered by Colgate University. Professor Eugene Lewis led the first program that fall, which included several students to later become notable alumni.

- Michael Klosson '71 (History and Public Policy) was later appointed U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus and also served as U.S. Consul General to Hong Kong and Macau, as well as Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs. He served as a Linowitz professor, Fall 2006.
- Frank Anechiarico '71 returned to teach in the Department in 1976 soon after his Ph.D. work and is Maynard-Knox Professor of Government and Law. (Anechiarico remembers Lewis: “He had periodic back trouble and once led a seminar while stretched out on the floor where none of us could see him. We behaved as if he were hovering behind us, which he ordinarily was.”³⁴) Professor Anechiarico frequently serves as Hamilton’s faculty director of the program.
- David C. Paris, Leonard C. Ferguson Professor of Government, Hamilton College
- Kenneth Mokrzycki, former Budget Director and Director of Administration, City of Syracuse, New York.

Reports from the early years of the program reflect its success. Professor Richardson considered it “going exceedingly well” and “most successful.” It then included students from Hamilton and Kirkland, as well as four from Haverford and one each from Colgate and Bowdoin.³⁵

Program Expansion

In November 1980, Professor Richardson wrote to Duncan Rice, Dean of the College, requesting an expansion of the program. The “quality of the program in Washington remains the best in that city” he wrote, and a survey of freshman and sophomores completed earlier that month found, of 248 respondents, 81 reported they were “possibly” interested and 98 “definitely” interested in the program in the spring semester as well as the existing fall semester. The program, advocates argued, proved self-financing: students paid standard tuition and room fees—excepting board, which was not provided

³³ Hamilton College Course Catalogue, 1969-1970, Clinton, NY: 1969, p. 41.

³⁴ <http://www.hamilton.edu/magazine/2008/spring/headoftheclass.html>

³⁵ Channing B. Richardson, Annual Report 1973-1974, October 1, 1974, and Annual Report, 1974-1975, October 2, 1975.

by the College anyway.³⁶ The expansion to include the spring semester was implemented in 1982.³⁷

The program consists of four credits at the 300-level, two of which count toward any of the Government concentrations and two of which count toward general graduation requirements. The first requirement is fulfilled through completing an internship, which students attend full-time, excepting Wednesdays. A seminar course on a designated topic relating to current events meets on Wednesdays for three hours; afternoons are reserved for speakers and visits to various landmarks, often including Mount Vernon, the U.S. Capitol, the White House, and other landmarks and attractions. A debate course meets one evening per week in one of the student apartments on a rotating basis, with each apartment providing that evening's meal. The final credit is earned through completion of a thesis project, usually a written paper of 25 pages.

A Facebook group of "Alumni of Hamilton College Semester in Washington Program" is at www.facebook.com/group.php?gid=53054713345.

³⁶ Channing B. Richardson, "Proposed Expansion of Washington Semester Program," memorandum to Dean Rice, November 11, 1980.

³⁷ Initially, students were responsible for their own living arrangements. At one point students lived in Arlington, VA. 1980s letterhead places the address at 212 East Capitol Street, 20003. Students currently live in four apartments in the quiet, residential Woodley Park neighborhood, located just 2 miles northwest of the White House by Connecticut Avenue and only a brief walk from the National Zoo.

The Linowitz Chair

Sol M. Linowitz '35



Sol Linowitz '35 and President Jimmy Carter

Sol Myron Linowitz '35, L.H.D. '78, was an American diplomat, lawyer, businessman, and recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom (1998). Raised poor in Trenton, NJ, during the Depression, he—one of two Jews in his class—sold Christmas cards for income. On campus he played soccer, played violin with the Utica Symphony Orchestra, and—as part of his scholarship—often read on Sunday afternoons to an aging Elihu Root who spent his latter years on campus. As salutatorian of the Class of 1935, he delivered his commencement address in Latin. After Cornell Law School (LL.B. 1938) he practiced at the small, private Sutherland & Sutherland law firm in Rochester, NY, interrupted briefly during World War II as assistant general counsel to the Office of Price Administration (with

another young lawyer, Richard Nixon) and as a U.S. Navy lieutenant (1944-1946). He became general counsel to Haloid (later Xerox) in 1958 to protect its patents.

Mr. Linowitz was appointed Chairman of Xerox Corporation in 1961, serving for five years until President Johnson appointed him U.S. Ambassador to the Organization of American States (1966-1969). In 1977, President Carter appointed him co-negotiator of the Panama Canal treaties, the assignment he found the most difficult of his career—he once saw himself hanging in effigy on Constitution Avenue in Washington—but which also made him most proud. In November 1979, Carter appointed Linowitz “Personal Representative of the President for the Middle East Peace Negotiations” to mediate between Egypt, Israel, and the Palestinians, serving until President Reagan assumed office in 1981. He served on numerous boards of trustees, including as charter trustee at Hamilton beginning in 1964; at the time of his death in 2005 he was serving as life trustee of the College. In speeches and a book, *The Betrayed Profession: Lawyering at the End of the Twentieth Century* (Scribner 1994), he lamented eroding ethics in the law profession and encouraged that law schools greatly emphasize ethics and humanities.

The Washington Post remembered Linowitz as “the quintessential ‘public man’” and *The New York Times* considered him “one of the handful of people who truly fit the description ‘wise man,’ applied to those in Washington whose counsel was regularly

sought by presidents, senators and others in power.”³⁸ The *Hamilton Alumni Review* remembers Linowitz as “a man of great integrity who publicly deplored the materialism and moral decline within his beloved legal profession, he remained faithful to the tradition of public service combined with ethical probity that was so exemplified by Elihu Root.”³⁹

Perhaps the first recorded mention of what became the Linowitz endowment originates from Professor Richardson in 1971. In lamenting the College’s lack of resources in international relations, and especially in Latin America in particular (then a turbulent time in the region), Richardson wrote, “I wonder if Sol couldn’t help us out with an endowed chair!”⁴⁰ Ten years later, Professor Richardson added, “Our work demands a steady stream of outside practitioners and specialists for our classes. The current system of allocation of funds to this department is really inadequate.”⁴¹

The endowment, beginning in 1988, supported one Linowitz Professor per year—whom Mr. Linowitz chose in conjunction with President Tobin (1993-2003) and the Department—to teach an advanced (300-level) seminar of usually 12 students from the junior and senior class. As a testament to Linowitz’ generosity to Hamilton, a February 1988 internal departmental memo lists contact suggestions for students in the Washington, D.C. program, including on one line: “Sol Linowitz as always.”

The following is a **list of Linowitz professors** and a brief biography of each:

Spring 1988—**Alfred “Roy” Atherton**

After serving in the U.S. Army from 1943 to 1945, Atherton joined the Foreign Service in 1947, and, after holding many different positions within the Office of Near Eastern Affairs, served as the Assistant Secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (1975-1978), culminating in the Camp David summit in September 1978. He subsequently served as U.S. Ambassador to Egypt (1979-1983). He is one of the very few career Foreign Service Officers to specialize in one region during his career (one of the others being Ned Walker, who once worked for Atherton).

1989—**Gideon Rafael**

Prior to Israel’s establishment as a state, in 1940 he negotiated with the Nazis to send 40,000 Jews to Palestine. Upon Israel’s founding, he co-founded the Israeli

³⁸ Joe Holley, “Former Diplomat Sol Linowitz, 91, Dies,” *The Washington Post*, March 18, 2005; Neil A. Lewis, “Sol M. Linowitz Dies at 91; Businessman and Diplomat,” *The New York Times*, March 19, 2005.

³⁹ The College published an obituary in the Fall 2005 *Alumni Review* upon his death, available online at <http://www.hamilton.edu/magazine/2005/fall/necrology.html>.

⁴⁰ Channing B. Richardson, Annual Report (private), to President John Chandler, June 17, 1971.

⁴¹ Channing B. Richardson, Annual Report (private), to President J. Martin Carovano, May 21, 1981.

Foreign Ministry and later served as Israeli Ambassador to Belgium and to the United Kingdom (1973-1978, retiring in 1978), and as Permanent Representative to the United Nations. His biography, *Destination Peace: Three Decades of Israeli Foreign Policy*, was published in 1981.

1990 or 1991—**Harry G. Barnes, Jr.**

After serving with the U.S. Army from 1944 to 1946, Ambassador Barnes served as U.S. Ambassador to Chile, to India, and to Romania, as well as Director General of the Foreign Service, the State Department's Director of Personnel, and as Director of the Carter Center's Human Rights and Conflict Resolution Programs (1994-2000) he traveled to North Korea as an unofficial representative of the U.S. Government.

Spring 1992—**Alfred “Roy” Atherton**

(for biography see above from Spring 1988)

Spring 1993—**Stephen Bosworth**

Ambassador Bosworth served as U.S. Ambassador to Tunisia (1979-1981), to the Philippines (1984-1987)—the last year of which he earned the American Academy of Diplomacy's Diplomat of the Year Award—and to South Korea (1997-2001). He was later appointed Dean of The Fletcher School at Tufts University and, in February 2009, U.S. Special Representative for North Korea Policy. He has also served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Economic Affairs, Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, and Director of the State Department's prestigious Policy Planning Staff. He has also received the Distinguished Service Award twice from the Department of State (1976 and 1986) as well as from the Department of Energy (1979).

Spring 1994—**Alfred “Roy” Atherton**

(for biography see above from Spring 1992 and Spring 1988)

Spring 1995—**Samuel Lewis**

Ambassador Lewis served as Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs (1975-1977), U.S. Ambassador to Israel (1977-1985), Director of the State Department's prestigious Policy Planning Staff (1993-1994) and, in the interim, President and CEO of the U.S. Institute of Peace. He participated in the 1978 Camp David Conference with President Carter and helped negotiate the ultimately unsuccessful 1983 Israel-Lebanon peace agreement. He is the author of several book chapters and articles on U.S. relations with the Middle East. Ambassador Lewis and Ambassador Linowitz were both partners at the international law firm Coudert Brothers.

Fall 1995—**Richard N. Haass**

Dr. Haass served as Special Assistant to the President and National Security Council Senior Director for Near East and South Asian Affairs for President George. H.W. Bush (1989-1993), U.S. Coordinator for the Future of Afghanistan,

U.S. Envoy to the Northern Ireland Peace Process, and as the Director of the State Department's prestigious Policy Planning Staff (2001-2003), after which he was appointed president of the Council on Foreign Relations. He has been awarded the State Department's Distinguished Service Award and the Presidential Citizens Medal (1991, for contributions to the development of U.S. policy during Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm), and has authored or edited 11 books on U.S. foreign policy. Haass delivered the commencement address (http://www.hamilton.edu/commencement/Haass_Address_07.pdf) and received an honorary doctor of laws.

Fall 1996—**Sir Brian Urquhart**

319F: The World Community: Fact or Fiction?

Urquhart served as a British Army intelligence in World War II, after which Trygve Lie, the first UN Secretary-General, recruited him as his personal assistant. Urquhart served in various capacities at the UN and under U.S. Undersecretary of State Ralph Bunch, about whom Urquhart wrote an acclaimed biography (*Ralph Bunche: An American Life*, 1993). Urquhart served as UN Undersecretary-General (1971-1985), working especially on peacekeeping and peacemaking issues in the Middle East and Cyprus. In 2000, Urquhart delivered the College's commencement address, "Nationalism, Globalism, and Common Sense." He was an active participant in the public debate on the role of the United Nations, especially in peacekeeping.

Fall 1997—**Samuel Lewis**

319F: The Arab-Israeli Conflict: From War toward Fragile Peace
(for biography see above from Spring 1995)

Fall 1998—**L. Bruce Laingen**

Then serving as the president of the American Academy of Diplomacy, Ambassador Laingen joined the Foreign Service in 1949 after serving with the Navy during World War II. After serving as U.S. Ambassador to Malta (1977-1979) he returned for a second tour in Iran as charge d'affaires and was taken hostage for 444 days in the Iranian hostage crisis, later publishing *Yellow Ribbon: The Secret Journal of Bruce Laingen* (1992). He served as Vice President of the National Defense University until retiring from the Foreign Service in 1987. He was then Executive Director of the National Commission on the Public Service (Voleker Commission) from 1987 until completion in 1990. He is the recipient of the State Department's Award for Valor, the Defense Department's Distinguished Public Service Medal, the American Academy of Achievement's Golden Plate Award, the Presidential Meritorious Award, and the Foreign Service Cup.

Fall 1999—**Morton Abramowitz**

319F: Seminar: Topics in U.S. Foreign Policy

Ambassador Abramowitz joined the Foreign Service in 1960, serving as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-American, East Asian, and Pacific Affairs, Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense, U.S. Ambassador to

Thailand (1978-1981), U.S. Ambassador to the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction negotiations in Vienna in 1983, Assistant Secretary of State for Intelligence and Research (1985-1986), and U.S. Ambassador to Turkey (1989-1991). Upon retiring from the Foreign Service in 1991 he assumed the presidency of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace until 1997. He serves on the board of several non-profit organizations and is the author of several books on East Asia.

Fall 2000—**Bernard Kalb**

319F: Seminar: Topics in U.S. Foreign Policy

Kalb reported as an international affairs correspondent for more than three decades with CBS News, NBC News, and *The New York Times*, earning the Overseas Press Club Award for his 1968 documentary of the Vietcong. In 1984, Kalb was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Public Affairs, the first correspondent to the Department named to the position, but resigned in 1986 over the Reagan Administration's approach to Libya. In 1992, Kalb served as the founding anchor of CNN's "Reliable Sources," often serving as a panelist alongside Walter Cronkite, David Halberstam, Bill Moyers, and others.

Spring 2002—**J. Brian Atwood**

319S: Seminar: Topics in U.S. Foreign Policy

After beginning his career as a management intern at the National Security Agency, Atwood joined the Foreign Service in 1966, serving in the Ivory Coast and Spain before returning to Washington as a legislative assistant for Senator Thomas Eagleton (Missouri), which prepared him as Deputy Assistant (1977-1979) and Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations (1979-1981). Later serving as president of the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, President Clinton appointed him Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (1993-1999). In 2001 he served on UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan's Panel on Peace Operations and later served as Dean of the University of Minnesota's Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs. He received the Secretary of State's Distinguished Service Award in 1999.

Fall 2002—**Brandon Grove**

319F: Seminar: Topics in U.S. Foreign Policy

Ambassador Grove's 35 years as a Foreign Service Officer sent him to Africa, India, Israel, and Germany early in his career, later serving on the Policy Planning Staff for Warren Christopher and Henry Kissinger. As the first American diplomat accredited to East Germany, he established the U.S. Embassy in Berlin. He served as U.S. Ambassador to Zaire (1984-1987), directed the State Department's Foreign Service Institute (1988-1992), and later chaired the editorial board of "The American Foreign Service Journal." He is a member of the board of directors of the American Academy of Diplomacy, authored the 2005 autobiography *Behind Embassy Walls: The Life and Times of an American Diplomat*, and has three times received the President's Meritorious Service Award.

Fall 2003—Edward S. “Ned” Walker, Jr. '62*319F: Seminar: Topics in U.S. Foreign Policy*

After graduating from Hamilton with a B.A. in Philosophy, Walker served three years with the U.S. Army in Heidelberg, Germany, joining the Foreign Service in 1967, despite that—as he has said—his Hamilton professors did not believe he would pass the Foreign Service exam. After holding increasingly important positions within the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to the United Arab Emirates (1989-1992, during the Gulf War); Deputy Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations with Ambassadorial Rank (1993-1994) to future Secretary Madeleine Albright; Ambassador to Egypt (1994-1997); to Israel (1997-1999); and Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs (2000-2001), retiring in 2001 to become president and CEO of the Middle East Institute (2001-2006). As ambassador in Israel, he worked closely with Prime Minister Netanyahu in preparation for and during the Wye negotiations. In Egypt, he worked with Vice President Gore and President Mubarak on a major initiative to reform the Egyptian economy.

Spring 2005—Edward S. “Ned” Walker, Jr. '62

(for biography see above from Fall 2003)

Note: Prior to the following semester, the College appointed Ambassador Walker the Christian A. Johnson Distinguished Professor in Global Political Theory.



Ambassador Walker presenting "Foreign Policy Insights" in the Chapel, Reunion Week 2007.

Spring 2006—**Jack F. Matlock, Jr.**

Historian and career Foreign Service Officer specializing in Soviet Affairs, serving as U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia (1981-1983), whereupon he was succeeded by another future Linowitz Professor, William H. Luers '51, and subsequently as U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union (1987-1991).

Fall 2006—**Michael Klosson '71** (History and Public Policy)

He is international affairs advisor and state department chair for the National Defense University in Washington, where he teaches courses in public policy and strategy, China, interagency negotiation and the environment. At Hamilton he is teaching a course that explores the drivers behind China's rise in the international system, its implications for American foreign policy and alternative policy responses. U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus (2002-2005); former U.S. Consul General to Hong Kong and to Macau; former Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs.

Spring 2008—**Samuel Lewis**

(for biography see above from Spring 1995 and Fall 1997)

Fall 2008—**George D. Baker '74** (Government, Trustee) and **Frank C. Vlossak, IV '89**
316F Topics: Lobbying and Government Relations

Baker and Vlossak are principals at Williams & Jensen, PLLC, and formerly of various senior staff positions with the federal legislative and executive branches. (For a *Spectator* article on Mr. Baker, see Nick Stagliano '11, "Trustee Corner: George Baker '74," *The Spectator*, April 15, 2010,⁴²)

Spring 2009—**Jack F. Matlock, Jr.**

(for biography see above from Spring 2006)

Fall 2009—**Arden Calvert '74**

Calvert began his career locally, as a management analyst with the City of Jamestown's Department of Labor, and later a part-time water treatment plant operator in Chautauqua. He joined the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in 1980, addressing a range of environmental challenges from drinking water regulation to the EPA's strategic planning and budgeting.

Spring 2010—**William H. Luers '51** (Chemistry and Mathematics)

319S: Talking with the Enemy

"I never imagined that I would emerge from Hamilton as anything other than a chemical engineer, making a living in some little town in Illinois." After history and philosophy courses senior year at Hamilton, Luers turned toward humanities and, after five years in the Navy during the Korean War he joined the Foreign Service. After serving as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and for Europe he was appointed U.S. Ambassador to Venezuela and later to

⁴² Available online at www.hamilton.edu/spectator/041510/features/baker.html.

Czechoslovakia, establishing himself as a specialist of the Soviet Union. Luers later served for 13 years as president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and later as president of the United Nations Association of the USA. (For a *Spectator* article on Ambassador Luers, see Olivia B. Waxman '11, "An Interview with Professor Luers, former U.S. Ambassador," *The Spectator*, February 18, 2010, <http://www.hamilton.edu/spectator/021810/features/luers.html>)



Professor Alan Cafruny, Edward Walker Jr. '62, and William Luers '51 discussed Iran in the Kennedy Auditorium, April 26, 2010.

Chairs of the Department

1968-1980 – Chan Richardson
1981-1983 - Richard Suttmeier
1984 - David Paris
1985 - Ted Eismeier
1986-1989 - David Paris
1990 - Ted Eismeier
1991-1993 - David Paris
1994-1995 - Frank Anechiarico
1996-2001 - Alan Cafruny
2001-2002 - Cheng Li, acting
2002-2003 - Alan Cafruny
2004-2005 - Frank Anechiarico
2005-2009 - Steve Orvis
2009-present - Rob Martin

Notable Alumni

The following are notable alumni, listed in chronological order of their graduation year, who either concentrated in government or who have established distinguished careers in government service:

Abijah Gilbert 1822 U.S. Senator from Florida (1869-1875).

Henry B. Payne 1832 U.S. Senator from Ohio (1895-1891).

John Curtiss Underwood 1832 judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia (1864-1871). Judge Underwood presided over the grand jury that indicted Jefferson Davis for treason and he later denied Davis bail. Elected U.S. Senator from Virginia in 1865 but was not seated.

John Jay Knox 1849 Deputy (1867-1872) and Comptroller of the Currency (1872-1884).

William Henry Harrison Miller 1861 U.S. Attorney General (1889-1893).

Elihu Root 1864, U.S. Senator, Secretary of War, Secretary of State, and Winner of the 1912 Nobel Peace Prize.

Victor H. Metcalf 1868 (Law School), U.S. Secretary of the Navy (1906-1908).

James S. Sherman 1878 Vice President of the United States (1909-1912). Also U.S. Congressman, (1887-1891, 1893-1903) Mayor of Utica (1884).

Joseph I. France 1895 U.S. Senator from Maryland (1917-1923).

Philip Jessup 1917 U.S. delegate to the United Nations and to the International Court of Justice (1961-1970).

Irving Ives 1919 New York State Assemblyman (1930-1946) and Majority Leader (1937-1946); U.S. Senator from New York (1947-1959).

Sol M. Linowitz 1935 (German and Philosophy) Ambassador to the Organization of American States; Chairman of the Board of Xerox; Co-Negotiator of the Panama Canal Treaties; Recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Stephen Angell 1941 (Economics and Public Policy) Co-Founder, Alternatives to Violence.

Richard W. Couper 1944 (History) former President, The New York Public Library; former President, The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

William H. Luers '51 (Chemistry and Mathematics) former U.S. Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and to Venezuela; former President, Metropolitan Museum of Art; Chairman and President, United Nations Association of the USA.

Wayland F. Blood '53 (English Literature and Public Policy) Retired Vice President and Treasurer, Ford Motor Credit Company. His son, David W. Blood '81 provided major funding for the 2006 renovation of the former Saunders Hall of Chemistry into the Blood Fitness Center, named in his parents' honor.

Peter Constable '53, U.S. Ambassador to Zaire (1982-1984).

J. Carter Bacot '55, (Public Policy) Chairman, The Bank of New York.

Robert P. Paganelli '57, U.S. Ambassador to Syria (1981-1984).

Michael N. Castle '61 (Economics)—Congressman (Delaware-at large), previously Governor of Delaware (1985-1992) Commencement address 2004, awarded L.H.D. See www.hamilton.edu/news/delaware-congressman-alumnus-mike-castle-61-gives-commencement-address.

Ralph Oman '62 (History) former Register of Copyrights of the United States.

Edward S. Walker, Jr. '62 (Philosophy) In 2009, *Time* considered him “among the finest American diplomats to have served in the State Department.”⁴³

Drew S. Days III '63 (English Literature) Professor of Law, Yale University; former U.S. Solicitor General (1993-1996).

Carl Hayden '63 (Asian Studies) Chairman, State University of New York Board of Trustees; former Chancellor, New York State Board of Regents.

John R. Leopold '64 (English Literature) Delegate, State of Maryland; former Member, National Council on Disability.

Arnold L. Raphel '64 (Government) U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan.

John Hester '69 (Government) Attorney, MGM; former Senior Executive Vice President, Orion Pictures.

Vincent Strully '69 (Government), Founder, Executive Director and President, The New England Center for Children.

Frank Anechiarico '71 Maynard-Knox Professor of Government and Law, Hamilton College.

Michael Klosson '71 (History and Public Policy) former U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus; former U.S. Consul General to Hong Kong and Macau; former Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs.

Kenneth Mokrzycki '71 (Government and Philosophy) former Budget Director and Director of Administration, City of Syracuse, New York.

Robert Bernstock '72 (History) President, Mailing and Shipping Services, U.S. Postal Service; former President, Campbell Soup Company.

G. Jeremiah Ryan '72 (Government and Speech) President, Bergen Community College.

Michael Stone '72 (Government) Co-Chairman, The Beanstalk Group.

Thomas J. Vilsack '72 (History) U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, formerly Iowa State Senator (1992-1998), Governor of Iowa (1998-2006), and candidate for president from November 2006 to February 2007. He is married to **Christie Bell Vilsack K'72** and parent to Jess '00 and Doug, and he gave the 2001 Commencement Address and received an honorary doctorate.⁴⁴

⁴³ Scott MacLeod, *Time*'s senior Middle East correspondent, “Wise Men to Obama: ‘We Stand With You,’” *Time*, May 14, 2009, online at <http://mideast.blogs.time.com/2009/05/14/wise-men-to-obama-we-stand-with-you/>.

⁴⁴ Vilsack's doctorate citation is available online at www.hamilton.edu/magazine/2006/winter/vilsackcitation.html. A Fall 2000 *Alumni Review* article further discusses the Vilsacks: www.hamilton.edu/magazine/2006/winter/vilsackcitation.html



Tom Vilsack '72 and Christie Bell Vilsack K'72, P'00 in the Chapel, Reunion Weekend 2007

Stephen Sadove '73, P'07, '10 (Government) Vice Chairman, CEO, and COO, Saks Inc.

Joe Morone '74 (Government) former President, Bentley College; CEO Albany International Corporation.

Jack Levy '75 (History and Government) Global Head, Mergers & Acquisitions Department, Goldman Sachs.

Margaret Keller O'Bryon K'75 (Public Policy) President and CEO, Consumer Health Foundation.

Linda Woolley K'75 (Government) Executive Vice President, Direct Marketing Association.

William P. Purcell III '76 (Government) Director, The Harvard Institute of Politics at the Kennedy School of Government; former Mayor, City of Nashville; former Director, Vanderbilt University Medical Center; named 2006 "Public Official of the Year" by *Governing* magazine.

Daniel Becker '77 (Public Policy) Director Global Warming, Sierra Club.

Blake Darcy '78, (Government) Founder, DLJ Direct.

Steve Culbertson '79 (English Literature and French) President and CEO, Youth Service America.

John Hewko '79 (Government and Russian Studies) Vice President, Millennium Challenge Corporation.

William A. Kerr '79 (Government and History) Co-Chair Europe, The Bank of New York.

Cynthia Sherwood Evans '82 (Government) CFO, Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation.

David Solomon '84 (Government) Co-Head of Investment Banking, Goldman Sachs.

Evan Smith '87 (Public Policy) CEO, *Texas Tribune*.

Michael Fleischer '88 (Government) Executive Director, New York State Thruway Authority.

Peter C. Haeffner '88 (Government) Publisher, *TV Guide*.

Dan Nye '88 (Government) former CEO, LinkedIn.

Thomas Tull '92 (Government) Founder, Chairman and CEO, Legendary Pictures.

John Kellogg Werner '92 (Government) Founding Campus Director and Managing Director, Citizen Schools.

Christina H. Pearson '95 (English Literature) Assistant Secretary of Health and Human Services.

Alicia Davis '97 (Government and Spanish) Director of Marketing and Senior Project Manager, Target Point Consulting; former Regional Political Director, Republican National Committee; former Deputy Assistant Secretary for External Affairs and Communications, U.S. Department of Commerce.

—to be continued...

Arthur Levitt Public Affairs Center



List of Levitt Center Directors

P. Gary Wyckoff, Government
Philip A. Klinkner, Government
Paul A. Hagstrom, Economics (2001-2004)
Ann L. Owen, Economics (2004-2007)
Jeffrey L. Pliskin, Economics (2007-2009)
Ann L. Owen, Economics (2009-present)

Inception

As early as 1968, Hamilton faculty proposed a public affairs center; new Department Chairman Channing Richardson proposed the Henry R. Luce Institute of Public Affairs for Hamilton College.⁴⁵ In 1979, Hamilton received a grant from the Pew Charitable Trust to establish a program in Public Policy, an interdisciplinary program encouraging students and professors to integrate economics, government, and philosophy (and later sociology, women's studies, and other social sciences) in analyzing specific public policy issues, seeking to better prepare students for active citizenship. Although the public policy program was a natural evolution for Hamilton—a college with a long tradition of preparing its graduates for public service—its very existence recognized the growing national need for post-secondary education to respond to the increasing complexities of national, state, and local public policy issues.

Chairman Richardson wrote to President Chandler in 1971 suggesting that “we have visit the campus next year: Indians, policemen, welfare administrators and recipients, atomic scientists, Koreans, Arabs, Israelis, Africans, and war crimes lawyers. I am amazed how hard it is to get the spread which we should have of controversy and quality onto the campus. We really need much more money to help us in this regard and much more Faculty initiative.”⁴⁶

⁴⁵ Channing B. Richardson, otherwise undated and unaddressed memorandum.

⁴⁶ Channing B. Richardson, Annual Report (private), to President John W. Chandler, June 17, 1971.

The Levitt Family

In 1980, a year after receiving the Pew grant, the family of the late Arthur Levitt (1900-1980), to honor him as a long-time New York State public servant, made a significant commitment to Hamilton to establish the Arthur Levitt Public Policy Center “to bring well-known speakers in the public sector to the Hamilton campus, and thereby spark student interest in various aspects of public life.” Elected Comptroller six times (1954-1978)—the last by the largest plurality in any New York State election—Mr. Levitt was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws by Hamilton College in 1979 for his “peerless reputation and efficiency in an office where corruption and confusion had been known to flourish.” His retirement in 1978 ended a 24-year term that is the longest in the 175-year history of that office.

His son, Arthur Levitt, Jr., served as Chairman of the American Stock Exchange (1978-1989) and chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission (1993-2001), focusing principally on investor protection—*BusinessWeek* reported in 1997, “There’s little question that he has become one of the most powerful and effective SEC chairmen in memory.”⁴⁷ He received an Honorary Doctor of Laws from Hamilton in 1981, the same year in which his daughter, Laurie Levitt, graduated from the College.



Arthur Levitt, Jr., speaking in the Barn, 2006.

⁴⁷ Paula Dwyer, “Arthur Levitt’s Hardball at the SEC,” *BusinessWeek*, September 1997, available online at <http://www.businessweek.com/1997/39/b3546087.htm>.

Development

The establishment of the Arthur Levitt Public Affairs Center addresses the challenge of real policy issues to students in a liberal arts setting. The Center, originally in KJ 137 of the old KJ prior to the 2008-2009 renovation—formerly the home of the Reading/Writing Center—included a lounge that offered *The New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal* each weekday, as well as tea and freshly brewed coffee. (Refreshments are now available in the Center for students during finals week.) During the 1990s, the Center’s promotional literature heralded access to six computers, a printer, and Internet access, as well as student tutoring on how to use the new, confusing machines. During the mid-1990s, professors gathered most Thursday afternoons to discuss current events over lunch, open to the broader Hamilton community, including area residents, though the meetings have since faded away.

In 1982, Department Chairman Suttmeier proposed the public policy center with the advice and encouragement of Professors David Paris and Frank Anechiarico, who envisioned “a Center which could meet the pedagogical, curricular, and research needs of a large number of social scientists and their students.” The Department recruited Paul Gary Wyckoff in July 1991 to direct the new Levitt Center.

In the spring semester of 1993, Professor Wyckoff assigned his students in Public Policy 382, “Topics in Public Policy,” to develop a proposal for health care reform in 100 days. The new Clinton Administration had assigned the Health Care Task Force 100 days to draft a health care reform proposal. Amid the national press coverage of the Clinton Administration’s planning, the press learned of the student project at Hamilton. ABC News’ medical correspondent George Strait P’94 wrote of the Hamilton project in a May 23, 1993 Sunday *New York Times* article, “The Clinton (N.Y.) Health Plan.”⁴⁸ The students in the course also appeared in two interviews on NBC’s “Today” morning show from New York City and, during the following summer, participated in a conference call with Ira Magaziner, President Clinton’s health care specialist.

The Center established the Levitt Scholars program in 1993 and the Levitt Fellowships in 1994. The Center celebrated its formal Grand Opening at the beginning (January) of the spring 1995 semester.⁴⁹

⁴⁸ A .pdf copy of the article is archived at

<http://www.hamilton.edu/news/images/ClintonNYHealthPlan.jpg>

⁴⁹ Information gathered from the Levitt Center’s online history, both its old site (http://public-affairs.levitt.hamilton.edu/Levitt_3/mission/mission.html) and its new site (<http://www.hamilton.edu/Levitt/history.html>), as well as the Levitt Center’s Annual Report, September 1994 (reviewing academic year 1993-1994), Vol. I, available in the Hamilton Archives at Burke Library.

In fall 2008, the expansive Kirner-Johnson renovation relocated the Levitt Center to a 3,650 sq. ft. office space off the second floor KJ mezzanine. Following the 2009-2010 academic year, the Center reorganized into three, thematically-based programs:

Sustainability

Director: Professor Julio Videras (Economics)

To investigate sustainable practices and appropriate policies, emphasizing hands-on learning experiences for students. The program will support the study of how society can meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. These issues include environmental conservation as well as poverty reduction and health.

Security

Director: Professor Anechiarico (Government)

To investigate both domestic and international security issues, including the safety and protection of persons and property, food supplies, market exchange, public health and other public and private concerns across nations, cultures, and institutions. Will address issues in national security, banking and security regulation, cultural preservation, cyber security and local law enforcement.

Inequality and Equity

Director: Professor Irons (Sociology)

To investigate factors that affect the distribution of income, distribution of health outcomes, impact of policy on intergenerational equity, welfare analysis, discrimination, access to the legal system and the role of incentives, race, gender, and immigration.⁵⁰

Insights

In 2007, Professor Gary Wyckoff founded *Insights*, a scholarly journal of undergraduate student research in the social sciences published each spring in print and online with the financial support of the Levitt Center (whose Administrator, Sharon Topi, serves also as Managing Editor). Professor Wyckoff considered that “for too long, outstanding student work...has ended up on some professor’s dusty shelf, never to be read again. Work of this quality deserves to be part of the scholarly discussion in the social sciences, to be read, discussed, lauded, and critiqued...as widely as possible, both inside and outside the campus.”⁵¹ Professor Wyckoff, executive editor, accepts submissions from professors and student authors, which an editorial board of students referee—selecting papers for publication (averaging 4-5 per year) and working closely with the authors in editing. *Insights* is unique as a scholarly journal for undergraduates, rather than for professional

⁵⁰ Vige Barrie, “Levitt Center Announces Reorganization,” May 25, 2010.

⁵¹ Paul Gary Wyckoff, “Letter from the Executive Editor,” *Insights*, Vol. 1, No. 1, Spring 2007, p. 3.

authors with advanced degrees. While a small number of other schools publish similar journals—e.g., U.C.-Berkeley and Stanford—the journal is especially unique to small, liberal arts colleges. The inaugural issue of *Insights* addressed medical malpractice, suicide terrorism, electronic waste recycling, urban space in South Africa, Hindu identity in Queens, and democracy in Belarus.

In 2010, the Levitt Center began awarding the Arthur Levitt Prize in Social Science writing, chosen by the student editors of *Insights* among the submissions to the journal for the year. The following is a list of award winners:

2010 – Max Currier, “The U.S. Mission in Afghanistan: Counterinsurgency and Provincial Reconstruction Teams”

Insights is online at www.hamilton.edu/levitt/Insights/index.html.

The Levitt Speaker Series

The Levitt Speaker Series supplements the official curriculum with distinguished speakers, averaging approximately a dozen per academic year, from academia and, more often, from the policy world. A list of all speakers since 1999-2000 is available at www.hamilton.edu/levitt/Levitt_Speakers_home.html. The Government Department sometimes jointly sponsors these speakers and sometimes sponsors its own lectures and panel discussions; for example, in March 2010 the Department sponsored a lecture by Matthew Zeller '04 (Government), a 1LT Army intelligence officer who served in Afghanistan in 2008, followed by a panel of students and professors, as well as a panel discussion on Iran by Ambassador Luers, Ambassador Walker, and Professor Cafruny.

The Levitt Series has designated the following themes for the given academic year:

1999-2000: Race and Ethnicity
2000-2001: Poverty and Inequality
2001-2002: no overarching theme
2002-2003: Immigration and Global Citizenship
2003-2004: The Environment: Public Policy and Social Responsibility
2004-2005: The U.S. Budget: Power, Politics, and Priorities
2005-2006: The Responsibilities of a Superpower
2006-2007: Inequality and Equity
2007-2008: Age of Information
2008-2009: Sustainability: Environment, Health, and Poverty
2009-2010: Crisis: Danger and Opportunity

Think Tank

Think Tank is a lunchtime discussion (noon to 1:00 on Fridays) sponsored by the Levitt Center, which usually provides lunch catered from an area restaurant, approximately a dozen times each academic year. Professors from all departments, including the natural sciences and mathematics, as well as College administrators, lead discussions. Students,

as well as both other faculty and staff find the discussions informal and a unique perspective outside classical academic studies; professors and administrators often attend both to speak and to ask questions of students either for direct feedback or in shaping their own perspectives and future research ideas.

The following Government professors have led Think Tank discussions in the given academic year since Think Tank was founded in 2002:

2003-2004: **Carlos Yordan** on the origins of the U.S. postwar strategy for Iraq
2004-2005: **Rob Martin** “Presidents and Enemy Combatants: 1798 and 2001”
2004-2005: **Peter Cannovo** “Founding and Preservation: The Practice of Place”
2008-2009: **Morgan Marietta** “On the Election”
2008-2009: **Phil Klinkner** “Obama’s First 100 Days in Office”
2009-2010: **Eric Ziegelmayer** “Urbanization and International Security”
2009-2010: **Phil Klinkner** “American Politics Today: Obama's Challenge”
2009-2010: **Rob Martin** “Facebook & Freedom: How Publicity Can Undermine Liberty”

Named Professorships

The list below annotates the named professorships Government professors do hold and have held. Janie Bassett of the Communications and Development Office observes a “common thread” among the names: “the majority of them were natives of upstate New York from humble beginnings, and owed their success and gratitude to Hamilton and other institutions that paved the way for their good fortune and success.”

James Schoolcraft Sherman, Class of 1878, LLB, LLD

Sherman was elected to Pentagon, Hamilton’s elite honor society (5 seniors chosen annually at Class & Charter Day). Originally from Utica, in 1884 he was elected Mayor of Utica. In 1886 he was elected to the first of ten terms as a U.S. Congressman from New York. In 1908, the Republican National Convention nominated Sherman as the Vice Presidential nominee to William Howard Taft, the two winning handily; Sherman became the first Vice President to be re-nominated to the position (as well as the first Vice President to throw out a ceremonial first pitch at a baseball game, and to fly in an airplane), but he died days before the election in 1912.

Leonard C. Ferguson, Class of 1919

From Hammond, New York, Ferguson was elected to Pentagon, later served in World War I, as CEO of Newell Industries, and as Chairman of the Board of Trustees. His sons Rodger (1947) and Daniel (1948) also graduated from Hamilton.

Christian A. Johnson

Johnson, the son of Swedish immigrants, is not an alumnus, but was a utility company executive and philanthropist. The Christian A. Johnson Endeavor Foundation, established in 1955, supports young persons in education, with an emphasis on independent liberal arts colleges; the foundation provided funds for the “CJ” building renovation on campus.

Henry Platt Bristol, Class of 1846, A.M

In 2009, the *Alumni Review* considered the Bristol family, originally of Clinton, “the only family to be so closely associated with the College since its origin.”⁵² Henry Bristol, himself from Clinton, was the son of Joel Bristol, a charter member of the Board of Trustees in 1812. Henry is the father of William M. Bristol, Sr., Class of 1882, who founded Bristol-Myers pharmaceutical company in Clinton in 1887 with fellow Hamilton alumnus John Ripley Myers; Henry would later serve

⁵² Donald Challenger, “Mac Bristol: Honoring the Man and the Legacy,” *Alumni Review*, Winter 2009.

as President and the Chairman of the Board. At Hamilton he was a member of AAΘ and was his class valedictorian.

William R. Kenan, Jr.

Though not an alumnus, Kenan (1872-1965) was the son of a dairy farmer from Lockport, NY, graduating in 1894 from the University of North Carolina. An industrial first with Union Carbide and later with Flagler Systems, he endowed more than 30 professorships at many colleges.

Extracurricular Programs

National Model United Nations

Model European Union

Mock Trial

Departmental Honors

The Department confers four honors—among those in the other concentrations, as well as for other contributions to the College community—to distinguished students on Class and Charter Day.

The **Senior Prize in Government** is awarded to the outstanding concentrator in Government.

The **Public Policy Prize**, established by a friend of the College, is awarded to the senior with the best record in the Public Policy Program and in the Public Policy Seminar.

The **Judge John Wells Fellowship**, established under a provision of the Glass endowment, provides a stipend for graduate work in the general areas of government and political science to any member of the senior class who has demonstrated a high order of scholarly attainment in general and has shown marked ability and special aptitude for research in political science.

The **Constantine Karamanlis Prize in World Politics** was established by Constantine Karamanlis, Class of 1998, and his family. The prize honors the memory of Mr. Karamanlis' uncle, the former President of Greece, Constantine Karamanlis. The prize is awarded to the outstanding senior concentrator in world politics.

The following students received the aforementioned honors:

Year	Senior Prize in Government	Public Policy Prize	Judge Wells Fellowship	World Politics Prize
2010	Kevin A. Rowe	Kye Lippold	Kevin A. Rowe	Joshua A. Meah
2009	Susan E. Stanton	Anthony Carello	Sarah M. Moore	Mohammad Haider Sarah M. Moore
2008	Jonathan Zellner	Sarah Wissel	Philip Holdredge	Albert Trithart Julianne Jaquith
2007	David Sands	Jessica Lewis	David Waldman	Riada Asimovic Dillon Prime
2006	Douglas A. Chiciak	Kimberlee A. Beevers	Renita J. Moniaga Conor A. Moore	Svetoslav M. Derderyan Jason D. Hecht
2005	Danielle J. Levine	Katrina W. Lexa	Katrina W. Lexa	Emily P. Kerr
2004	Katharine E. Rahmlow	Nathan R. Stell	Katharine E. Rahmlow	Duncan F. Lawrence
2003	Pamela A. McBurney	James DuVernay	Martine Kalaw	Emily Richardson
2002	Erin M. Ryan Erin Root	Rebecca A. Karb	Erik Filipiak Andrew Smith	Myra Hamid
2001	Jed Barash Alyssa Zupkoff	not awarded	Michael Kaufman Nicholas Stark	Jeff Krutz
2000	Calin Trenkov-Wermuth	James L. DiNardo	Calin Trenkov-Wermuth	Calin Trenkov-Wermuth
1999	Jeffrey S. Ranen	Jameson W. Toner	Antonin A. Ellinas	Antonis A. Ellinas

1998	Alina S. Khasanova Jason M. Osborn Caitlin E. Wade	Keith R. Wandtke	Jenna M. Corwin	Constantine Karamanlis
1997	Patrick L. Ryan	Andrew F. Donehower	Kimberly C. Torres	Lloyd C. Dahmen III
1996	Mario C. Fallone	Matthew D. Areman	Elisa B. Coons	Agnes E. Zsigovics
1995	Maura A. Dalton	A. Lanethea Mathews	Alexander I. Kasonof	Catherine E. Hyde
1994	Robert N. Klieger	Anne M. Iverson	Andrew J. Lee Barbara M. Paul	not available
1993	William E. Stern Daniel T. Vail	Brendan J. McCormick	Karen H. Klein	not available
1992	Julie M. Bernard	Timothy A. Fellman	Thomas J. Wetterhan	not available
1991	Nancy L. Blabey	Natasha R. Rath	Courney G. Haslett	not available
1990	Paul R. Reichert	David J. Klem	David C. Lopes	not available
1989	Thomas M. Salatte	Robert C. McCallum	Ramon Tisaire	not available
1988	not available	John C. Krenitsky	Peter J. Clayton	not available
1987	not available	not awarded	Michael John Murphy Randle B. Richardson	not available
1986	not available	Andrew Oliver McKee	Mark Henry Schwendler	not available
1985	not available	not awarded	Christopher Brian Barry	not available
1984	not available	Gary Charles Edelman	Suzanne B. Ryan Andrew Clifford Winner	not available
1983	not available	not available	Elizabeth Rudoy Grusky Darrow Schecter	not available
1982	not available	not available	Elizabeth Ann Dayan Polly Jane Diven	not available
1981	not available	not available	William Michael Moon	not available
1980	not available	not available		not available
1979	not available	not available	Kevin Michael Marrinan George Philmer Teel III	not available

Methodology and References

This history was compiled from records—*those that were preserved!*—kept with Katherine Collett in the archives at Burke Library (including old College Catalogues and, especially, the private annual reports of Channing Richardson, a beloved professor and, from 1968-1980, the (first) chair of the department); records kept with Dawn Woodward, secretary of the Department; news stories and articles of the *Alumni Review*; as well as discussions with professors of the Department.

Specific references are formally cited in the footnotes.

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The Department hopes future concentrators will periodically expand and update this document—especially the section on notable alumni, which all concentrators are encouraged not only to update but also to join.

Appendix I**Courses offered in government, law, and politics
prior to the establishment of the Department**

1826/27:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, III Term)
1827/28:	The College catalog for this year cannot be found.	
1828/29:	The College catalog for this year cannot be found.	
1829/30:	The College catalog for this year cannot be found.	
1830/31:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, III Term)
1831/32:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, III Term)
1832/33:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, III Term)
1833/34:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
1834/35:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
1835/36:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
1836/37:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Legal & Political Science	(Senior Class, II Term)
1837/38:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Legal & Political Science	(Senior Class, II Term)
1838/39:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Legal & Political Science	(Senior Class, II Term)
1839/40:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Legal & Political Science	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1840/41:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
1841/42:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
1842/43:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
1844/45:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
1845/46:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
1846/47:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1847/48:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1848/49:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1849/50:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1850/51:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)

	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1851/52:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1852/53:	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1853/54:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1854/55:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1855/56:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1856/57:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1857/58:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1858/59:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1859/60:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1860/61:	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1861/62:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)

1862/63:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1863/64:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1864/65:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1865/66:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures in International Law	(Senior Class, I & II Terms)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II & III Terms)
1866/67:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1867/68:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1868/69:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1869/70:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1870/71:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1871/72:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)

	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1872/73:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Political Philosophy	(Elective for Seniors)
1873/74:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Political Philosophy	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1874/75:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Political Philosophy	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1875/76:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Political Philosophy	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1876/77:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Political Philosophy	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1877/78:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)

	Political Philosophy	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1878/79:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Political Philosophy	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1879/80:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Political Philosophy	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1880/81:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Political Philosophy	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1881/82:	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Political Philosophy	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
1882/83:	<u>Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy</u>	
	Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Lectures on Political Economy	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Political Philosophy	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Essays on Themes in Law & History	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	International Law	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Lectures on Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term)

- 1883/84: Lectures on International Law (Senior Class, III Term)
Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy
 Political Economy & Topic Debates (Senior Class, I Term)
 History of Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term)
 Elements of Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term)
 Essays on Themes in Law & History (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, III Term)
 International Law (Senior Class, III Term)
- 1884/85: Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term)
 International Law (Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
 History of Government Revenue (Senior Class, II Term)
 Elements of Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 Political Economy (Senior Class, III Term)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
- 1885/86: Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term)
 International Law (Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
 History of Government Revenue (Senior Class, II Term)
 Elements of Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 Political Economy (Senior Class, III Term)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
- 1886/87: Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term)
 Constitutional Law II (Senior Class, II Term)
 Elements of Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 Political Economy (Senior Class, III Term)
 History of Government Revenue (Senior Class, III Term)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
- 1887/88: Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term)
 Constitutional Law II (Senior Class, II Term)
 Elements of Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 Political Economy (Senior Class, III Term)
 History of Government Revenue (Senior Class, III Term)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
- 1888/89: Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term)
 Constitutional Law II (Senior Class, II Term)
 Elements of Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 Political Economy (Senior Class, III Term)
 History of Government Revenue (Senior Class, III Term)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
- 1889/90: Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term)

	Constitutional Law II	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Elements of Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Political Economy	(Senior Class, III Term)
	History of Government Revenue	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1890/91:	<u>Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy</u>	
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Constitutional Law II	(Senior Class, II Term)
	History of American Politics	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Elements of Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Political Economy	(Senior Class, III Term)
	History of Government Revenue	(Senior Class, III Term)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1891/92:	<u>Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy</u>	
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Constitutional Law II	(Senior Class, II Term)
	History of American Politics	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Elements of Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1892/93:	<u>Department of Law, History, Civil Polity, & Political Economy</u>	
	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	History of Legal Institutions	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
	History of American Politics	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1893/94:	<u>Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science</u>	

At this point, Hamilton College offered both Classical & Latin-Scientific studies curriculum, the classes mentioned from here on are taken from the Classical studies curriculum because it caters more to government classes than the Latin-Scientific program, and the latter program was more irregular than the former.

	Political Economy	(Junior Class, III Term)
	History of Legal Institutions	(Junior Class, III Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Law	(Senior Class, II Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
	History of American Politics	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1894/95:	<u>Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science</u>	

- Principles of Political Economy (Junior Class, III Term)
 Parliamentary Law & Debate (Senior Class, I Term)
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, II Term)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term)
 History of American Politics (Senior Class, III Term)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, III, Optional Studies)
- 1895/96: Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science
 Principles of Political Economy (Junior Class, III Term)
 Parliamentary Law & Debate (Senior Class, I Term)
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, II Term)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term)
 Science of Government (Senior Class, III Term)
- 1896/97: Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science
 Science of Government (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 History of American Politics (Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
- 1897/98: Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science
 Science of Government (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 History of American Politics (Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
- 1898/99: Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science
 Am. Hist.: US Under the Constitution (Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
 Science of Government (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 History of American Politics (Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
- 1899/00: Department of Law, General History, and Political Science
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Optional Studies)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, III Optional Studies)
- 1900/01: Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science
 Parliamentary Law & Debate (Senior Class, I Term)
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
- 1901/02: Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science
 Parliamentary Law & Debate (Senior Class, I Term)
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
 Municipal Law (Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
- 1902/03: Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science
 Parliamentary Law & Debate (Senior Class, I Term)
 Constitutional Law (Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)

	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1903/04:	<u>Department of Law, History, Political & Social Science</u>	
	Parliamentary Law & Debate	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1904/05:	<u>Sociology, European History, Economics, Law</u>	
	Parliamentary Law & Debate	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1905/06:	<u>Sociology, European History, Economics, Law</u>	
	Parliamentary Law & Debate	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1906/07:	<u>Law & Political Science</u>	
	Parliamentary Law & Debate	(Senior Class, I Term)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Constitutional Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Municipal Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1907/08:	<u>Law & Political Science</u>	
	Political Science Seminar	(Senior Class, II)
	Elementary Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Elementary Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1908/09:	<u>Law & Political Science</u>	
	Political Science Seminar	(Senior Class, II)
	Elementary Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Elementary Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1909/10:	<u>Law & Political Science</u>	
	Political Science Seminar	(Senior Class, II)
	Elementary Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Elementary Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1910/11:	<u>Law & Political Science</u>	
	Political Science Seminar	(Senior Class, II)
	Elementary Law	(Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
	Elementary Law	(Senior Class, III Term, Optional Studies)
1911/12:	<u>Law Economics, & Politics</u>	
	Political Science Seminar	(Senior Class, I)
	Political Science Seminar	(Senior Class, II)

	Elementary Law (Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Elementary Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
1912/13:	<u>Law Economics, & Politics</u>
	Political Science Seminar (Senior Class, I)
	Political Science Seminar (Senior Class, II)
	Elementary Law (Senior Class, I Term, Optional Studies)
	Elementary Law (Senior Class, II Term, Optional Studies)
1913/14:	<u>Economics, Sociology, Law, & Politics</u>
	Law (Seniors)
	American Politics (Senior Class, I)
1914/15:	<u>Economics, Sociology, Law, & Politics</u>
	Law (Seniors)
	American Politics (Senior Class, I)

For courses offered 1915-2000, see

www.academics.hamilton.edu/government/home/2002/classes_offered.html.

Appendix II

Faculty of the Department

(Reprinted from the College Catalogue published in the given calendar year to include the fall semester of that year and the spring semester of the following calendar year.)

1915 - 1923: Professor Wood

1924: Professor Thomas

1925 - 1926: Professor Wood & Mr. Griffin

1927 - 1929: Professor Wood & Associate Professor Laves

1929 - 1935: Professor Wood & Associate Professor Laves

1936: Professor Laves, Associate Professor Dealey, and Assistant Professor Janzen

1937: Associate Professor Dealey & Assistant Professor Janzen

1938 - 1941: Mr. Dealey & Mr. Janzen

1942: Mr. Dealey & Mr. Heilperin

1943: Mr. Dealey, Mr. Mattingly, Mr. Heilperin, Mr. Dealey, Mr. Drought

1944: Mr. Dealey, Mr. Heilperin

1945: Mr. Dealey, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Janzen

1946: Mr. Wickwar, Mr. Bell, Mr. Lenczowski

1947: Mr. Wickwar, Mr. Lenczowski, Mr. Buffum, Mr. Wendell

1948: Mr. Wickwar, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Lenczowski, Mr. Wendell, Mr. Welch

1949: Mr. Lenczowski, Mr. Healy, Mr. Welch,

1950 - 1951: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Lenczowski, Mr. Welch

1952 - 1954: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Riddle

1955: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Richardson

1956: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Riddle

1957: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Riddle, Mr. Hoyt

1958: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Guild

1959 - 1962: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Guild

1963: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Desai, Mr. Birns, Mr. Zuckerbraun

1964 - 1965: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Guild, Mr. Palmer

1966: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Webster

1967: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Webster

1968: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson (Chair), Mr. Lewis, Mr. Webster, Mr. Schneider (Kirkland)

1969: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson (Chair), Mr. Frederickson, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Berke

1970: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson (Chair), Mr. Lewis, Mr. Suttmeier, Mr. Rosenbloom

1971: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson (Chair), Mr. Lewis, Mr. Suttmeier, Mr. Rosenbloom, Mr. Bullard

1972: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson (Chair), Mr. Lewis, Mr. Suttmeier, Mr. Rosenbloom, Mr. Bullard

1973: Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Richardson (Chair), Mr. Lewis, Mr. Suttmeier, Mr. Frantzich

1974: S. Frantzich, R. W. Kweit, E. Lewis, C. B. Richardson (Chair), L. G. Rockwell, R. P. Suttmeier,

1975: S. Frantzich, J. Kessler, R. W. Kweit, E. Lewis, C. B. Richardson (Chair), L. G. Rockwell, R. P. Suttmeier

1976: F. Anechiarico, R. W. Boehm, S. Frantzich, W. M. LeoGrande, E. Lewis, C. B. Richardson (Chair), L. G. Rockwell, R. P. Suttmeier

1977: Frank M. Anechiarico, William M. LeoGrande, Eugene Lewis, Channing B. Richardson (Chair), Landon G. Rockwell, Richard P. Suttmeier

1978: Frank M. Anechiarico, Theodore J. Eismeier, Fumio Kodama, Philip H. Pollock III, Channing B. Richardson, Landon G. Rockwell, Jeffrey A. Ross, Richard P. Suttmeier (Chair)

1979: Frank M. Anechiarico, Theodore J. Eismeier, David C. Paris, Philip H. Pollock III, Channing B. Richardson, Jeffrey A. Ross, Gerald Steinberg, Richard P. Suttmeier (Chair)

1980: Frank M. Anechiarico, Theodore J. Eismeier, David C. Paris, Philip H. Pollock III, Channing B. Richardson (Chair), Jeffrey A. Ross, Richard P. Suttmeier

1981: Frank M. Anechiarico, Theodore J. Eismeier, David C. Paris, Philip H. Pollock III, Michael Rains, Channing B. Richardson, Jeffrey A. Ross, Catherine I. Stone, Richard P. Suttmeier (Chair), Grace Langley (Special Appointment)

1982: Richard P. Suttmeier (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Theodore J. Eismeier, David C. Paris, Michael Rains, Channing B. Richardson, Arthur Sanders, Catherine I. Stone, Eric Jones (Special Appointment)

1983: Richard P. Suttmeier (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Theodore J. Eismeier, Debbie J. Gerner, Michael Mastanduno, A. James McAdams, David C. Paris, Arthur Sanders

1984: David C. Paris (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Theodore J. Eismeier, Debbie J. Gerner, Michael Mastanduno, A. James McAdams, Arthur Sanders, Richard P. Suttmeier

1985: Theodore J. Eismeier (Chair), Frank Anechiarico, Deborah J. Gerner, Mary E. Hilderbrand, Michael Mastanduno, Maridi Nahas, Patrick J. Neal, Manju Parikh-Baruah, David C. Paris, Arthur Sanders, Richard P. Suttmeier, Sarah J. Tisch, Donald Van Atta, Michael J. Gygiel (Special Appointment), Stephen R. Lawson (Special Appointment), Channing B. Richardson (Special Appointment)

1986: David C. Paris (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, William D. Clinton, Theodore J. Eismeier, Michael J. Gygiel, Michael Mastanduno, Patrick A. Neal, Arthur Sanders, David G. Skidmore II, Richard P. Suttmeier, Donald A. Van Atta, Channing B. Richardson (Special Appointment)

1987: David C. Paris (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Vincent Auger, Theodore J. Eismeier, Michael J. Grygiel, Patrick A. Neal, Arthur Sanders, David G. Skidmore II, Richard P. Suttmeier, Don Van Atta, Channing B. Richardson (Special Appointment)

1988: David C. Paris (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Alfred L. Atherton*, Vincent A. Auger, Alan Cafruny, Carol A. Drogus, Theodore J. Eismeier, Robert A. Kurfirst, Stephen W. Orvis, Arthur Sanders, David G. Skidmore II, Don Van Atta, Michael J. Grygiel (Special Appointment)

1989: David C. Paris (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Vincent A. Auger, Alan Cafruny,

Carol A. Drogus, Theodore J. Eismeier, Robert A. Kurfirst, Stephen W. Orvis, Gideon Rafael*, Arthur Sanders, Richard P. Suttmeier, Donald A. Ban Atta

1990: Theodore J. Eismeier (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Vincent A. Auger, Harry G. Barnes*, Alan Cafruny, Carol A. Drogus, Robert A. Kurfirst, Stephen W. Orvis, David C. Paris, Donald A. Van Atta, Laura R. Winsky, Huang Ruochi (Special Appointment)

1991: David C. Paris (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Alfred L. Artherton*, Alan Cafruny, Carol A. Drogus, Theodore J. Eismeier, Cheng Li, Stephen W. Orvis, Donald A. Ban Atta, Laura R. Winsky, Paul G. Wyckoff,

1992: David C. Paris (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Vincent A. Auger, Alan W. Cafruny, Carol A. Drogus, Theodore J. Eismeier, Cheng Li, Laura R. Winsky Mattei, Stephen W. Orvis, William S. K. Reno, Don A. Van Atta, Paul G. Wyckoff

1993: David C. Paris (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Alfred L. Artherton*, Vincent A. Auger, Alan W. Cafruny, Carol A. Drogus, Theodore J. Eismeier, Cheng Li, Laura R. Winsky Mattei, Stephen W. Orvis, William S. K. Reno, Kathleen E. Smith, Paul G. Wyckoff, Sean Byrne (Special Appointment)

1994: Frank M. Anechiarico (Chair), Vincent A. Auger, Alan W. Cafruny, Carol A. Drogus, Theodore J. Eismeier, Samuel W. Lewis*, Cheng Li, Thomas G. Moore, Stephen W. Orvis, David C. Paris, Kathleen E. Smith, Steven M. Teles, Paul G. Wyckoff

1995: Frank M. Anechiarico (Chair), Vincent A. Auger, Alan W. Cafruny, Carol A. Drogus, Theodore J. Eismeier, Richard N. Haass*, Philip A. Klinkner, Cheng Li, Stephen W. Orvis, David C. Paris, Kathleen E. Smith, Paul G. Wyckoff

1996: Alan W. Cafruny (Chair), Frank M. Anechiarico, Vincent A. Auger, Carol A. Drogus, Theodore J. Eismeier, Philip A. Klinkner, Cheng Li, Mark I. O’Gorman, Stephen W. Orvis, David C. Paris, Patrick F.H.J. Peters, Kathleen E. Smith, Sir Brian Urquhart*, Paul G. Wyckoff

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