



Elizabeth Theiss-Morse

named a 1996–97 Fellow at the Mary Graham Bunting Institute, Radcliffe College.

Richard Mansbach, professor of political science, Iowa State University, and **Yale Ferguson**, professor of political science, Rutgers University at Newark, received the 1996 Lynne Rienner/Quincy Wright Award for their book, *Politics: Authority, Identity, and Change* (University of South Carolina Press). The International Studies Association—Midwest Region presents the award each year for the book on international studies authored or co-authored by a scholar in the region.

Steven D. Roper, assistant professor, department of social sciences, Pace University, has received a Fulbright Fellowship for 1996–97. Roper will be teaching a course in Moldovan politics at Moldovan State University in Chisinau, Moldova.

Scott D. Sagan, department of political sciences and Center for International Security and Arms Control, Stanford University was awarded the 1996 Laurance and Naomi Carpenter Hoagland Prize. The prize is awarded for “distinguished undergraduate teaching.”

Steven S. Smith, professor, University of Minnesota, was selected to receive the Horace T. Morse—Minnesota Alumni Award for Outstanding Contributions to Undergraduate Education.

Elizabeth Theiss-Morse, professor, department of political science, University of Nebraska–Lincoln, in addition to **George Marcus**, **John Sullivan**, and **Sandra Wood** has been awarded the Political Psychology Best Book of 1995 Award for the book, *Malice Toward Some: How People Make Civil Liberties Judgments*. She was also the recipient of the Richard F. Fenno, Jr., prize for best book on legislatures published in 1995, with **John Hibbing**, for the book, *Congress as Public Enemy: Public Attitudes Toward Political Institutions*.

In Memoriam

Barbara Hinckley

Barbara Hinckley, Professor at Purdue University, died November 21, 1995, of breast cancer at age 58. She received her Ph.D. from Cornell University in 1968 and held academic appointments at the University of Massachusetts–Amherst, Cornell, University of Wisconsin–Madison, and New York University before arriving at Purdue in 1993.

Barbara was a leading scholar in the study of the U.S. Congress and in the study of the American presidency. She began path-breaking research in two major areas of congressional scholarship—on congressional elections and the seniority system. Work on congressional elections was in its infancy in the 1960s when Barbara published “Interpreting House Midterm Elections” in 1967 followed by “Incumbency and the Presidential Vote in Senate Elections” in 1970, both appearing in the *American Political Science Review*. The latter article was one of the earliest assessments on what has now become a cottage industry of work on incumbency in congressional elections. Barbara continued to be at the forefront of scholarship in this area. She was instrumental in developing the pivotal 1978 National Election Study that provided the first systematic study of congressional voters’ attitudes and action. Her work confronted fundamental differences between House and Senate elections which had not been consid-

ered before in “House Reelections and Senate Defeats,” *British Journal of Political Science* (1980), “The American Voter in Congressional Elections,” *APSR* (1980) and in her book *Congressional Elections* (1981).

Barbara’s book on *The Seniority System in Congress* (1971) stands as the single classic on this topic, vital to the understanding of the Congress then and now. There has been no book since which addresses the evolution of seniority as a norm and its impact on the legislative body in the way Hinckley’s volume did. Many of us often thought Barbara should do a thorough follow-up book or a twenty-year update or the like, but true to Barbara’s wide-ranging interests, she felt she had done the subject and had long since moved on.

In addition to these major works, Barbara wrote a significant body of research on congressional committees, leadership, and coalitions including articles and books on the effect of policy content on committee behavior, the nature of committee prestige and members’ goals in passing legislation, and formation of coalitions, conflicts within them, and their changes over time. She also wrote a classic overview of Congress in *Stability and Change in Congress* (4th ed. 1988) which ably summarized much of the leading empirical research in the field. Her most recent book on Congress, *Less Than Meets the Eye: The Myth of Congressional Assertiveness in Foreign Policy* (1994) proved to be another masterfully innovative work which characterized the limited extent to which Congress has played a powerful role in defining and constraining American foreign policy.

In the early 1980s, Barbara began research on the presidency. During that time, she told many of us that she had “seen it all” in the study of Congress and was ready for new challenges and new areas to investigate. She started a project that evolved into her book *The Symbolic Presidency* (1990) in which she analyzed presidential rhetoric and its themes in a novel way. The most significant contribution of the book is how presidents reveal the symbolic presidency in their own words—as

identical to the nation, as identical to the government, as alone, as above party, and as close to God. Hinckley concludes that this is “an institutionalized portrayal” of the office. Successive presidents present themselves and the office in similar symbolic ways.

Barbara’s next major project on the presidency was her book with Paul Brace entitled *Follow the Leader: Opinion Polls and the Modern Presidents* which received the Richard E. Neustadt award in 1992 for the best book of the year on the presidency. Two articles, also with Brace, “The Structure of Presidential Approval” (1991) and “Presidential Activities from Truman to Reagan: What Difference Did They Make?” (1993), both in the *Journal of Politics*, expanded the book. *Follow the Leader* is without a doubt a well-deserved award-winning book, which currently sets the direction and tone for work on presidential approval, the effects of presidential speeches, and activities on public opinion. Brace and Hinckley provide a compelling argument about how public opinion polls direct presidents’ time in office. Presidents’ popularity is shaped by presidents’ own decisions and choices, but also good and bad fortune over which they have little, if any, control.

Barbara Hinckley was to many of us a teacher, scholar, mentor, and friend. She was a natural and gifted teacher. Her enthusiasm for her teaching and research was visible and contagious. She touched the lives of many undergraduates encouraging them in class discussions, papers, and research ideas.

Barbara was a scholar in every sense. Her research was always empirical and she imposed a rigor and systematic approach on all research that she reviewed, encouraged, or undertook. At the same time, she had a very strong historical and theoretical foundation in her understanding of American politics and government.

Barbara defined the role of mentor. She made the beginning graduate student, the assistant professor, the new colleague, or the interviewing candidate all feel confident. She advised students and colleagues alike on research and professional matters

of how to make their job presentation, how to revise their article, and on any research issue. Her graduate students are now leading scholars in political science departments across the country. In the early 1970s, she was one of the very few women who held a full professorship in political science at a major university. Her prominence as a scholar in the congressional field made her a role model for many. She received the Outstanding Mentor Award from the Women’s Caucus of the American Political Science Association in 1993 and we are proposing that the APSA create a distinguished mentor award in her name.

Barbara also had a passion for reading, reflected no doubt in her undergraduate major in English. In one work, all of the passions of Barbara’s life: reading, research, discussion, and analysis, can be seen. It is in the book which she and her daughter, Karen Hinckley co-authored entitled: *America’s Best Sellers: A Reader’s Guide to Popular Fiction* (Indiana, 1989).

Barbara was also a friend with whom we all remember the many hours spent discussing politics, political science, and research. To those of us who knew Barbara well, she was energetic, witty, lively, inquisitive, reflective, strong willed, and very smart. She always lived life on her own terms and knew herself and what she wanted so well that she never let others talk her into compromising those terms. This spirited determination is what many will remember and miss most about Barbara Hinckley.

Near the end of her life in talking about memorials, Barbara said that each of her students have taken what she taught and through their own life’s work, created their own contribution. That was the final lesson of a life dedicated to teaching and research. She will be sadly missed, but fondly remembered as a teacher, mentor, colleague, and friend.

Robert X Browning
Purdue University

Lyn Ragsdale
University of Arizona

Herbert Jacob

Herbert Jacob died of cancer at his home in Evanston, Illinois on August 29, 1996. Herb was sixty-three at the time of his death, and had spent the past twenty-seven years teaching in the political science department at Northwestern University. He held teaching positions at the University of Wisconsin and Tulane prior to coming to Northwestern. With his death, the field of socio-legal studies and the political science discipline lost one of its most creative, energetic, and wide-ranging scholars, and a person of exceptional wisdom, compassion, and fairness.

Herb was born in Augsburg, Germany in 1933 and came to the United States in 1940 after a brief stay in England. He grew up in St. Joseph and Springfield in Missouri and received his B.A. from Harvard (*Magna Cum Laude*) in 1954 and his Ph.D. in political science from Yale in 1960.

In terms of the typical indicators of academic accomplishment, Herb’s career was full of success, including a term as President of the Law & Society Association in 1981–83 and a term on the Council of the APSA. His early work focused on public administration in 19th Century Germany (*German Administration since Bismarck*, 1963) and on state politics in the U.S. (*Politics in the American States*, 1965 and now in its sixth edition), but he quickly turned to legal institutions and processes, a field in which the bulk of his scholarly contributions were made. He took on a wide variety of issues and questions and his books and articles were widely read and influential. He had a nose for new and interesting problems and ranged over a wide variety of questions and institutional settings in his research.

His first major works in the socio-legal field dealt with case disposition processes in civil and criminal courts (*Debtors in Court*, 1969; *Felony Justice*, 1977, co-authored with James Eisenstein). Both broke new ground in our understanding of how courts process cases and the impact of their processes both on case outcomes and the fortunes of litigants. His concept of the important role of “court-room workgroups” emerged