

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

first in *Debtors in Court*, and became the centerpiece of the analysis of plea-bargaining in *Felony Justice*. His description of the ways in which long-standing interpersonal relationships among defense attorneys, prosecutors, and judges influence the process by which cases are resolved and the outcomes that are produced became a central concept in the extensive study of plea-bargaining that followed.

His 1988 book, *Silent Revolution*, traced the diffusion of divorce reform across the United States, and explored the mystery of the rapid rise and spread of “no fault” divorce. The book was based on documentary evidence and interviews with state legislators, lobbyists, and other participants. Herb was intrigued by the fact that this major legal change did not seem to be characterized by the sponsorship and promotion by interest groups that typically accompanied more noisy legal revolutions. Indeed, what interest group activity there was, mainly by the Catholic Church, opposed rather than supported the adoption of new procedures that made divorce easier to obtain. Rather, he suggests, the reform was the product of a good deal of “unorganized” but quite effective informal exchanging of information, much of it anecdotal, among members of state legislatures, both within states and among them. His study suggests that sometimes rapid legal change occurs, as it were, by a kind of spontaneous combustion (following rapid social change, requiring neither central authority nor the investment of substantial material resources. Prior work tended to suggest that these were necessary conditions for successful diffusion. But this innovative book deepens and critiques our understanding of the way in which legal change comes about.

His body of scholarship is a major legacy to the field of law and politics, but Herb left us with much more than his insights and findings. He was a person of great intelligence and energy, combined with the inclination to share his ideas and strength with others. These “others” included his students and his colleagues all over the world. Herb was a dedicated teacher of undergradu-

ates who was a pioneer in the use of computer technology in teaching. His many graduate students who have gone on to distinguished careers in political science and criminal justice attest to his commitment to their education and to nurturing them through graduate school and into the academic world. His mentoring came not only from what he said to his students or wrote to them in comments on their work. He taught them by his own example. He was serious about his work, always thinking about his next project, and always engaged in more than one project at any particular time. He was a model not only for his students, but for his colleagues as well.

Herb was a wonderful colleague. He was active in both intellectual and academic politics in his department. He was a person with strong opinions about what were good ideas and bad ones, good policies and silly ones. We are all familiar with the aphorism about academic politics that “Never is the politics so intense as when the stakes are so small,” and we have all seen too many examples of this principle at work. Herb, however, did not go about his business in this fashion. He worked hard to further the positions that he believed in, and spoke his mind clearly, even when he was in the minority. But he not only knew how to win arguments, but also how to lose them as well. When he did not prevail, he did not continue gnawing at an issue, but turned without subsequent rancor to something new, willing to accept the fact that he had not won the argument. Herb gave of himself to colleagues both intellectually and personally and was admired and often loved by those who had the opportunity to work with him.

Herb was not simply an academic consumed by his research, writing, and teaching. He had an active mind and wide-ranging interests which extended far beyond his profession. His family—his wife Lynn and his four children Joel, David, Jenny, and Max—were the center of his life. Like many, the Jacobs were a family that had gradually become distant geographically as the kids grew and went off on their own paths, but they

remained close in love and spirit. In addition to hiking, camping, and touring with his family, Herb loved music, theater, swimming, politics, and sailing, and many happy days and weeks sharing these activities with his family both in Chicago and all over the world.

Herb leaves behind not only his scholarship and teaching but a legacy of warmth and friendship shared with many of us. His many friends in our discipline and the law and society movement will miss him greatly.

Jonathan D. Casper
Northwestern University

Stafford Gorman Whittle Johnston

Stafford Gorman Whittle Johnston of the University of Virginia died on August 26, 1996 after a long and courageous struggle with cancer. Whittle Johnston was born in Roanoke, Virginia on November 14, 1927. After serving in the United States Navy during the Second World War, he pursued his undergraduate studies at the University of Chicago and Swarthmore College where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He completed his doctorate in Government at Harvard University in 1959. His Ph.D. dissertation, entitled *The Primacy of Justice: A Study of Liberalism and Its Role in World Politics*, was awarded Harvard University’s Sumner Prize for the best dissertation in international relations that year. Johnston’s major fields of study were contemporary American foreign policy and modern international politics and theory. He is the author of several dozen scholarly articles, contributions to books, and opinion pieces for local and regional newspapers.

Johnston served on the faculty of the School of International Service at American University in Washington, D.C. from 1959 to 1971. He also taught at Swarthmore College (1964) and at Johns Hopkins University (1968) as a visiting faculty member. He joined the faculty of the Department of Government and Foreign Affairs at the University of Virginia in 1971 and served there until his retirement in 1995.