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Presidents 1990

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SIENA RESEARCH INSTITUTE RANKS BEST PRESIDENTS IN U.S. HISTORY

LOUDONVILLE, N.Y. -- The President who led the United States out of the Great Depression and through World War II-- not "The Father of Our Country" -- ranks as the nation's best chief executive, according to a national survey conducted by the Siena Research Institute.

Siena College professors Thomas O. Kelly II and Douglas A. Lonnstrom, who direct the SRI, report that Franklin Delano Roosevelt was the best President in the view of history and political science scholars who rated this country's chief executives.

Kelly, a professor of history, and Lonnstrom, a professor of statistics, surveyed 220 scholars about the nation's 40 Presidents. Each President was rated in 20 different categories that reflect both personal and political attributes.

The SRI released a similar study in 1982, and plans to do a new survey each time there is a change in Presidents. This more extensive survey rates President Bush and shows changes in

ratings of Ronald Reagan and Gerald Ford (both dropped), and Jimmy Carter and Richard Nixon (both improved). According to the SRI, this is the only comparative survey of U.S. Presidents in which the same questions are asked of the same group each time there is a change in administration.

Kelly and Lonnstrom explained that one of the primary reasons for the second survey was to gauge how recent Presidents changed in their ratings.

"When a President leaves office, his rating is often low," said Kelly. "After time passes and people have a chance to review his accomplishments and mistakes more objectively, the rating usually changes accordingly."

Carter rated 33rd in the 1982 survey; his rating has since gone up to 24th.

Ford rated 23rd in the first survey, and has now dropped to 27th. Nixon previously rated 28th and has risen slightly to 25th.

Bush, who was rated for the first time to convey early perceptions of his administration, came in 18th. At a similar point in his administration, Reagan was rated 16th.

FDR (1933-1945) rated first overall, and also in the categories of party leadership, communication ability, relationship with Congress, court appointments, handling of the U.S. economy, ability to compromise, willingness to take risks and foreign policy accomplishments. FDR was President longer than anyone else.

Coming in second was Abraham Lincoln (1861-1865), another wartime President. He rated first in overall ability, domestic accomplishments, executive ability and overall present view of those polled. Lincoln was commander-in-chief of the Union forces during the Civil War, and issued the Emancipation Proclamation that freed the slaves.

Rated third was Thomas Jefferson (1801-1809), who rated first in the categories of personal background, imagination and intelligence. Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, was responsible for the Louisiana Purchase, which greatly increased the size of the United States.

George Washington came in fourth, and was rated first in executive appointments, integrity, leadership ability and avoiding crucial mistakes. Rounding out the top 10: Theodore Roosevelt, Woodrow Wilson, Harry S. Truman, James Madison, Andrew Jackson and John F. Kennedy.

The only President who rated number one in any category but did not come out in the top 10 was Ronald Reagan, who rated first in luck.

The President with the worst overall rating was Warren G. Harding, who is chiefly remembered for a string of scandals that occurred during his adminstration. He is rated worst or next to worst in 12 of the 20 categories. Following Harding: Andrew Johnson, James Buchanan, Ulysses S. Grant an Franklin Pierce.

The Siena Research Institute investigates political, educational and historical issues on a statewide, regional and

national basis. In addition to the U.S. Presidents survey, it has been responsible for a number of other definitive surveys, including the effects of New York's 21 drinking age and rankings of U.S. senators, American films, U.S. first ladies and Soviet leaders.

The SRI has also presented scholarly conferences including an on-going series on World War II.

THE SIENA RESEARCH INSTITUTE

1990 PRESIDENTS' SURVEY

Overall ranking

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- 2. Abraham Lincoln
- 3. Thomas Jefferson
- 4. George Washington
- 5. Theodore Roosevelt
- 6. Woodrow Wilson
- 7. Harry S. Truman
- 8. James Madison
- 9. Andrew Jackson
- 10. John F. Kennedy
- 11. James Monroe
- 12. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- 13. James Polk
- 14. John Adams
- 15. Lyndon B. Johnson
- 16. John Quincy Adams
- 17. Grover Cleveland
- 18. George Bush
- 19. William McKinley
- 20. William Howard Taft

- 21. Martin Van Buren
- 22. Ronald Reagan
- 23. Rutherford B. Hayes
- 24. Jimmy Carter
- 25. Richard Nixon
- 26. Chester Arthur
- 27. Gerald Ford
- 28. Herbert Hoover
- 29. Benjamin Harrison
- 30. James Garfield
- 31. Calvin Coolidge
- 32. Millard Fillmore
- 33. John Tyler
- 34. Zachary Taylor
- 35. William Henry Harrison
- 36. Franklin Pierce
- 37. Ulysses S. Grant
- 38. James Buchanan
- 39. Andrew Johnson
- 40. Warren G. Harding

THE TOP AND BOTTOM FIVE IN:

Personal background

- 1. Thomas Jefferson
- 2. John Quincy Adams
- 3. John Adams
- 4. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 5. James Madison
- 36. Andrew Jackson
- 37. Ronald Reagan
- 38. Ulysses S. Grant
- 39. Warren G. Harding
- 40. Andrew Johnson

Political party leadership

- 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 2. Andrew Jackson
- 3. Thomas Jefferson
- 4. Abraham Lincoln5. Theodore Roosevelt
- 36. Warren G. Harding
- 37. Jimmy Carter
- 38. Ulysses S. Grant
- 39. John Tyler
- 40. Andrew Johnson

Communication ability

- 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 2. Abraham Lincoln
- 3. Thomas Jefferson
- 4. Theodore Roosevelt
- 5. John F. Kennedy
- 36. William Henry Harrison
- 37. Calvin Coolidge
- 38. Zachary Taylor
- 39. Warren G. Harding
- 40. Andrew Johnson

Relationship with Congress

- Franklin D. Roosevelt
 Abraham Lincoln
- 3. Thomas Jefferson
- 4. George Washington
- 4. George washington
- 5. Theodore Roosevelt
- 36. William Henry Harrison
- 37. James Buchanan
- 38. Jimmy Carter
- 39. John Tyler
- 40. Andrew Johnson

Court appointments

- 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 2. George Washington
- 3. John Adams
- 4. Theodore Roosevelt
- 5. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- 36. Jimmy Carter
- 37. Franklin Pierce
- 38. James Buchanan
- 39. William Henry Harrison
- 40. Andrew Johnson

Handling of the U.S. economy

- 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 2. George Washington
- 3. Theodore Roosevelt
- 4. Abraham Lincoln
- 5. Woodrow Wilson
- 36. Jimmy Carter
- 37. Calvin Coolidge
- 38. Ulysses S. Grant
- 39. Warren G. Harding
- 40. Herbert Hoover

Luck

- 1. Ronald Reagan
- 2. George Washington
- 3. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 4. Theodore Roosevelt
- 5. Andrew Jackson
- 36. Jimmy Carter
- 37. William Henry Harrison
- 38. James Garfield
- 39. Andrew Johnson
- 40. Herbert Hoover

Ability to compromise

- 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 2. Abraham Lincoln
- 3. George Washington
- 4. Thomas Jefferson
- 5. Dwight D. Eisenhower
- 36. Herbert Hoover
- 37. Zachary Taylor
- 38. John Tyler
- 39. Woodrow Wilson
- 40. Andrew Johnson

Willingness to take risks

- 1. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 2. Abraham Lincoln
- 3. Theodore Roosevelt
- 4. Andrew Jackson5. Thomas Jefferson
- 36. Herbert Hoover
- 37. Franklin Pierce
- 38. Warren G. Harding
- 39. Calvin Coolidge
- 40. James Buchanan

Executive appointments

- 1. George Washington
- 2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 3. Thomas Jefferson
- 4. Abraham Lincoln
- 5. Theodore Roosevelt
- 36. Franklin Pierce
- 37. Ronald Reagan
- 38. James Buchanan
- 39. Warren G. Harding
- 40. Ulysses S. Grant

Overall ability

- 1. Abraham Lincoln
- 2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 3. Thomas Jefferson
- 4. George Washington
- 5. Theodore Roosevelt
- 36. Andrew Johnson
- 37. James Buchanan
- 38. Franklin Pierce
- 39. Ulysses S. Grant
- 40. Warren G. Harding

Imagination

- 1. Thomas Jefferson
- 2. Abraham Lincoln
- 3. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 4. Theodore Roosevelt
- 5. Woodrow Wilson
- 36. Franklin Pierce
- 37. Ulysses S. Grant
- 38. James Buchanan
- 39. Calvin Coolidge
- 40. Warren G. Harding

Domestic accomplishments

- 1. Abraham Lincoln
- 2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 3. George Washington
- 4. Thomas Jefferson
- 5. Lyndon B. Johnson
- 36. Ulysses S. Grant

40. Warren G. Harding

- 37. Herbert Hoover
- 38. James Buchanan
- 39. Andrew Johnson

- Integrity
- 1. George Washington
- 2. Abraham Lincoln
- 3. Thomas Jefferson
- 4. John Adams
- 5. John Quincy Adams
- 36. Ulysses S. Grant
- 37. Ronald Reagan
- 38. Lyndon B. Johnson
- 39. Warren G. Harding
- 40. Richard Nixon

Executive ability

- 1. Abraham Lincoln
- 2. Franklin D. Roosevelt
- 3. George Washington
- 4. Theodore Roosevelt
- 5. Thomas Jefferson
- 36. Franklin Pierce
- 37. Andrew Johnson
- 38. James Buchanan
- 39. Ulysses S. Grant
- 40. Warren G. Harding

Foreign policy accomplishments

- Franklin D. Roosevelt
 George Washington
 Abraham Lincoln
 Franklin Pierce
 Calvin Coolidge
 James Buchanan
- 4. Harry S. Truman 39. William Henry Harrison 5. Thomas Jefferson 40. Lyndon B. Johnson

Leadership ability

1. George Washington 36. Calvin Coolidge
2. Franklin D. Roosevelt 37. Franklin Pierce
3. Abraham Lincoln 38. James Buchanan
4. Theodore Roosevelt 39. Andrew Johnson
5. Thomas Jefferson 40. Warren G. Harding

Intelligence

Thomas Jefferson
 Woodrow Wilson
 Abraham Lincoln
 James Madison
 John Adams
 Andrew Johnson
 Calvin Coolidge
 Franklin Pierce
 Warren G. Harding

Avoiding crucial mistakes

1. George Washington 36. James Buchanan
2. Abraham Lincoln 37. Herbert Hoover
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt 38. Warren G. Harding
4. Thomas Jefferson 39. Andrew Johnson
5. Theodore Roosevelt 40. Richard Nixon

Overall present view (not a composite score of the categories above)

Abraham Lincoln
 George Washington
 Franklin D. Roosevelt
 Thomas Jefferson
 Theodore Roosevelt
 Andrew Johnson
 Franklin Pierce
 James Buchanan
 Ulysses S. Grant
 Warren G. Harding