

Editor's Corner

What's New?

Heraclitus had it right—"nothing endures but change." With this issue, *PS: Political Science & Politics* adopts another new format. We have changed the size of *PS* in order to control production costs. Rising paper costs are almost as enduring as change. While we were at it, we changed the typography of *PS* to make it easier to read; we trust you will find it so. We will fine tune our new look over the next few issues, but we hope you find the initial changes to your liking.

This issue of *PS* also introduces a new section, "Regional and State Association News." The section will help *PS* readers know what is going on in their state and regional associations. It will also help state and regional associations better coordinate their activities. Information regarding state and regional association conferences will continue to be carried in the "Upcoming Conferences and Calls for Papers" section.

Features

In this issue's lead article, Fred Greenstein re-examines the leadership styles and capacities of Dwight Eisenhower and Ronald Reagan. Greenstein persuasively argues that behind a scrim of seeming detachment President Eisenhower artfully managed issues and personnel. Eisenhower's appearance of detachment was but an instrument in the hands of an engaged leader. Not so Ronald Reagan. Greenstein observes that Reagan's affability and detachment were not strategically employed to gain policy ends. President Reagan appeared to be and was detached from the management of issues and programs.

Moore and Hoban-Moore's article

on housing policy under the Reagan administration reveals some of the real costs of executive detachment. The authors assert ideology and poor management undermined public housing policy. The article provides the necessary context in which to understand the controversy surrounding former HUD Secretary Pierce's ongoing confrontation with the Justice Department.

The combination of revolution and reform in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union was first covered in the June 1989 issue of *PS*. This issue of *PS* includes Seymour Martin Lipset's observations on Soviet political change. Lipset was one of several APSA participants in a bilateral exchange program between APSA and the Soviet Political Science Association. The exchange is made possible by support from the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX).

It was within the context of the most recent exchange that the APSA delegation met with Deputy Foreign Minister V. Petrovsky. As part of an exchange effort with *Social Sciences* journal in the Soviet Union, *PS* is reprinting Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovsky's interview with the APSA delegation. The interview first appeared in *Social Sciences*.

In the "International Political Science" section of this issue, William Smirnov, Cynthia Kaplan, and Henry Brady describe a political participation project, also sponsored by IREX, that has grown out of the recent changes in the Soviet Union. The possibility of other collaborative research projects with political scientists in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe is one of the many positive outcomes of the transformations of the regimes in these countries and areas.

The Profession

The feature article of the Fall 1988 issue of *PS* was Gabriel Almond's "Separate Tables: Schools and Sects in Political Science." Few articles touching upon the content and direction of the discipline have generated as much interest and controversy. The "Profession Section" contains a series of articles responding to the issues Almond raised and the conclusions he drew. As was the case in Almond's original essay, the articles ask the questions: What is political science? What are the theories and methods, if any, that form its intellectual core? And how can it best be taught?

Finally, John Garcia and Robert C. Smith focus on who becomes a political scientist. The authors report that the number of African Americans in graduate schools has actually declined; while the number of Native Americans and Latinos has remained stable. In political science, minorities make up less than five percent of the profession. The authors respond to these dreary statistics with a call for professional associations to take an active role in promoting minority representation.

The Association has had a long history of doing just that. The Black and Chicano fellowship programs and the Ralph Bunche Summer Institutes helped to introduce minority students to the profession and to support their graduate training. Recently, the Association has created an information exchange connecting graduate departments with able minority undergraduates. The Association has also asked the Committee on the Status of Chicanos to draw more Latinos and Chicanos into the profession.