

THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF LENINGRAD: SCHOOL AND WORK OPTIONS AND ATTITUDES. By *Evelina Karlovna Vasil'eva*. Introduction by *Richard B. Dobson*. Translated from the Russian by *Arlo Schultz* and *Andrew J. Smith*. White Plains, N.Y.: International Arts and Sciences Press, 1975. xxxi, 177 pp. \$15.00.

Evelina Vasil'eva originally published this book in 1973, under the title *Sotsial'no-professional'nyi uroven' gorodskoi molodezhi*. Chapters 2–4 were translated by Arlo Schultz for the IASP journal, *Soviet Education*. The present volume adds Andrew Smith's translation of chapter 1 and Richard Dobson's introduction. There is no index.

Among Soviet works on social and educational questions, Vasil'eva's study stands out for its straightforward handling of such important but touchy problems as the differences between boys and girls in gaining access to higher education, the success of urban as compared with rural pupils, the relative advantages possessed by pupils from families having only one or two children, the correlations between the pupils' performance and the economic or socio-occupational level of their parents, and the extent of pupils' preference for white-collar rather than blue-collar jobs.

The study is based on three bodies of data: material collected by the author in 1967–68 on 4,824 pupils in grades 3 through 10 of seven Leningrad schools; material collected in 1968 by G. G. Zaitsev on 4,445 Leningrad youths, a 5 percent sample of those graduated from the tenth grade of 28 schools in the years 1963 through 1967; and material gathered by the author in 1970 on 1,137 workers under thirty years of age in seven Leningrad machine-building plants. Although her claims for achieving a chronological dimension are a bit overdone, her comparison of various age groups is useful. Her notes give a moderately full explanation of her sources and methods.

Schultz and Smith deserve credit for a translation that is clear and precise without being too literal. Dobson's twenty-five-page introductory essay, reflecting knowledge gained in the course of his own research, provides an admirably balanced and comprehensive view of Vasil'eva's study against the background of other recent Soviet research on related topics.

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THE GRIGORENKO PAPERS: WRITINGS BY GENERAL P. G. GRIGORENKO AND DOCUMENTS ON HIS CASE. Introduction by *Edward Crankshaw*. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1976 [Amsterdam: Alexander Herzen Foundation, 1973]. viii, 187 pp. \$12.50.

On a frosty January morning in 1968 I was standing in front of the doors of the Moscow City Court, where two of my friends—Iurii Galanskov and Alexander Ginzburg—were being tried; one of them later perished in the camps, the other is again in prison. Suddenly, making his way through the crowd, appeared a tall man in a long dark coat with a cane in his hand and the sort of facial expression which is cultivated after years of possessing power. "A typical Stalinist," I thought, "he must be the judge." But I was mistaken: before me stood one of the most astonishing dissidents, Peter Grigor'evich Grigorenko.

The life of Peter Grigorenko is similar to the kind of model life which Soviet journalists so love to describe in feature stories under a heading like "From a Farm Laborer to a General": agricultural proletariat as a youth, factory work, entry into the Komsomol and the party, technological institute, military-technical academy, Armed Forces Staff Academy, participation in the war, and, finally, professorship in the Academy.