

DIE SOWJETISCHE BILDUNGSPOLITIK VON 1958 BIS 1973: DOKUMENTE UND TEXTE. Edited by *Oskar Anweiler, Friedrich Kuebart, and Klaus Meyer*. Osteuropa-Institut an der Freien Universität Berlin, Erziehungswissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen, vol. 9. Berlin and Heidelberg: Quelle & Meyer Verlag in Kommission, 1976. xvi, 407 pp. Paper.

This volume continues the method and the message of an earlier volume published in 1961 which covered the politics of Soviet education since 1917. The method is the same: a generous selection (eighty-three) of documents and texts covering official pronouncements on all aspects of the massive and complex Soviet educational enterprise. The documents are introduced, as in the earlier volume, by an incisive and balanced assessment of the problems facing the political leaders of Soviet schools. The message is a bit different, however. Between 1958 and 1973 fundamental changes occurred in Soviet education and in the West's view of it, and these changes are clearly and authoritatively defined.

In the firm, unimaginative hands of Khrushchev's heirs, Soviet education has settled down. It has given up revolutionary flamboyance for steady, practical support of the supreme goals of the regime: Communist Party mastery at home, economic development of Siberia and Central Asia, and military power second to none. The Soviet Union is a country where the aging adults in power put it squarely to the young: there is only one way you can share in the modestly good life we have prepared for you—hard work, discipline, loyalty, and waiting in line. The well-regulated school will prepare you for the well-regulated life. Keep your nose clean and you will enjoy a level of security and comfort unknown to your fathers and grandfathers. The message of the leaders is clear. What is not so clear is how the young are adapting this straightforward doctrine to their private dreams. I suspect that most of them are accepting the standardized model and quietly adapting it to individual needs.

The West's view of Soviet education has also changed since 1958. The mystery is gone. Gone too is any semblance of desire for emulation: we do not need Soviet guidance to strangle ourselves in innovative and creative regulations.

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STUDIES IN SOVIET INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS. Edited by *Vladimir G. Treml*. Foreword by *Wassily Leontief*. New York and London: Praeger Publishers, 1977. xx, 446 pp. Tables. Figures.

This collection is a product of the well-known research project on Soviet input-output data and analyses which has long been in progress at Duke University. Chapter 1 is a revised and updated version of work that has been published previously. Chapters 2-7 are revised, updated versions of mimeographed occasional papers of the Duke University project. The entire project is concerned primarily with the use that can be made of Soviet input-output data by U.S. researchers, rather than with the role of input-output in Soviet planning. Hence, the book contains a chapter on the role of input-output in SOVMOD, but absolutely nothing on the role of input-output in the OGAS. The reader interested in the use of input-output in the USSR must supplement this book with the paper by Tretyakova and Birman in *Soviet Studies* (April 1976) and with sources on the use of input-output in the OGAS.

Chapter 1 is the latest in a series of writings in which the authors reconstruct the 1966 USSR ex post input-output table. It provides a mass of valuable data for researchers interested in the structure of the Soviet economy in the 1960s. Chapter