

about what happened in the schools, what was taught, how it was taught, and what the social life was like. He did however produce considerable evidence in the teaching of Latin; that instruction was by formal, rhetorical reasoning; the Church controlled the content which was derived from classical Roman antiquity.

In spite of the output of publications and the fact that he drew important conclusions from his studies, his work was virtually unknown until the author of this book, John N. Miner, of the University of Windsor, began to study Leach's work for a doctoral dissertation. After completing the degree he continued "to track down all Leach's extensive and scattered writing on the history of the grammar schools." This book is the result of 28 years of study by Miner, including two sabbatical years. Experienced medievalists will find it a most rewarding and demanding study. Other practitioners in education with little Latin and limited knowledge of pre-Reformation English history will be handicapped but they will find a great deal here to interest them.

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Gallup Organization.
A GALLUP SURVEY OF GEOGRAPHIC KNOWLEDGE
IN THE SOVIET UNION.
Princeton, NJ. Gallup Organization, November, 1989.
53 pp.

It is tempting to call this survey "Son of Glasnost" as it is the Soviet sequel to the nine-nation survey of geographical education (1988) which was reviewed in the *McGill Journal of Education*, Vol. 24 No. 3, 1989. The significance of this survey, however, is not simply that it adds the USSR to the list but that this is the first Gallup geographical education survey inside the USSR, and, even more importantly, the first survey of geographical knowledge ever made by anyone inside the USSR. The West has become somewhat blasé about surveys, paying less attention than is wise: this survey should be regarded with greater attention as it, in keeping with all good surveys, not only provides answers to questions but also raises more questions consequent to those answers, e.g., the setting.

The setting is the largest of the republics in the USSR, the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (RSFSR), which has over half the population of the USSR, 90% of its oil, 70% of its natural gas, an area covering eleven time zones (further than from Newfoundland to the Aleutians), and has just elected Boris Yeltsin its Chairman of Parliament and nonexecutive

President. In other words, it is Mother Russia. The two centres where 1500 residents over age 18 were interviewed were Moscow, 500, and Kursk, 1000; one, the industrial and highly urbanized capital; the other, an industrial centre in an agricultural region three hundred miles south of Moscow.

Gallup's first survey, which included subjects other than just geography, was extremely interesting; this one is fascinating. It should be read not only by geographers and geography teachers but also by parents, politicians, and educators. It would be a waste of time and space here to detail statistics as in the previous survey; they are all there. But two points of significance are raised. Once more, it is only in the USA that the 18-24 year-olds know less about the world than the over-55s, even in the USSR where, as the survey so wisely comments, these are the ones who led the most upset of lives, including depression, terror, and World War II. And remember that over-55 means born before 1935.

The other point is a quotation: "We believe the results from the survey point to a startling superpower comparison. Americans and Soviets have demonstrated an astounding lack of awareness of the world around them."

Brutal frankness is as good a point as any to commence a geographic education. Canada please note.

National Geographic Society and **Gallup** are to be commended for their initiative and objectivity even more than usual. Educators at large should read and inwardly digest.

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