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An Annotated Bibliography:
Social Crime for Dickens and Dostoevsky

Introduction:

This is a bibliography to learn social crime in nineteenth-century England and Russia, and two writers attitudes toward it. It is important for me to study Dickens and Dostoevsky as crime writers.

But there are some unfortunate reflections in this list. First of all, it seems to be unbalanced list about the treatment of Dickens and Dostoevsky. Then Russian materials are seemed to be limited. To tell the truth, I have many materials in Russian, but I could not prepare those in time. It was so hard for me to read that I could not complete this list. So I decided to hand in this bibliography as an interim report of this project. I will continue this research.

In part , there are materials dealing with both Dickens and Dostoevsky, for it is the base of my study. Asterisk means annotations in last year.

Part , the center of this time, covers contemporary works of Dickens time which treat social crime mainly.

Next part collects Dostoevsky s contemporaries. I have been much indebted to A Diary of a Writer as to this part. I am going put stress on Russian materials.

Then here are some materials about their works which seems to be useful lastly.

As usual I owed a great deal to librarians and so on.

. Works Dealing with Dickens and Dostoevsky

- 1 Bathurst, Robert Barrie. "Dickens's Liberal Russian Readers." Diss. Brown U, 1977. Ann Arbor: UMI, 1977. considers about Dickens's influence on the Russian writers and tries to explore their disparate elements to understand each society.
- 2 Brueck, Kathrine Trace. "Treatment of Poverty in Realistic Fiction." DAI 40 (1980): 5431A. U of Illinois. begins from a conviction that realistic treatment of the theme do not exist before the nineteenth century. Then it continues to consider about the treatment of poverty in realistic fictions using many literary works.
- 3 Fanger, Donald. Dostoevsky and Romantic Realism: A Study of Dostoevsky in Relation to Balzac, Dickens, and Gogol. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard UP, 1965. labels the qualities of four great writers Balzac, Dickens, Gogol, and Dostoevsky as "romantic realism" and looks for their own attitudes toward the art of fiction.
- 4 Fiebre, M le M. "Dostoevsky, Dickens and Others." Dickensian 43 (1947): 102-103. sums up the differences between Dostoevsky and Dickens referring to the essays by Warner. It receives that the way of Warner's analysis is suited to his subject.
- 5 Futrell, Michael H. "Dostoevsky and Dickens." English Miscellany 7 (1956): 41-89. argues the fact Dickens influences Dostoevsky, considering each novels. But he declares that Oliver Twist has little or no effect on Dostoevsky's writings.

- 6 Hamilton, R. M. Jr. "Uses of the pastoral in Dickens and Dostoevsky." Diss. Columbia U, 1974. Ann Arbor: UMI, 1974. 2473.

argues a pastoral standard of innocence, health and harmony in Dickens and Dostoevsky in opposition to the complex image of the city. Then it indicates Dickens influence on Dostoevsky.

- 7 Hass, Robert Louis. "Reason's Children: Economic Ideology and the Themes of Fiction, 1720-1880." DAI 36 (1976): 8033A-34A.

is a study of economic and psychological themes in the novel related to the rise of capitalism including Dickens Hard Time, Our Mutual Friend and Dostoevsky's Crime and Punishment.

- 8 Hulse, Bryan F. "Dostoevsky for Dickensians." Dickensian 51 (1955): 66-71.

introduces Dostoevsky's novels which are influenced by Dickens in comparing with each other in details for the readers of Dickens. The relationship between Crime and Punishment and Martin Chuzzlewit are depicted.

- 9 Johae, Antony. "Hallucination in Oliver Twist and Crime and Punishment." New Comparison: A Journal of Comparative and General Literary Studies 9 (1990 Spring): 128-138.

shows the fact that Dostoevsky appeared to have taken over and developed Dickens' delineation of hallucination in the transitional moments between sleep and wakefulness. Both writers seem to have interested in the face of human psychological phenomena.

- 10 Klotz, Kenneth. "Comedy and the Grotesque in Dickens and Dostoevsky." Diss. Ann Arbor: U of Michigan P, 1973.

begins from the fact that both Dickens and Dostoevsky were fascinated with the conflict between purity and corruption, then argues that their method to escape from reality is the uses of the comic.

11 , "Dostoevsky and The Old Curiosity Shop." Yale University Library Gazette 50 (1976): 237-47.

 verifies the relationship between Dickens The Old Curiosity Shop and Dostoevsky with analysis of that French translation Dostoevsky had. And it concludes that the fragile image of Nell plays its part in Dostoevsky's lifelong search for the beautiful, ethical and aesthetic ideal.

12 Lary, N.M. Dostoevsky and Dickens: A Study of Literary Influence. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1973.

 evolves a study how Dickens influenced on Dostoevsky critically and comparatively, then attempts to clarify their relationship.

13 MacPike, Lorelee. "Dickens and Dostoevsky: The Technique of Reverse Influence." The Changing World of Charles Dickens. Ed. Robert Gidding. London: Vision, 1983. 196-215.

 attempts to show that Dostoevsky was given an overt influence from Dickens, pointing and arguing the problem of the family structures in Little Dorrit and The Idiot.

14 , Dostoevsky's Dickens: A Study of Literary Influence. Totowa, NJ: Barnes & Noble Books, 1981.

 tries to find what Dostoevsky saw in Dickens comparing their similarities and differences in the novels and as a result of that it hopes to gain new critical eyes for Dickens.

15 Mason, Leo. "Dickens and Dostoevsky." Dickensian 53 (1957): 114-16.

 considers that Dostoevsky was well acquainted with not only some of Dickens' novels but also other great writers as Victor Hugo and so on.

- 16 Murphy, Terry Wade. "Dostoevsky and Tolstoy on Dickens Christianity." Diss. Kent State U, 1973. Ann Arbor: UMI, 1973. 2504.

examines Dostoevsky's and Tolstoy's appraisals of Dickens as a great Christian writer by inquiry such elements in Dickens' works. Dickens' reputation in nineteenth-century Russia are also considered.

- 17 Nebolsine, Arcadi. "Poshlost." DAI 33 (1972): 2336A-37A. Columbia U.

attempts to examine a treatment of poshlost which is known from Nabokov's remarks and attacks. It places a study of certain Dostoevsky's characters in the center, taking in his readings of Gogol and Dickens.

- 18 Sicher, Efraim. "The Boundaries of Space in the Modern Literary Text: Balzac, Dickens, Dostoevsky." Proceedings

of the Xth Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association. 1990: 306-09.

gives examples of the functional markedness of boundaries in the representation of urban space in the nineteenth-century realist novels, such as Balzac's Pere Goriot, Dostoevsky's Crime and Punishment, and Dickens' Hard Times.

- 19 Sloan, John. "The Literary Affinity of Gissing and Dostoevsky: Revising Dickens." English Literature in Transition 1880-1920 32:4 (1989): 441-453.

tries to trace a process of literary transformation and revision linking the works of Gissing and Dostoevsky with respect to the influence of Dickens. Their affinity and divergence in the novels are considered.

- 20 Torgovnick, Marianna. "Novelistic Conclusions: Epilogues in Nineteenth Century Novels." DAI 36 (1976): 8041A. Columbia U.

explores the aesthetic and thematic functions of epilogues in major nineteenth-century novels, and declares that the epilogue functions as the completion and resolution of the novel's thematic structure.

- 21 Wilson, Angus. "Dickens and Dostoevsky." Dickens Memorial Lectures, 1970. Supplement to Dickensian. (1970): 41-61.

argues about relationship between Dickens and Dostoevsky in a point of their own idea which makes them great writers. Especially their similarity toward evil and children is very useful to me.

. Works Dealing with Nineteenth-Century England

A. Articles

1. Household Words

- 22 Dickens, Charles. "A December Vision." 2 (1850-51): 265-67.

reports the actual condition of the treatment of young or infant lawbreakers and resents its hopeless side that deprive them of all the right of the future by flogging and imprisoning without teaching.

- 23 , "A Detective Police Party." 1 (1850): 409-14, 457-60.

depicts the punction of the detectives and appreciates their ability to capture criminals in the city, London.

- 24 , "Home for Homeless Women." 7 (1853): 169-75.

informs that a certain lady established a Home for young women in a situation of unhappiness, including exconvicts. Dickens wrote "An Appeal to Fallen Women" in 1847, so it is a repeated statement about the Home.

25 , et al. "In and Out of Jail." 7 (1853): 241-45.

 tries to surmise about social crime and crime rate referring to a book on crime by Hills. In that book, the author sums up that causes of crime are came from bad training and education, many profligacies, and poverty and so on.

26 , "Murderous Extremes." 15 (1857): 1-2.

 entreats serious attention about the Street Murder, that is to say, proposes to ordinary citizens to prevent a crime by speaking to the persons concerned.

27 , "On Duty with Inspector Field." 3 (1851): 265-70.

 depicts a police s night occupation in the street. It is an interesting story which tells about the vivid scene with thieves.

28 , "Supposing." 3 (1851): 576.

 compares the life of the poor woman who is neglected and unsuported by society and that of the notorious woman who is drunkard and profligate. And it says the latter has a better life.

29 , "The Demeanour of Murderers." 13 (1856): 505-07.

 reports how a poisoner acts with a confidence of acquittal, in spite of his real villainy.

30 , "The Murdered Person." 14 (1856): 289-91.

 shows the matters of murdered person s side that are behind criminal and demands more attention for them. It tells his interest in social crimes.

31 , "The Last Words of the Old Year." 2 (1850-51): 337-39.

 looks back upon the Old Year with a reflection and reproach to the social system that only whips staving children on the charge of theft.

32 Horne, Richard H. and Charles Dickens. "Cain in the Fields." 3 (1851): 147-51.
objects to public executions too public, with worries about the influential power of it for people in rural areas. It tells anxious to the spread of violent crime. Then it attributes crime to ignorance and insufficient police system.

33 Morley, Henry and Charles Dickens. "Boys To Mend," 5 (1852): 597-602.
mentions there are many children who are in need of rehabilitation, and then introduces Farm School for them. It is important for them to have mental refuge like that.

34 [Payn, James.] "Crime s Artificial Flowers." 15 (1857): 511-15.
comments on a book named Honour to Crime, which treats crime s figure with minute explanation. And then it refers to one play. "The Yell of Doom" that is on crime.

2. All The Year Round

35 Dickens, Charles. "New Uncommercial Samples: An Amateur Beat." 1 N.S. (1868-69): 300-03.
reports about many Ruffian who are known to the author in the street. It is also considering why London police could not eliminate them completely from public road.

36 [,] "The Ruffian." 20 (1868): 421-24.
informs what is real Ruffian in the street in those days. Then the author concludes that the Ruffian must be punished and exterminated because he is the common enemy.

37 "Choronicles of London Streets: Newgate and the Gordon Riots." 7 N.S. (1871-72): 421-27, 486-91.
depicts the actual condition of London Streets, describing prisons. It is written on the assumption that there are crimes with poverty.

38 "Coldbath Fields." 35 N.S. (1884-85):396-402.

introduces real Coldbath Field Prison in details with historical background of the prison and historical attitude toward crime.

39 "Nothing Like Example." 19 (1867-68): 583-87.

worries about influential power of the newspapers on brutal crime. Because human beings are imitative creatures, which influence of bad example may be notoriously great in the criminal world.

40 "Personal Relations with Burglars." 35 (1884-85): 246-50.

enumerates various experiments with Burglars in an interesting way. Then it considers about all provices of crime, and suggests the importance of education in prison.

41 "Some Talk about Burglars." 37 N.S. (1885-86): 325-29, 342-47.

analyses burglary which is ranked in crime to murder in evidence of the cowardice of criminal. Many concrete instances are included.

42 "Street Terrors." 8 (1862-63): 533-38.

points out that "garotting" is kept off if they increase the street-lighting in London because the ruffian is always discouraged when he can see to do his work.

3. Others

43 [Alison, Archibald.] "Causes of the Increase of Crime." Blackwood s Edinburgh Magazine 56 (1844): 1-14.

intends to discover to what causes the extraordinary increase of crime to be ascribed and consider the condition of the labouring class which is seemed to be related to crime rates.

- 44 [Brougham, Henry.] "Reform of Criminal Law."
The Edinburgh Review 65 (1837): 214-20.
 attends to give a general statement of the objects of the Criminal Law Commission, and an outline of results of its labours.
- 45 DeMauley, [Charles.] "Crime, Criminals, Punishment."
Macmillan s Magazine 29 (1873-74): 145-54.
 declares that crime follows in the wake of civilization and attends to classify the crimes with analysing its causes and punishments.
- 46 [Donnelly, Thomas.] "Crime and Its Detection."
The Dublin Review 50 (1861): 150-94.
 looks into the popular interest in crime, especially murder cases. Then it exemplifies real criminal incidents and adds to comment on the detectives who treat it.
- 47 DuCane, E.F. "Crime and Criminals, 1837-1887."
Murray s Magazine 2 (1887): 289-99.
 investigates crimes, criminals, and punishments during fifty years. It says that crime may not be attributed to poverty only, but to idleness and evil desire for better life.
- 48 Foard, Isabella. "A Crime and Its Causes."
The Westminster Review 151 (1899):131-39.
 attempts to analyse a crime and its causes from the respects of legal and moral. It suggests a sense of justice as characteristics.
- 49 , "The Criminal." The Westminster Review 150 (1898): 90-103.
 studies on the criminal whether he is produced by environment or atavism. It ascribes crime to hereditary vice, drinking, and poverty.

50 [Greg, Percy.] "Inemperance: Its Causes and Cures." The National Review 10 (1860): 107-43.

depicts the actual circumstances of the suffering from drunkenness in nineteenth-century England, and suggests how to cure it.

51 [,] "Secondary Punishment." The National Review 4 (1857): 267-94.

demonstrates the fact that public attention is at length fairly roused to the necessity of revising the code and administration of Secondary Punishment with various statistics.

52 [Gregory, Robert.] "Crime in England." The Quarterly Review 185 (1897): 408-32.

reports many statistics on crime in England in 1890 s. Then it concludes that crime ties social morality and education, but not only poverty.

53 Hankin, St. John. "The Criminal." The Westminster Review 140 (1893): 24-30.

reports how they treat criminals under their social system. It contains both mental care and physical control. Of course it is telling with the distinction of the criminals, foe example, murderer or thief.

54 [Leach, Henry.] "The Dwellings of the Poor." The London Quarterly Review 9 (1857-58): 459-82.

argues the problem about residences of the poor, which is tied to crime in the city.

55 Mackay, Charles. "Popular Admiration for Great Thieves." Bentley s Miscellany 10 (1841): 406-11.

enumerates popular admiration for great thieves, for example, famous Robin Hood who robbed the rich to give to the poor. Then it worries about the trend that gives pleasant lessons in crime to their delighted listeners.

56 [Robinson, Richard.] "Anecdotes about the London Poor." Macmillan's Magazine 20 (1869): 397-405.

describes London labourers and artisans in some of the social aspects. With showing the life of the poor, it considers about the relation between poverty and crime.

57 [Stephen, James Fitzjames.] "The Criminal Law and the Detection of Crime." The Cornhill Magazine 2 (1860): 697-708.

considers about the criminal law and its function to crime, its detection and punishment. It justifies that system, adding the reality that there are unpunished crime.

58 Taylor, W.C. "Indigence and Benevolence." Bentley's Miscellany 6 (1839): 575-83. 7 (1840): 131-36.

shows that the amount of false indigence is vast and varied, and there is mistaken benevolence. It makes clear the difficulties of the words "poverty" that is relative, and "Indigence" absolute.

59 , "Moral Economy of Large Towns: Crime and Punishment." Bentley's Miscellany 6 (1839): 476-82.

considers about crime and punishment in the city showing crime rate and punishments of every variety, for instance, execution and imprisonment.

60 Thomas, Harold. "Poverty and Crime." The Westminster Review 145 (1896): 75-77.

states that as poverty increases so does crime, and that the heredity of criminal character is shown depends on its surroundings.

61 "Crime and Its Consequences." The Dublin University Magazine 34 (1849): 383-91.

tells about the feelings of criminals after their criminal deeds, showing that they discern fears and guilts in their own hearts.

- 62 "On the Rational Treatment of Drunkard." Macmillan s Magazine 22 (1870): 309-15.

reports the treatment for alcoholism connects drinking and crime in other countries, namely the United States and Australia. And then it proposes the necessity of the institution for drunkards in England.

- 63 "Our Police System." The Dark Blue 2 (1871-72): 692-700.

explains the police system in England, focusing on the existence of detectives and its functions. It refers to the rate of crime.

- 64 "Punishment of Death." The Westminster Review 17 (1832): 52-62.

shows that the punishment of death, in short, severe sentence for certain crime, cannot prevent the criminal from injuring their own society.

- 65 "The Dens of London." Ainsworth s Magazine 24 (1853): 172-80.

stares at social crime in London related to ignorance of people and poverty sharply. It indicates that the police, and movements toward right direction like charitable refuges for children and women might change the situation of this city.

B. Books

. Works Dealing with Dostoevsky s Russia

A. Articles

1. _____ [Time]
 66 _____ , . . . “ _____ .” (1861)
 [Dostoevsky, F.M. “Process of Lasnera.” Jan.]
 tells that he considers that the Russian are delighted if it inserts the article of famous criminal trial on the magazine. It shows that Dostoevsky is interested in the criminal matter in the society.
- 67 _____ , “ _____ .” (1862)
 [_____ , “Three Short Novels of Edgar Poe.” Feb.]
 is a kind of review about Poe s three stories. It makes clear Poe s peculiarity with a unique point of view and a confirmation of a fact that Poe was an American writer.
2. _____ [Century]
 68 _____ , “ _____ .” (1864)
 [_____ , “Indispensable Declaration.” July.]
 is a statement against who attacked Dostoevsky in a certain magazine. It seems to me this article explains his stream of the consideration about social matters.
- 69 _____ , “ _____ .”
 (1864)
 [_____ , “Some Words about M.M. Dostoevsky.” June.]
 states how Dostoevsky s beloved brother lived as an editor of their magazines, with what ideas and beliefs. I think that this article suggests the belief of Dostoevsky, too. So I include it in my list.

B. Books

- 70 _____ , . . . _____ . 1873 _____ , 1876 ,
 1877. _____ : YMCA - PRESS .

. **Dickens**

A. Dickens in Russia: General Works

- 71 Anikst, Alexander. "Dickens in Russia." Times Literary Supplement 4 (June 1970): 617.

explains Dickens reputation in Russia in connecting with some Russian novelists including Dostoevsky who considers him the model of a truly Christian writer, and Tolstoy.

- 72 Gifford, Henry. "Dickens in Russia: The Initial Phase." Forum for Modern Language Studies 4:1 (Jan. 1968): 45-52.

inquires into the reputation of Dickens in contemporary Russia, especially in the relation to the greatest Russian novelists like Gogol, Tolstoy, and Dostoevsky.

- 73 _____ : _____, 1966.

[Katarsky, Igor M. Dickens in Russia. Moscow: Nauka.] considers about the reputation of Dickens in Russia. Many scholars seemed to read this useful study to know Dickens great success as a novelist in Russia.

B. Works Related to "Crime" in Dickens Novels

- 74 Briganti, Chiara. "Female Characters and the Vanishing Author in Jane Austen, Charlotte Bronte and Charles Dickens." DAI 49(1989): 2664A. The Pennsylvania State U.

explores the author's growing uneasiness as to the legitimacy of his/her own role as creator of the text with the concern about the female characters in those literary works.

- 75 Collins, Philip. Dickens and Crime. London: Macmillan, 1962.

attempts to relate Dickens writings about crime to his personality and to the rest of his literary work, and to the

events, ideas, and literary conventions of his age.

Oikawa 16

- 76 Darby, Margaret Flanders. "Fault Lines in Dickens." DAI 49 (1988): 825A. Suny at Binghamton.
challenges the opinion that Dickens could not portray real women and offers a close reading of a small selection of women characters from his five novels.
- 77 Day, Gary. "Figuring Out the Signalman: Dickens and The Ghost Story." Nineteenth-Century Suspense from Poe to Conan Doyle. Ed. Clive Bloom et al. Basingstoke: Macmillan, 1988. 26-45.
intends to define "fantastic literature" that is related to the Victorian society in nineteenth century England, and then to analyse Dickens "The Signalman" from this point.
- 78 Denny, Apyryl Lea. "Women's Discourse and Social Change: A Psychosociological Study of Charles Dickens's Oliver Twist, Bleak House, Hard Times, Little Dorrit, and Our Mutual Friend." DAI 53:6 (1922): 1922A. U of Colorado.
demonstrates that Dickens' late novels supersede an analogy that is proposed by Freud. The analogy relates the social development to individual psychological development is interpreted in Dickens' novels.
- 79 Graham, Paul. "The Bravo Murder: A Tenuous Dickens Connection." Dickensian 91:1 (435) (1995): 33-35.
tries to check up the Bravo Murder, and prove that the real Dickens' connection with the crime is even more tenuous than the historical of it proclaim.
- 80 Kalikoff, Beth. Murder and Moral Decay in Victorian Popular Literature. Michigan, 1986. Ann Arbor: UMI, 48106.
attempts to discover murder's significance in nineteenth-century literature. Because it is obvious that the Victorian period was fascinated by crime and its nemesis.

To study murders in literature is to study Victorian society.

Oikawa 17

- 81 Kanner, Selma Barbara. "Victorian Institutional Patronage Angela Burdett-Coutts, Charles Dickens and Urania Cottage, Refomatory for Women, 1846-1858." DAI (1972): 1114A. U of California.
surveys the development of institutions for social reform in mid-Victorian England, using Urania Cottage by Miss Coutts and Dickens as an example of philanthropic one.
- 82 Kessinger, Kurt Rayburn. "Criminal Representation and the Construction of Middle-Class Subjectivity, 1823-1844." DAI 54;7 (1994): 2589A. U of Illinois.
explains how the English middle class used the criminal as a site of self-representation during the 1820-40 s. It considers that the figure of the criminal became a prominent site of ideological struggle between the social class.
- 83 King, Davida D. "Charles Dickens: Murder, He Wrote." Publication of the Mississippi Philological Association (1988): 81-87.
looks for an answer why Dickens chose to depict the murder of Nancy the way he did, that is, no mystery in details "who", "how", and "why".
- 84 Lane, Lauriat Jr. "The Devil in Oliver Twist." Dickensian 52 (1956): 132-36.
considers about villain "the old gentleman" Fagin, the Jew, as a figure which has diabolic nature and other characters in point of the relation with Fagin, for example, Sikes and Nancy.
- 85 Manning, Sylvia. "Murder in Three Media: Adaptations of Oliver Twist." Dickens Quarterly 4:2 (1987):99-108.
examines two adaptations of the murder episode in Oliver Twist, Dickens own and David Lean s musical (and film version) in the points of the powers and limits of three media, the novels, the dramatic reading by Dickens own, and the film.

86 Solomon, J. Fisher. "Realism, Rhetoric, and Reification: Or, the Case of the Missing Detective in Our Mutual Friend." Modern Philology: A Journal Devoted to Research in Medieval and Modern Literature 40 86:1 (1988): 34-45.

argues the Missing Detective in Our Mutual Friend with Dickens deep intention. It seems very suggestive but, I need not use it for now.

87 Weston, Nancy. "Dickens, Daniel Maclise and the Real Bill Sikes." Dickensian 90:3 (434) (1994): 189-96. declares that Dickens invented the figure of Bill Sikes, as a cruel murderer, modelling after real aristocrat who tarnished his own family's reputation with revelation of his wife's scandal in public. Dickens knew this affair well because her lover was one of his friends.

88 Whitehead, Gwen. "The First Fictional English Detective." Round Table of South Central College English Association 27:3 (1987): 1-3.

insists and intends to prove that Dickens detective in Bleak House is the first English detective and that it helps give birth to the new genre of fiction, the detective novel.

89 Whitmore, Daniel. "Fagin, Effie Deans, and the Spectacle of the Courtroom." Dickens Quarterly 3:3 (1986): 132-34.

considers about criminal's psychology in the courtroom using Oliver Twist and The Heart of Midlothian. It reveals that the scene of Fagin's trial have been influenced by Midlothian and Confessions of an English Opium-Eater.

90 Wilson, Arthur H. "The Great Theme in Charles Dickens." Susquehanna University Studies 6 (1959): 422-57.

comments upon Dickens each work with the report of the nineteenth English society and of Dickens biography. As to

Oliver Twist, it says that Dickens was censures a society for its cruel law that classed pauperism as a crime.

Oikawa 19

. Dostoevsky

A. Dostoevsky and Women Question

- 91 Horn, Pierre L., and Mary Beth Pringle, eds. The Image of the Prostitute in Modern Literature. Unger, 1983. offers essays exploring the image of the prostitute and its cultural significance. It includes interpretations of works both by well-known writers, for example, Dostoevsky, or, by less-studied one.
- 92 Kiremidjian, D. "Crime and Punishment: Matricide and the Woman Question." American Imago 33 (1976): 403-33. attempts to make clear Raskolnikov's position and his relation to the women, then find the basic pattern of these relationships. It contains the idea of matricide.
- 93 Matich, Olga. "A Typology of Fallen Women in Nineteenth-Century Russian Literature." American Contributions to the Ninth International Congress of Slavists, Kiev, September, 1983, : Literature, Poetics, History. Ed. Paul Debreczeny. 1983. 325-43. attempts a taxonomy of fallen woman in nineteenth-century Russian literature, connecting with European fallen woman's image in literature, for instance, Richardson, Abbe Prevost, Hugo, and so on.
- 94 Murav, Harriet. "Reading Women in Dostoevsky." A Plot of Her Own: The Femal Protagonist in Russian Literature. Evanston, IL: Northwestern UP, 1995. 44-57. analyses Dostoevsky's writings in the point of relationship between heroes commit a crime and heroines hear his confession.

- 95 Seeley, Frank Friedeberg. "Dostoevsky's Women." Slavonic and East European Review 39 (1961): 291-312.
argues about three major woman figures in Dostoevsky's novels, including Sonya as representation of his Christian idea in Crime and Punishment.
- Oikawa 20
- B. Works Related to "Crime" in Dostoevsky's Novels
- 96 Beebe, Maurice. "The Three Motives of Raskolnikov." Crime and Punishment and the Critics. Ed. Edward Wasiolek. San Francisco: Wadsworth, 1961.
tries to analyse Raskolnikov's real motives in Crime and Punishment. It considers about Raskolnikov's complex motives, using the idea that a man is divided into three parts; Mind, Body, and Spirit.
- 97 Frank, Joseph. "The World of Raskolnikov." Encounter (June, 1966): 30-35.
strives to clarify Raskolnikov's real motive or motives by following the background theories in nineteenth-century Russian society.
- 98 Hardie, Frances Harriett Isley. "Dostoevsky as Crime Writer: The Dangerous Edge." Diss. Vanderbilt U, 1980. Ann Arbor: UNI. c1980.
examines the sources of sensationalism in Western European literature and concerned with Dostoevsky's fascination with crime and his insights into criminality.
- 99 Jones, Malcolm V. Dostoevsky: The Novel of Discord. London: Paul Elek, 1976.
analyses his novels from the point of that Dostoevsky wrote the fictions in the great conflict. As for Crime and Punishment, it argues about transgression and transcendence.
- 100 Leatherbarrow, William J. Fedor Dostoevsky. Boston: G.K.Hall & Co., 1981.
intends to provide detailed readings of the four great novels which Dostoevsky wrote in the last two decades of his life, namely, Crime and Punishment, The Idiot, The Devils,

and The Brothers Karamazov. Each novel treats murder case at any rate.

Oikawa 21

101 Nuttall, A.D. Crime and Punishment: Murder as Philosophic Experiment. Edinburgh: Sussex UP, 1978. argues that murder in Crime and Punishment as philosophic experiment derived from Notes from Underground that the author wrote in 1864, two years ago Crime and Punishment.

102 Rahv, Philip. "Dostoevsky in Crime and Punishment." Partisan Review (Summer 1960): 393-425. defines first all of Dostoevsky's novels as the story of a crime. And it concludes that the real theme of the novel is the right to violent rebellion after long analysis of the novel.

103 Sajkovic, Miriam T. F.M.Dostoevsky: His Image of Man Philadelphia: U of Pennsylvania P, 1962. attempts to explain Dostoevsky's philosophy of education, and to clarify that importance to modern morals and religion. And it contains an annotated bibliography.

104 Wasiolek, Edward. Dostoevsky: The Major Fiction. Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT, 1964. offers a close critical reading of Dostoevsky's major fictions, which will be helpful for the general readers to grasp his works.

105 , "Raskolnikov's Motives: Love and Murder." American Imago 31 (1974): 267-85. intends to introduce and explain the article by Snodgrass, "Crime for Punishment: The Tenor of Part One." from the point of the relation between mother and son, it argues Raskolnikov's psychological motive in his crime, murder.

