

are not quite as comparable as they might at first seem. Different socioeconomic levels existed for the starting-point years of 1912–13 and 1945, and the latter was able to build on some accomplishments of the interwar period. Although the massive Soviet and (after 1960) Chinese aid to Albania (estimated at \$500 million to \$700 million up to 1970) cannot be compared with that of Italy during most of the interwar period, the aid received during the interwar period did permit the building of a basic infrastructure, a beginning of manufacturing industries, and some modernization of agriculture. Also, as the author rightly stresses, the more efficient planning concept after 1945 cannot be compared with developments in the earlier period.

Some progress in Albania's postwar economic development is noted, and the country's economic relations with higher-level economies during its sixty-year history are critically discussed. Two developments stand out: Albania's cancellation of its economic commitments due to political conflict first with Italy and later with the Soviet Union; and its great reliance since the early 1960s on China, along with a nearly complete lack of economic relations with its neighbors or other European countries. Albania's whole postwar economic development and possible accelerated progress strongly point toward the need for integration with European and world trade.

This is a well-organized book, and the author deserves much credit for bringing to the attention of both general and specialized scholars the available facts about Albania's economic progress. Owing to a serious lack of even the most elementary statistical data, and at times even the absence of basic reliable information, some of the author's conclusions obviously must be read with considerable caution. Economists may criticize the many inventory-type discussions or the absence of any detailed analysis comparing prewar and postwar developments, such as national income, foreign trade, and economic assistance, but the scarcity of statistical data (since 1965 no data have been published about the development of foreign trade, other than occasional newspaper reports) simply makes this impossible, and as a result makes Albania the least reported on and understood country in Europe, including the other socialist countries. The discussions about Albanian economic development are reported up to 1970 (the analysis was completed in the spring of 1971). The specialist dealing with socioeconomic developments in other European socialist countries should not expect a comparative analysis that shows the depth and sophistication of the research of scholars working in those countries. The list of tables in the appendix certainly reveals the poverty of data available, and the two maps included must be criticized for their crude and illegible form of presentation.

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EDGAR ALLAN POE IN RUSSIA: A STUDY IN LEGEND AND LITERARY INFLUENCE. By *Joan Delaney Grossman*. *Colloquium Slavicum*, Beiträge zur Slavistik, no. 3. Würzburg: Jal-Verlag, 1973. DM 30, paper.

This treatment of the influence of Poe in Russia offers Slavic studies and the study of comparative literature the answer to a question that has remained in doubt since the time of symbolism. Joan Delaney Grossman has, in her thorough and carefully balanced study, indicated the submerged and forgotten paths by which

the myth of the "bezumnyi Edgar" (Alexander Blok, 1912) was disseminated in Russia, and she also sets herself the problem of the earlier discussed influence on individual Russian writers (Dostoevsky, Turgenev, Fedor Sologub, Valerii Briusov, Leonid Andreev, Alexander Grin) of Poe's work.

The author sees the specific character of the internal literary contacts with Poe in Russia (as elsewhere) in the fusion of Poe with the effects of Baudelaire and the gradual penetration of Poe's work by symbolist literary theory translated from French (see chap. 6, "The Poet's Poet"). Concrete influences are shown convincingly and in detail in the work of Dostoevsky, on which also an additional "confluence" (p. 98) extending to decadence and symbolism can be demonstrated. The longest and most productive chapter ("The Imp of the Perverse") is devoted to discussion of the symbolist prose of the turn of the century (including the work of Andreev). It is to be regretted that little-known titles of works by Russian authors (Sologub, Andreev, Grin) are cited not in Russian but only in English translation.

The internal conditions, and the basis for the influence of Poe and the response to him, in the Russia of the period are explored with great care throughout the book. The final chapter ("Poe as a Classic"), dealing with the years after 1912, sets forth a rather motley selection of events and leaves one rather wishing for an examination of individual aspects of Futurism (Velimir Khlebnikov's war poetry) and also early Soviet literature.

In the terminology of the newer comparative literary studies—for example, Dionýz Đurišin—one must distinguish between genetic relations, both "external" and "internal," and "typological" relations (analogies) in regard to Poe's reception in Russia. This distinction is consciously made and in many cases clarified in this book.

As evidence for the response through external contacts the author provides a thorough bibliographical apparatus, which includes not only translations of Poe into Russian but also critical discussions of Poe between 1852 and 1970 (ninety-one entries).

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CHERNOVIKI PUSHKINA: STAT'I 1930–1970 GG. By S. Bondi. Moscow: "Prosveshchenie," 1971. 232 pp. 77 kopeks.

One of the most appealing of recent developments in Soviet book publishing is the appearance of collections of studies, written over a lifetime, by great scholars who have died or reached the age of retirement fairly recently. Such collections by outstanding Pushkinists include those of Tsiavlovsky, Tomashevsky, Tynianov, A. P. Alekseev, and now Bondi. In the last half-century there have been many outstanding Soviet Pushkin scholars and many outstanding contributions to Pushkin scholarship. Perhaps the greatest contribution has been the textual edition of Pushkin's *Works*, published in 1937–49, with a supplementary volume in 1959, by the Academy of Sciences. No field of Soviet literary study has been more complex and more fruitful than that of textology—the development and application of techniques for producing definitive, reliable texts of literary works. Various pre-revolutionary editors had attempted solutions related to publishing Pushkin's rough drafts, but only with the publication of Bondi's *Novye stranitsy Pushkina* (1931)