

littérature québécoise actuelle. Les titres cités ci-dessous présentent des critiques de nouvelles parutions:

1. *Lettres québécoises*: quatre éditions par an; Editions Jumonville, C.P. 1840, Succursale B, Montréal, Québec H3B 3L4.
2. *Livres et auteurs québécois*: publication annuelle; consiste en une revue détaillée de la critique de récents ouvrages de fiction, de poésie et de théâtre; Presses de l'Université Laval, C.P. 2447, Québec, P.Q., G1K 7R4.
3. *Voix et images*: trois éditions par an; consiste en un nombre limité de critiques dans chaque numéro; Presses de l'Université du Québec, C.P. 250, Succursale N, Montréal, Québec H2X 3M4.
4. *Etudes françaises*: deux éditions par an; publie de temps en temps une édition spéciale intitulée "L'année littéraire québécoise"; Presses de l'Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Succursale A, Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7.

**Le Développement des idéologies au Québec**, Denis Monière, Editions Québec-Amérique, 1977.

Out of Quebec's Quiet Revolution of the 1960s has come a continuing re-evaluation of the past. A number of studies have been published dealing with specific periods in the history of French-Canadian ideas, but this is the first comprehensive history. Denis Monière, who teaches political science at Laval University, analyzes ideologies, from those that prevailed in New France to those that prevail today.

His analysis is clear, precise and understandable. His hypothesis is that Quebec's dominant ideologies have reflected the views, not of the English-Canadian economic elite, but of the economically powerless French-Canadian professionals who determined both the course of Quebec's internal politics and its relations with the federal government. Monière is dissatisfied with current ideologies and challenges the Parti Québécois's pursuit of political and cultural autonomy within a principally capitalist framework. His study should be required reading for anyone concerned with modern Quebec.

**Claude Gauvreau: Oeuvres créatrices complètes**, edited by Gérald Godin, Editions Parti-Pris, 1977.

In 1948 Claude Gauvreau and painter Paul-Emile Borduas signed the manifesto *Refus global*, preparing the way for surrealist revolutions in art and literature in Quebec. Gauvreau also wrote a play called *Les Oranges sont vertes*, produced in 1971, which is as close as Quebec drama has come to the theatre of the absurd.

In 1969 Gauvreau signed a contract with Editions Parti-Pris for the publication of his complete creative work; in 1971, following numerous peri-

ods in psychiatric hospitals, he committed suicide. The complete works have now appeared, in over 1,500 pages that display an extraordinary range of rich imagination. To read Gauvreau's poetry, his theatre, his radio plays is to be plunged into the labyrinths of the unconscious. They are sometimes lyrical ("*l'eau silencieuse me parle en cadence*"), sometimes incomprehensible ("*touchô galalumo tepagayac*"), but always revolutionary.

**Surréalisme et littérature québécoise**, André-C. Bourassa, Editions l'Étincelle, 1978.

André-C. Bourassa presents a clear overall picture of the surrealist movement in Quebec, and of Gauvreau's role. His book is, despite its title, a history of surrealism in art (with abundant illustrations) as well as in literature, including Borduas, Paul-Marie Lapointe and Roland Giguère, as well as Gauvreau. Bourassa sees surrealism as a state of mind, rather than an aesthetic doctrine, which can be found in Quebec literature as far back as 1837. The movement itself began in the 1940s and rapidly became part of the established order. Borduas, the prime mover, was rejected by Quebec and died in exile in 1960. Today, he is immortalized in one of Quebec's more coveted prizes, the Prix Borduas.

Agnes Macphail was the first woman member of the House of Commons. She is included in *Faces from History: Canadian Profiles & Portraits* by George Woodcock (Hurtig, 1978). The collection of nine-by-twelve-inch portraits with enlightening texts ranges from Allan MacNab (the nemesis of William Lyon Mackenzie) to James Shaver Woodsworth (the pacifist of the 1930s).

