

unfamiliar with them. An attempt to make Aberhart seem "relevant" to today's issues by describing his attitude to establishing a Social Credit Party in Québec seems out of place. The usefulness of the book is also limited by its lack of an index.

These are minor complaints. *William Aberhart and Social Credit in Alberta* was designed for use by university undergraduates and is well adapted to this role. It is much more complete than Joseph Boudreau's *Aberhart, Alberta and Social Credit*, which is drawn from newspaper sources, and will be a useful supplement to Walter Young's general survey in *Democracy and Discontent*. It will be welcomed by those who teach undergraduate courses about Western Canada or movements of political protest, and will prove worthwhile reading for the instructors as well as for their students.

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JEAN-LOUIS ROY. — *La Marche des Québécois: le temps des ruptures (1945-1960)*. Montréal, Éditions Leméac, 1976. Pp. 378.

The title of this book seems to suggest that it is an account of the transformation of Quebec society in the post-war era. The author certainly argues that the sources of the Quiet Revolution can be found in the period of transition, *le temps des ruptures*, but the text is something a good deal less than an analysis of social change in Quebec.

Professor Roy's introduction clearly spells out the limitations of his work. The book, he tells us, is not a history of ideas, nor of politics or culture. It also avoids discussion of the role of the state and the church because this is to be the topic of a forthcoming study. Instead the author indicates that this work is an attempt "de rassembler des matériaux pour une histoire sociale" (p. 11). In fact what is offered is a commentary on the formal actions of certain intermediary groups in Quebec society.

The first fifty pages are devoted to an inventory of identified social needs. Brief reference is made to a number of government inquiries and reports as well as studies on social problems written by social work students at Laval and Montreal during the period. The real value of this section of the book lies in the footnotes where a number of interesting thesis titles appear. It is regrettable that there is no critical bibliography to provide an initial assessment of the theses cited.

Part Two is devoted to examining the changes in the policies of Quebec unions, business organizations and the Co-operative movement. The chapters on trade unions are largely based on the Convention Proceedings and Annual Reports of the C.T.C.C. Professor Roy is able to demonstrate that the C.T.C.C. leadership had practical, concrete ideas about the kind of legislative and social change that Quebec required. He does not address the question of how effective the C.T.C.C. was at 'influencing the society' nor does he deal with the union federation's primary role of organizing workers. The international unions receive only token attention.

The chapter on *le Patronat* informs us that eighteen employer associations were formed between 1940 and 1960. *L'Association professionnelle des industriels* is singled out for study. The objectives of this Association were to promote

knowledge of "la conception chrétienne de la vie industrielle et définir dans cette période de crise la fonction patronale" (p. 165). In addition the Association appears to have discussed other more mundane issues like how to promote free enterprise and Catholic unions.

The chapter on Co-operatives does provide some hard data and may serve as an introduction to the range of Co-operative activity in Quebec. However, the fifteen years between the end of the war and 1960 do not provide a meaningful time frame for a discussion of co-ops in Quebec. It is surely difficult to see the *Caisse populaire* movement or *les Pêcheurs unis* as examples of post-war changes.

Part Three of the book is devoted to education and here the reader can find information and references on the growth of educational activity in Quebec. One chapter is devoted to the early history of teacher syndicalization in Quebec but again events are simply listed.

La Marche des Québécois is not really an integrated book but a collection of descriptive notes. Professor Roy is a highly skilled professional historian, as his biography of Fabre has demonstrated, but historians will have to wait for the publication of another book before they can fairly evaluate his views on postwar Quebec society.

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