Directed by: John Philip Couch. Pp. 70

This annotated, critical bibliography treats the Giraudoux studies which were published from 1945 to 1954, inclusive. It is intended to fill, in part, the void created by the absence of any such published bibliographies for Jean Giraudoux. These years are significant and important for the wide range and variety of studies done on Giraudoux just after his death in 1944.

The sources used in compiling this bibliography are the following: Le Catalogue français, Vol. XII-XXII; French XX Bibliography; Otto Klapp's Bibliographie der Französichen Literaturwissenschaft; "French Language and Literature Including Provençal" sections of the MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures, 1945-54; Charles B. Osburn's Research and Reference Guide to French Studies; René Rancoeur's Bibliographie de la littérature française du moyen âge à nos jours; and the Year's Work in Modern Language Studies, 1945-54. In addition to the bibliographies listed above, extensive use was made of the subject catalogs in the librairies at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Duke University, and the Library of Congress, as well as the very excellent bibliographies found in several of the major books on Giraudoux.
JEAN GIRAUDOUX: HIS LIFE AND WORKS
A CRITICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY
1945-1954

by
Patsy Ann Emma

A Thesis Submitted to
the Faculty of the Graduate School at
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro
in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

Greensboro
1973

Approved by

Thesis Adviser
This thesis has been approved by the following committee of the Faculty of the Graduate School at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

Thesis Adviser

Oral Examination Committee Members

November 28, 1973
Date of Examination
During a course in twentieth-century French theatre, I made a serious study of Giraudoux's plays. It became apparent to me that there was no single, comprehensive bibliography on Giraudoux's life and works, which would have facilitated my research. The best bibliographies were at the end of three or four major works on Giraudoux, and could only be located if one happened to come across a reference to these books, look them up, and then search through them for their bibliographies. All the major general bibliographies for twentieth-century French literature also supplied only a partial listing for Giraudoux. It was obvious that a good, complete bibliography for Giraudoux was sorely needed.

This study was undertaken originally to supply an adequate compilation of Giraudoux studies from around 1923 to the present. A complete, tentative bibliography was compiled, without annotations, for this period. There were over two-thousand entries in this bibliography, and it became obvious that to do justice to such an undertaking would require an enormous amount of time and scholarship which could not reasonably be expected of a student endeavoring to fulfill the M. A. thesis requirements. It was necessary to limit the inquiry to a shorter period of time, which could be properly researched and treated. The ten-year period just

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after Giraudoux's death appeared to be a particularly fertile time, one in which many of the best, most comprehensive studies on Giraudoux were published.

This annotated, critical bibliography is divided into ten sections, one for each year covered by the study. In order to provide as comprehensive coverage as possible, all references to Giraudoux studies in French, English, Italian, Spanish, German, and Swedish are included, arranged in alphabetical order, regardless of language. Because I do not read Italian, German, and Swedish, these entries are listed without annotation, for reference use only.

Whenever possible, the items were read, and the bibliographical information was verified. Unfortunately, in some instances the bibliographical references are incomplete. Some of the incomplete items are from journals or newspapers, especially ones dating from 1945 and 1946, just after World War II, and are not readily available in this country. Every effort was made to obtain all the materials and to give full bibliographical information, but when annotations are lacking, or entries are incomplete, this indicates that I was unable to find the missing information.

Each entry that I have read has a résumé of the subject matter and a short critical comment. Reviews of Giraudoux's plays in France, England, or Germany, and reviews of a few of the major works on Giraudoux are included in the normal, chronological order and are properly annotated.
Reviews of Giraudoux's plays in the United States, being in general less informative as to style, themes, etc., are included in an appendix at the end of the study. They are listed, by year, in alphabetical order according to the play's title.

This study does not include a listing of Giraudoux's works published during the period 1945-54. The reader is invited to consult the excellent compilation of Giraudoux's works, arranged chronologically, in the Catalogue général des livres imprimés, published by the Bibliothèque Nationale. It is available in the reference room of most libraries.

I should like to take this opportunity to acknowledge gratefully my indebtedness to those who have helped make this research possible. Professor John Philip Couch, my thesis director, has given generously of his time to direct my inquiries, offering judicious advice and encouragement as he read the material. The other members of my committee, Professors Sarah Bell, James Atkinson, and José Almeida, have most kindly given of their time and energies in the reading of the material. I am also grateful for the courtesies extended by the staff of the Library of Congress and the libraries at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and Duke University. I wish to thank my friends who helped in the typing: Peggy Crosbie, Linda Cruickshank, Celine Sprague, and Martha Trull. Finally, I would like to express
my gratitude to my husband for his encouragement, and for his interest and pride in my work, which were unfailing sources of inspiration.
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1945


Analysis of the characteristics of the heroes in modern French novels. Illustrates these traits with somewhat superficial studies of the works of several contemporary authors. Examines the cult of the unique in Giraudoux's characters, appraising their value as a moral force in contemporary literature.


The first presentation of La Folle de Chaillot in Paris evokes Arnoux's remembrances of his encounters with Giraudoux in Berlin and Avignon. Brief comments on Ondine and Giraudoux's stylistic magic.


Discussion of the pure literature of Mallarmé, Gide, Proust, Valéry, Alain, Suarès, Giraudoux, and the Surrealists. Each author represented as characteristic of his epoch. Criticizes Giraudoux for estheticism and anti-intellectualism.


Same as below.


Description of Giraudoux's clandestine war activities.
Comments on the compilation of war crimes and the manual of practical propaganda in Giraudoux's *Sans Pouvoirs*.


Monograph on Giraudoux in the format of imaginary conversations between Bory and a government functionary, Bory and a young girl, and Bory and a little god named Legend. All discuss their sense of personal loss upon the death of Giraudoux. Interesting, lyrical tribute to Giraudoux, written in Giraudoux's literary style.


Discussions about several of Catalogne's friends in Paris between 1920 and 1934: Mauriac, Massis, Ducatillon, Rivière, Montherlant, La Rochelle, Giraudoux, Proust, and Daudet. Uses the occasion of Giraudoux's funeral to recall Giraudoux as a young man. Emphasis on Giraudoux's style and his lifelike characters, a living testament to his creative art.


Examines Giraudoux's childhood, school days, and the influence of German culture on his life and works. A brief analysis of Giraudoux's world, with some emphasis on style and its elements of paradox and irony. Comments on the dilemma of life and the philosophical definition of man in Giraudoux's work.


Good analysis of the plays. Notes Giraudoux's lucidity, but warns that unpublished material may alter this study's conclusions. Follows Giraudoux's works one by one, giving simple comments, often based on the author's personal judgment.


Personal, nostalgic portrait of Giraudoux a year after his death. Some interesting biographical notes to supplement the sketchy biography of Giraudoux.


Excellent collection of illustrations by Daragnès, including several illustrations for Giraudoux's Suzanne et le Pacifique.


An intimate description of Giraudoux at a rehearsal. Emphasis on Giraudoux's secret, enigmatic type of attitude. Giraudoux, according to Jouvet, never divulged his sources of inspiration or the manner in which he wrote.


A speech given to the Théâtre de l'Athénée on April 17, 1945. About his four years in Latin American theatres, his reception and the spiritual renewing of the theatre in those often primitive settings. This discourse was especially in honor of Édouard Boudet and Jean Giraudoux. Discussion of Giraudoux's works.


Thorough analysis of Giraudoux's imagination as displayed in his works. Draws analogies between Giraudoux's creative process and the structures commonly applied to philosophical thought. Examines Giraudoux's language in light of the style précieux. A good, probing study, one of the most revealing critical works done on Giraudoux's style.

Comments on opening night of Giraudoux's posthumous La Folle de Chaillot and its importance for the theatre in France.  Emphasis on stylistic elements.  According to Marcel, this play brought "un mode d'incantation" and "une magie" to the theatre.


Warm memories of the author's first meeting with Giraudoux at the hotel of a friend, Jean Chesneau, in 1939.  Description of Giraudoux's personality as a young man.  A eulogistic tribute to Giraudoux.


Mauriac's diary records significant events from Sept., 1943, through Feb., 1944.  In the section for Feb., 1944, he discusses his sense of personal loss upon Giraudoux's death.


Analysis of major avant-garde French dramatists.  Brief biography of Giraudoux's life and short comments on his work in general.  Includes excerpts from Siegfried, Amphitryon 38, and La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu, but with no critical comments.


A tribute to Giraudoux's style, especially his préciosité.  Giraudoux's unique vocabulary showed the French
a new way to speak. Emphasis on morality and mythology in several plays. Giraudoux seen as more stylistically gifted than profoundly philosophical.


Examines Giraudoux's last message, La Ligue urbaine et rurale. Sees Giraudoux in the role of prophet of urban and social problems and as social activist in safeguarding France.


First written on Sept. 2, 1939, showing great foresight. Composed in the form of a conversational dialogue between Suzanne (who represents war) and Scipion (who represents peace), this article stresses the inevitability of war. In the style of Giraudoux and uses many of the characters from his books and plays.


Eulogistic tribute to Giraudoux upon his death in 1944. Silvestre's personal souvenirs of Giraudoux, written in Giraudoux's style. Gives an account of what several inhabitants of Bellac had to say about Giraudoux as a small child.


Examines and compares Giraudoux's Sodome et Gomorrhe and Pierre Emmanuel's Sodome. Careful analysis of structure, themes and style of both plays.

Analyzes Giraudoux's manner of expression and spiritual tone in Provinciales. Giraudoux's style said to be child-like and naive. Examines stylistic elements in several excerpts from Provinciales in order to point out these tendencies. Some unusual analytical comments.


A lengthy, thorough examination of Magny's important book on Giraudoux. Proclaims Magny's study to be one of the most brilliant, penetrating critical works done on Giraudoux. Magny philosophically examines the non-philosophical elements of Giraudoux's works.


Recounts his discussions with Giraudoux, their adventures together in Albi as young men. Warm, conversational type of biographical account of Giraudoux as a person, thinker, and writer. Sentimental souvenirs and some critical interpretation.


Examines Giraudoux's stylistic artistry in one of his least studied works, Les Cinq Tentations de La Fontaine. Giraudoux reveals himself in his description of La Fontaine. A thorough, precise examination of form, style, and mechanics of this work. Brief observations about Intermezzo, also.

A week-by-week survey of the London commercial theatre during the years 1944 and 1945. Contains an examination of the working conditions of that theatre. Brief reference to Giraudoux in a sketch of the French theatre.


Brief examination of Giraudoux's plays. This study marks an important shift in critical emphasis from form to content. Echoes a general feeling among contemporary admirers of Giraudoux: "Ce n'est pas dans son style gracieux que réside le plus grand talent de Giraudoux, mais plutôt dans la conscience qu'il a de la destinée humaine" (p. 110).


A review of Giraudoux's posthumous La Folle de Chaillot. Calls attention to Giraudoux's pure style and rare imagination. Describes the play, costumes, and staging. Concludes that the play is "une réussite parfaite."

Provides an unusually interesting account of Beucler's meeting with Jean Prévost, Jean Giraudoux, and Antoine de Saint-Exupéry in Paris. Contains useful biographical fragments and some good personal observations on Giraudoux's character.


A personal and pleasant recollection of Giraudoux's character. Adds to sparse body of biographical information on Giraudoux. Contains an original caricature of Giraudoux by Beucler and a photograph of Giraudoux.


In a book whose overall purpose is the study of the vast subject of "précieux" literature, Giraudoux receives competent treatment as a "poète précieux." Analyzes "précieux" elements from Provinciales and La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu. Somewhat too general but nonetheless a serious and important contribution to Giraudoux scholarship.


Comprehensive survey of Giraudoux's work, with an attempt to situate him in his proper place in French literature. General, frequently undocumented interpretations. Interesting conclusion on Giraudoux's moral values.


Sentimental, admiring biography of Giraudoux. Suggests that Giraudoux's books and characters were shaped and inspired by the tranquil setting of his childhood in Bellac. Thumbnail sketches of Giraudoux's novels and plays.


A penetrating interpretation of the character of Giraudoux. Intimate glimpses into Giraudoux's personality; some biographical information. A eulogistic tribute to Giraudoux.


Contains portions from the book Féeries. See above.


Critical examination of the original editions of some books published in 1945 and 1946, with emphasis on engravings, etchings, and lithographs in these works. Includes a reproduction of an original lithograph by Mariano Andrew for Giraudoux's La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu.


Lengthy, detailed description of Jouvet's setting for Giraudoux's La Folle de Chaillot and its importance in the production of the play.

A good analytical treatment of Giraudoux's vocabulary and syntax. Points out Giraudoux's balance between a lyrical, musical style and the fulfillment of the exigences of a technical theatre art. Emphasis on Giraudoux's language, its charm and purity.


This book, which deals with dramatists from classical Roman times to the present, gives very interesting and comprehensive coverage to Giraudoux's theatre. Reveals a profound perception of Giraudoux's overall personal and poetic genius. One of the most significant critical studies of Giraudoux.


The text of a speech by Jouvet and Marguerite Moreno, given on Feb. 8, 1946. Discusses the theatre in general. Includes lengthy excerpts from Giraudoux's *L'Impromptu de Paris* and *La Folle de Chaillot*. Quite extensive treatment of Giraudoux; sketchy examinations of other dramatists.


Vehemently disagrees with the critics of *La Folle de Chaillot* who say that the "mise en scène" was all that saved the play from utter failure. Insists that the play is a commentary, a state of mind which existed long before the play was staged. Gives full credit to Giraudoux for the success of the play. Lengthy explanation of his staging techniques. Interesting technical information.

A thorough analysis of the themes, style, weaknesses, and strengths of the play. A few remarks on the Jouvet production.


A review of the play containing a brief précis and some extensive comments on tragedy in Giraudoux's work.


Reveals some little-known aspects of Giraudoux's concern with social problems. Examines the profound social motivations which linked Giraudoux to his contemporary social thinkers. Documents this view with extensive examples from Giraudoux's Pleins Pouvoirs, Intermezzo, La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu, as well as information about Giraudoux's diplomatic service.


Informative discussion of the impact of this play on the theatre in Paris. Very competent treatment of style and themes.


Unfavorable comments on Giraudoux's presentation of political concepts disguised in "la poésie, la fantaisie, la féerie" (p. 112). Finds La Folle de Chaillot full of
faults and predicts that it must fail because of its "préciosité," artifice, and obscure artificiality. Toulon fares much better than La Folle de Chaillot in this review.


Collection of illustrations by Vuillard, including a frontispiece he did for Giraudoux's Choix des élues.


Concerns major plays in Paris, with special attention given to La Folle de Chaillot. Cautions that "beau langage" does not insure the success of a play when other elements are absent.


Collection of Chas Laborde's illustrations, including several illustrations for Juliette au pays des hommes, Emile-Paul edition, 1926.


Discussion of the theatre in Europe in the summer of 1946. Short mention of La Folle de Chaillot.
1947


Interesting background information on rue Pauquet, renamed rue Jean Giraudoux. Gives some intimate glimpses into the character of Giraudoux and his friends, 1929 and 1930. Includes a long extract from a conversation between Beucler and Giraudoux about the woman who was the model for the madwoman of Chaillot.


A sentimental poem by Carrot expressing his melancholy upon the death of Giraudoux.


Comprehensive treatment of the modern French theatre. Section on Giraudoux provides an excellent brief résumé of Giraudoux's life and works, giving special attention to his style and his "préciosité naturelle."


A collection of Giraudoux's maxims and meditations divided into four categories: the Universe (his abstract thoughts), France (his military thoughts), Paris (his incarnate thoughts), and Bellac (his creative thoughts). Reflects the personal interpretation of Domec; little documentation.


Careful examination of this collection of essays which express Giraudoux's indignation at the evils he saw in French society. Finds the book highly thought-provoking and well-written.


Deals with literature in France since the German occupation. Two rather lengthy sections on Giraudoux: his theatre and his novels. Section on theatre concentrates on Sodome et Gomorrhe and describes Giraudoux's style with adjectives like: "le magicien des mots," "le Précieux," "le Ravissant." Very flattering comments on Giraudoux's novels, calling him the "romancier du Paradis." Good, comprehensive coverage.


Contains a very brief mention of Giraudoux and a list of his major works. An unimportant reference (p. 751).


In a book which deals with drama from classical Roman theatre to modern theatre, Giraudoux receives comprehensive treatment. Good analysis of style in Judith, Electre, and Ondine, with an unusually interesting interpretation of these three heroines.


Gives a brief précis of the book, followed by his enthusiastic comments on Giraudoux's stylistic artistry. Concludes that writing for films may have been Giraudoux's perfect medium.


Short résumé of the play. Describes the style as being a little slow, but the play agreeable as a whole.


Résumés of both plays with some remarks on style. Short discussion of French theatre in general.


Discusses the enchanting poetry in Giraudoux's Electre, Judith, and Amphitryon 38 in a section of a book which recounts the significant events of the years 1932 - 1939.


This well-written book, which for the most part treats each author only briefly, gives Giraudoux extensive attention. Situates Giraudoux's work in a climate created by Botticelli's "La Primavera" and the epoch it evokes. Charming, comprehensive analysis of Giraudoux's "style précieux" and the elements in Giraudoux's childhood and educational training which formed this style. Excellent contribution to the scholar's knowledge of Giraudoux.


Astute, systematic study which demonstrates that Giraudoux's world is divided into Aristotelian categories, illustrated by romantic fictions. Draws examples from Choix des élues. Analyzes the "clues" to Giraudoux's aesthetics: absence of transitions within his works; the purity and predictability of his characters; the ordered perfection of the world he portrays; the symbolic simultaneity of events creating coincidence; the preciosity of language devolving upon a tradition of pure literary expression; the prevalence of archetypes for his characters; the sacrifice of present time to the eternal moment; the marriage of logic and magic; the frequency of analogies, correspondences, and symbolism; and the presence of a rigid fatality. One of best in-depth studies of Giraudoux's world.


Deals with the modern French theatre in general terms. Short, favorable mention of La Folle de Chaillot.


A survey of the French theatre and current plays. Comments on L'Apollon de Marsac, calling it a "witty trifle."

A short biographical description of Giraudoux, with some interesting personal details.


Strongly suggests that Kleist's work served as Giraudoux's principal model for Amphitryon 38. Careful, thorough analysis of the similarities and differences in Giraudoux's and Kleist's works. One of the most accurate, useful studies on Giraudoux's source for this play.


This personal account of Giraudoux as a student (from their school days together) was dictated to Aucuy's son when Aucuy was quite old, and therefore is not totally accurate due to certain lapses of memory. Despite this flaw, it still provides one of the most thorough portraits of Giraudoux as an adolescent, his interests, his moods, and his personality. Contains several of Giraudoux's speeches, compositions, and some interesting photographs of him at this time. Warm, conversational style.


General survey of theatre in Paris in the spring of 1948. Calls attention to several outstanding plays, including Amphitryon 38.

Lively, enthusiastic treatment of the nuances of Giraudoux's personality, his frivolous and serious moods. Giraudoux was a man of great depth, with a sense of fatality, which he disguised under a joking mask; thus, he was an "Ariel blessé."


Personal memories of an evening spent with Giraudoux in the country. Recounts their conversation, including some very interesting remarks by Giraudoux on nature, the country, the beauty of dawn. Warm, sentimental biographical recollection with some good insights into Giraudoux's personality.


Sentimental, conversational biography of Giraudoux with extensive analysis of his personality. Particularly interesting section describing Giraudoux's encounters with friends in Paris, adding to the rather sparse knowledge about this period in his life. Confusing at points when Beucler jumps back and forth in time, but generally readable and reliable.


A critical study which clarifies and justifies the characteristics of "préciosité." Section on Giraudoux examines his creative art in terms of these characteristics: spontaneity, agility, and a dislike of brutality often present in naturalism. Elements of grammatical games, rhetorical play, allegory, metaphor, antithesis, and illusion in Giraudoux. Describes his art with such terms as: "fantaisie libre," "jaillissement," "joie," "plaisir du geste gratuit." Well-written intellectualist study of Giraudoux's style; little emphasis on themes.

On the twentieth anniversary of Jouvet's first presentation of Siegfried. A tribute to Jouvet's excellent rendering of the play.


Ambitious effort to examine French literature from the Middle Ages to modern times. Contains an insignificant one-line reference to Giraudoux on p. 1105.


Collection of Giraudoux's early stories published in Paris newspapers while he was still an unknown writer, and not included in any of his collected works. Contains the articles he wrote for Matin. A short introduction by Fournier. Invaluable addition to Giraudoux scholarship.


Analyzes Giraudoux's style and his movement back and forth between the abstract and concrete, which Hansen attributes to his "préciosité." Good study, with many references to specific elements of Giraudoux's style, in support of the author's conclusions.


Predicts that this work will win new members for the Urban League and thus further the cause of urbanism. Considers the social impact of the book, not its literary value.


General remarks on the nature of tragedy, followed by an analysis of Giraudoux's treatment of tragedy--his artistry, perception, and depth. Somewhat superficial examination of a vast subject, but suggests interesting possibilities for future studies.


Discusses the style, tone, and themes of Giraudoux's works. Concludes that Giraudoux owes most of his forms and themes to his study of the Greek and Roman classics. Special emphasis on his portrayal of social problems of the day, and man's efforts to free himself from his destiny. Well organized, interesting study, adding to the body of knowledge of Giraudoux's sources.

McDonald, Ruth Elizabeth. "Le Langage de Giraudoux." PMLA, LXIII, No. 3 (Sept., 1948), 1029-1050.

Calls attention to Giraudoux's efforts to renew the French language with the addition of stylistic techniques such as metaphors; parodies; superhuman, abstract characters; and a special treatment of certain significant concepts. A thorough, reliable analysis.


Encyclopedic listing of Giraudoux's life and major works. Short, but competent treatment of his style, political career, and themes. Would serve as a good introduction to Giraudoux.

Comments on Beucler's *Les Instants de Giraudoux* and Morand's *Giraudoux, souvenirs de jeunesse*. Special attention given to Giraudoux's personality and style in Miomandre's personal recollections of his friend.


Nostalgic, overly sentimental portrait of Giraudoux as a young man. Includes a number of previously unpublished letters from Giraudoux to Morand during World War I, a valuable contribution to Giraudoux scholarship. Followed by an appendix which includes the text of a tribute to Giraudoux, given at the Institut Français de Bucarest in 1944, entitled "Adieu à Giraudoux."


A brief study of Giraudoux's literary style, in a collection of thumbnail sketches of French authors.


A fascinating list of poignant phrases taken mainly from Giraudoux's *Les Indifférents* and *Amica Amélica*, which enchanted Rat with "leur pudeur souriante" and "leur narquois humour."


Treats pessimism in France as depicted in the plays of Jean Anouilh and Jean-Paul Sartre. Their works are shallow in contrast with Giraudoux's plays in which normal, everyday life is elevated to the level of poetry. Emphasis on Giraudoux's beauty and imagination.


Notes that the most popular playwrights in Frankfort are the modern French ones: Anouilh, Giraudoux, and Camus.


Claims that this book is more remarkable for its curious parallels and conceits than for its arguments.


Personal remembrances of his friend Giraudoux at a happy period in his life. Supplies some good biographical information. A sensitive and fascinating reconstruction of Giraudoux's conversational wit and verbal agility.


Beautifully illustrated recollections of an exciting trip that Toussaint and Giraudoux took to Lisbon. Guinle's preface is a sympathetic, enthusiastic tribute to Giraudoux.


Text of a speech given on Sept. 7, 1947, at La Rochelle. Lengthy treatment of several contemporary authors, including Giraudoux. Vanet says of Giraudoux that he is: "un impressioniste littéraire, amoureux de l'image inattendue, du rapprochement amusant, de la comparaison curieuse, de l'assemblage des contraires" (p. 41). Carefully examines all of Giraudoux's major works.


Sees revolt as dominant theme in works of several modern authors. Prefers Giraudoux's way of linking man and the universe. Giraudoux was a symbol for the period that ended with the war. Interesting, valuable analysis and interpretation.


Eulogistic reflections on Giraudoux five years after his death. Description of his personality, his works, and his contributions to society.


Examines the metaphysical aspects of Ondine, Sodome et Gomorrhe, and Intermezzo. Interesting, useful study.


An account of the commemorations held in honor of Giraudoux in Paris and Châteauroux. Some biographical information.


Includes the text of Giraudoux's Récit pour les ombres. Tribute to Giraudoux on the occasion of the placing of a commemorative plaque on the house where he died.


Remarks that Giraudoux, with two or three others, made a valiant attempt to reinstate the "myth" in the modern French theatre.


A section on Giraudoux as novelist gives brief résumés of his major novels, with some stylistic analyses of his "préciosité" and poetic art. A study of Giraudoux's theatre finds his style perfectly suited to this medium. The novels and plays are united by Giraudoux's philosophy.


Discussion of several deceased writers he has known. Tells about an encounter he had with Giraudoux on Nov. 11, 1938, at a Rugby match. Contains a portion of their conversation. Sensitive, sympathetic description of Giraudoux.


Not seen, but probably an excerpt from the chapter described above.


Deals with several contemporary plays, including *Ondine*. Fails to find charm in the play, which is too literary and too "précieux."


Short reference to Giraudoux on p. 140, mostly a list of his principal works, with one-sentence comments on each, and a sketchy biography of Giraudoux.


Attempt to examine Greek and Roman myths in European and American literature. Gives very superficial
attention to Giraudoux's *Amphitryon 38*, *La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu*, and *Electre*.


Looks at Greek and Roman models for *Amphitryon 38*, among other modern plays. Essentially an excerpt from his book mentioned above.


A survey of the French theatre in 1949. Includes a few remarks on the reprise of *Ondine*.


Concise, useful comments on books on Giraudoux written by Giraudoux's friends in the years since his death, including the important studies by Franz Toussaint, Albert Thibaudet, André Beucler, Marc Aucuy, and Pierre Domec.


The second staging of *Ondine* evokes Lalou's fond recollections of the original Jouvet production of this play, ten years earlier. Proclaims that the magic of Giraudoux's art is still present.


Calls attention to the new edition of Giraudoux's *Variantes*. Questions some of the revisions in *Siegfried*, *Intermezzo*, and *La Folle de Chaillot*. Interesting.


A highly valuable study of Giraudoux's critical analyses of Racine, La Fontaine, and others, in two major works, Les Cinq Tentations de La Fontaine and Littérature. Concludes that Giraudoux combines a scholarly, academic approach to criticism with his own unique stylistic peculiarities. A well-documented, comprehensive examination.


A charming, intimate description of Giraudoux: his personality, his friends, his place in French literature.


A study of the major French authors from the Limousin region of France. Long, comprehensive examination of Georges Sand; shorter comments on Henri de Latouche and Giraudoux. Good biographical information on Giraudoux's childhood in the Limousin. Suggests people in Bellac who may have served as models for some of Giraudoux's characters. Contains long excerpts from Ondine, Judith, and Amphitryon 38, with critical commentary. A very comprehensive and helpful addition to Giraudoux scholarship.

A rambling, thoroughly subjective sketch of Giraudoux's personality as reflected in his works.


A letter addressed to André Beucler concerning Roy's personal memories of Giraudoux that were evoked by Beucler's Les Instants de Giraudoux. Provides some useful biographical information on Giraudoux and a flattering portrait of his personality.


A comprehensive, analytical study in two parts on the young girls in Giraudoux's works. Numerous excerpts from Giraudoux's plays, but no page numbers. Special emphasis on Ondine, contrasting it with Montherlant's Les Jeunes Filles.


Examines Giraudoux's portrayal of young people. Finds tenderness, sympathy, and solicitude. Hypothesizes that this type of treatment is the direct consequence of the impact of the French school system on Giraudoux as an adolescent. Concludes with an interesting comparison of Giraudoux and La Fontaine.


Speech given by Schuman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on June 28, 1949, at the ceremony placing a plaque on Giraudoux's last residence. Includes a brief biography of Giraudoux and remarks on his role as director of information services during World War II.


Brief critical analysis of Ondine, with special praise for Mlle Dominique Blanchar in the title role.


Concise critical examination of La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu and La Folle de Chaillot.


Contains the complete text of The Madwoman of Chaillot as adapted by Maurice Valency from Giraudoux's La Folle de Chaillot. Valency discusses the unexpected success of this play on Broadway, its warm reception by critics and audience.


Contains a short biography of Giraudoux. Emphasis on the contribution of Jouvet to the success of Giraudoux's plays on stage. Some attention to Giraudoux's style, morality, and themes. Useful study, although somewhat superficial.


Attempt to examine fifty years of intellectual expression. Contains a number of scattered but useful references to Giraudoux, including a very favorable description of Giraudoux as an optimist in a pessimistic world, perceiving a universal harmony that other authors fail to find. Clear, energetic exposition, and careful analysis.


Traces the character "Ondine" from the story by Frédéric de La Motte-Fouqué to the imaginative portrayal by Giraudoux in his play Ondine. Long section analyzing Giraudoux's Ondine, with excellent commentary on the diverse psychological nuances of this character. One section devoted to the treatment of Giraudoux's style. A well-documented, highly valuable study.


Recounts a conversation he had with Franz Toussaint about Sentiments distingués and Jean Giraudoux. Confusing, rambling article.


Interview with Mme Giraudoux. Some insights into Giraudoux's method of writing, his daily life, and his personality. A fascinating addition to the sparse body of knowledge about Giraudoux the man.


A short biography of Giraudoux, Sartre, Anouilh, Malraux, and DuBos, with a descriptive account of the works of each. The works are sometimes difficult to recognize in the thumbnail sketches. Contains some good photographs and a thorough bibliography.


Finds the subdivisions artificial. Points out that Bray has difficulty applying the word "préciosité" to some of the more subtle and complex tendencies in Giraudoux's work.


Examines some early newspaper stories contributed by Giraudoux while he was still an unknown writer. Finds fairly conventional prose, but charm and curiosity value in them. Provides some useful biographical information surrounding these articles.

Traces the public's reaction to Giraudoux's theatre from his beginning in 1928 to his death in 1944. Contains a long, detailed account of the first presentation of Siegfried and the public's reaction. Excellent analysis of Giraudoux's themes, character, style, and approach to man's great problems. One of the best comprehensive short studies of Giraudoux.


Establishes the influence of Hoffman and German romanticism on Giraudoux's first work. Two other detailed studies complete this presentation with the use of notes in German, made by Giraudoux between 1907 and 1909. Important addition to Giraudoux scholarship and the basis for other studies.


A painstaking critical study of modern French authors and the ideas suggested by them. Proposes the idea of literary generations. Some thoughtful comments on Giraudoux's work, concluding that there is some realism but romanticism is the predominant trait. Criticizes Giraudoux for his "légereté" and lack of courage.


Discussion of Giraudoux at the Ecole Normale, called Khâgne. Giraudoux was a famous ball player there. He also wrote a little poem for a journal under the pen-name "Galéas," which is reproduced in this article. Gives some charming, intimate glimpses into Giraudoux's personality as a young student.

Mauriac, François. "Fragments from an Occupation Journal." Translated by Elizabeth King. The Wind and the Rain, VI, No. 3 (Winter, 1949-50), 152-156.
English translation of "Pages d'un journal pendant l'occupation." See article in Fontaine, 1945, above.


Considers the connection between Giraudoux's diplomatic profession and his literary vocation. Mostly a commentary on his theatre. Good study. Suggests an area which is sorely lacking in reliable information and needs further examination.


Contains the entire text of the English version of Intermezzo. A few critical comments about the play in Valency's introduction. Terms it a gentle, lyrical, musical play, one of the most viable of Giraudoux's works.


First part in a three-part series on Giraudoux as seen by other writers, particularly Claude-Edmonde Magny and Paul Morand. Short introduction and survey of Giraudoux's life and works in this section.


Analysis of Giraudoux's magical style; his reserved, indifferent, realistic attitude and his sentimentality.

Alloo, Gustave. "Jean Giraudoux, magicien des lettres, III." France-Asie, VI, No. 60 (May, 1951), 1218-1224.

The conclusion of the series examines the French theatre in general and Giraudoux's perception of theatre as expressed in his L'Impromptu de Paris. Sees a contrast between Giraudoux's mysterious, unrealistic style and the profound humanity basic to his works. Discusses Jouvet's role in Giraudoux's theatre. An illuminating, comprehensive study.


Same as Anstett article in Les Langues Modernes, 1948. See above.


Believes that the cinema is being influenced by theology in France and America and provides several examples to support this hypothesis. Special emphasis on La Symphonie pastorale by Gide. Sketchy reference to Giraudoux.


A series of subjective commentaries on the French theatre from 1940-1950. Modest, yet perceptive analyses. One part of the book examines the classical plays at the Comédie-Française. The second half considers the modern dramatists, including Sartre, Camus, Anouilh, Montherlant, and Giraudoux. Gives special attention to the atmosphere of ancient tragedy in Giraudoux's works.


A speech given at Bellac on July 1, 1951, for the inauguration of a monument in honor of Giraudoux. Provides some biographical information and short comments on his major works.


Same as above.


First part is Herriot's "Hommage à Jean Giraudoux," mentioned above. Followed by a study of Giraudoux's themes by Joxe and some of Herriot's recollections of Giraudoux as a child, and later as a student at Châteauroux. Includes some useful remarks on Giraudoux's diplomatic service, as well as brief résumés of his major works.


Examines the major trends in French theatre since 1900. Considers Giraudoux a vital and excellent contributor to the best of French theatre. A precise, well-written, highly useful study.


Contains the complete text of Giraudoux's play La Rose Béjardel, with a short, analytical introduction by Laurent and followed by selected critical comments on the play taken from newspaper reviews.


Recounts a dinner he had with Giraudoux, Jules Romains, Bernard, Vildrae, Fleg, Gantillon Bloch, and Zimmer. This group met each month during the years between the two wars. Gives a charming picture of Giraudoux and the others. Includes the text of a letter he received from Giraudoux in which Giraudoux remarks that he had been inspired by Lenormand while writing Sodome et Gomorrhe. Possibly the only such reference to this source of inspiration.


Includes the complete text of an essay by Giraudoux, in German, on La Motte-Fouqué's work, preceded by a useful introduction by LeSage who calls attention to the interest of this document as an early specimen of Giraudoux's ventures into criticism and as a handy means of approach to his play Ondine.


Text of a speech given on April 30, 1951, on the characteristics of modern French theatre. Remarks that Giraudoux's theatre is, in general, too literary and too non-dramatic to succeed well on stage. Bases these conclusions on a short examination of
Giraudoux's serious structural drawbacks. He expresses the feeling of a few other critics of the day that Giraudoux did not make the necessary structural transition from writing novels and then composing plays.


A serious and lengthy diary covering the years 1920-1950. Contains incidents and reflections about drama and dramatists, some very interesting photographs, and an extensive index. A good review of the theatre. Giraudoux receives brief but comprehensive treatment.


Enthusiastically examines Giraudoux's theatrical success despite his late entrance into drama (at age 46) and his seeming lack of preparation for dramatic constructions. Good analysis of Giraudoux's views on the theatre as expressed in L'Impromptu de Paris and Discours de Châteauroux. An extensive, well-documented study; very useful in the analysis of Giraudoux's theatre.


A line-for-line examination of the first scene of ten important plays. Giraudoux is viewed unfavorably.


Serious literary evaluations of Giraudoux and other important modern French authors. A detailed, comprehensive treatment of Giraudoux's dramatic art, his style, characters, and poetry. Gives a quick, thorough analysis of all Giraudoux's major plays, emphasizing his themes: life, death, young girls, man, and gods. One of the best introductions to Giraudoux's theatre.


A beautiful and rare collection of photographs from Jouvet's productions, including photos of scenes from most of Giraudoux's plays. The biographical chronology at the end is helpful in placing the exact dates of the presentation of Giraudoux's plays.


A very well-documented study of the women in Giraudoux's works. Begins by examining the classical models for his characters, then discusses Giraudoux's alterations and variations on these models. Suggests the spiritual influence of Valéry and Mallarmé. Gives individual attention to the women in Judith, Ondine, Electre, La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu, Amphitryon 38, Sodome et Gomorrhe, and Siegfried.


Ambitious attempt to analyze the essence and philosophy of the major categories of the theatre: classical theatre, tragedy, comedy, and the "théâtre féeérique." Illustrates the "théâtre irréel" with a contrast between Ondine and Siegfried. A useful general survey.


Personal remembrances of Giraudoux. Supplies some little-known biographical details in a warm, intimate account of Giraudoux as a young man. Contains a long
extract from a dialogue by Giraudoux on Socrates. Suggests that Giraudoux's excellent training in the classics influenced his later literary style as well as his choice of subjects.


Describes the revival of Siegfried twenty-five years after its first production. Includes a few interesting extracts from reviews of that first production.


Jouvet expresses his personal reflections on the French theatre, based on his years of experience in it. A brief consideration of the philosophy and mechanics of the theatre, movies, dramatists, the present situation of the theatre. Concludes with a detailed account of his production of La Folle de Chaillot.


A comprehensive view of the important books appearing in 1952, with commentary on authors and works. Discusses Laurent LeSage's publication of Giraudoux's Les Contes d'un matin, with some brief background information on the work.


Witty, dramatic pastiches of Giraudoux, Sartre, Audiberti, Montherlant, Claudel, Cocteau, Camus, Mauriac, and Anouilh, each followed by critical reviews that supposedly appeared in various newspapers. Contains the complete text of Giraudoux's La Rose Béjardel, followed by excerpts from alleged critical notices.


Gives long excerpts from Giraudoux's student notebook, which show his discovery of the Danish novel Niels Lyhne, by J.-P. Jacobsen, which he read in German. LeSage suggests that this may have been an early model for the style of Giraudoux's first stories.


This study is based on a precise chronology and actual documents provided LeSage by Giraudoux's son. Gives a comprehensive biographical sketch of Giraudoux's student days in Germany, a period about which little is known. Includes an informative list of the books Giraudoux read.


Analyzes the revival of romantic, aesthetic ideals in Giraudoux's work primarily, and in the Surrealists and others to a lesser extent. Lists and discusses the attitudes, inspirational forms, and themes that Giraudoux derived from the German Romantics. An interesting study, but confusing at points. Relies too heavily on secondary sources. Displays LeSage's charming imagination.


A thorough, documented study of the metaphors in Giraudoux's nondramatic works, the related themes, and the stylistic forms involved. Places Giraudoux somewhere between the "poètes fantaisists" and the "poètes métaphysiques."

Clarifies some of the vague sections in "Giraudoux's German Studies" (see above) with the use of additional information provided in a letter from Paul Morand to LeSage.


Feels that Sorensen thoroughly and painstakingly examined all the plays, offering little that was new, but corroborating abundantly what was generally known about Giraudoux. LeSage uses this occasion to comment on the scarcity of full-length studies on Giraudoux and to point out some areas that need more research.


An excellent five-page résumé of the significant books published in 1951 and 1952. Includes a précis and brief comments on Giraudoux's Les Contes d'un matin.


Long admiring introduction, calling Giraudoux a true representation of life, meeting a need of his times. Giraudoux's work is presented in the form of short, linked excerpts, without page references. Has a good chronology and bibliography, as well as numerous photographs of Giraudoux. A convenient, readable introduction to Giraudoux and his works.


 Gives a short comprehensive view of Giraudoux's works. Deals primarily with the revival of Siegfried, an analysis of the play, commentary on its themes, style, and language, and the success of this production.

Review of Siegfried, Don Juan, and Hamlet. Says that Siegfried has well survived the political and social circumstances out of which it was born.


Muller recounts a meeting he had with Giraudoux just after the first presentation of Siegfried. Brief contrast of the first production of Siegfried with this revival of the play.


Provides a quick sketch of Giraudoux's plays on pp. 280-281, in the section on the French theatre. The work attempts to deal with all areas of French literature, covering most subjects in a general and routine fashion.


Porel's personal remembrances of Max Jacob, Clément Doucer, René Crevel, Jacques Rigaut, and Giraudoux. Reveals interesting biographical information about each, and a short analysis of their personalities.


A description of Giraudoux's childhood. Rousseaux hypothesizes that the events of this period of his life had such an effect on Giraudoux that he permeates his works with a theme of youth ("jeunesse"). Furthermore, the immortality of Giraudoux's works is due to the ageless, ever-youthful qualities that abound in them.


A well-documented and detailed inquiry into the influence of female models on the poetic vision and preciosity of Marivaux and Giraudoux. Explores elements of grace, love, evasions, and fictions in the works of both writers. Contains a lengthy, comprehensive section on the presence of the theme of love in Giraudoux's ideological theatre (Siegfried, La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu, and Electre), with some refreshing new perspectives on these plays.


Calls attention to the posthumously published books by Giraudoux (Les Visitations and Les Contes d'un matin), which are keeping him, in a literary sense, alive for the reading public. Also examines some of the prominent works about Giraudoux which have appeared in the eight years after his death. Gives a good comprehensive view of Giraudoux scholarship of this period.


A brief but thorough examination of the stylistic elements and themes of Siegfried. Proclaims that the original beauty and charm of the play are still present in this revival of it.

A beautiful presentation of several of Bérard's illustrations and engravings, with critical commentary. Includes two illustrations for Giraudoux's *Théâtre complet.*


A picturesque study of some of the outstanding illustrations and engravings by Laboureur. Contains several charming illustrations he did for Giraudoux's *Suzanne et le Pacifique.*


Gives an agreeable but undocumented description of Giraudoux's personality, based on his souvenirs of conversations with Giraudoux. Recounts some of the problems Giraudoux discussed with him. He agrees with a few other biographers that Giraudoux was outwardly comfortable and at ease, but inwardly uneasy except with his closest friends. Provides some good insights into Giraudoux's personality and point of view.


Unfavorable review of Giraudoux's theatre, which does not meet Adamov's expectations for dramatic art.


Provides competent examinations of several modern French authors and their works. A precise, well-organized section on Giraudoux carefully analyzes the sources of his Ondine in La Motte-Fouqué's work, his contributions as an essayist, and concludes with personal remarks on Giraudoux's personality. A scholarly work, worthy of consideration.


Briefly deals with some of the psychological aspects of Giraudoux's theatre. Superficial, poorly documented conclusion that Giraudoux began the impressionistic movement in the theatre. Open to question, but interesting possibility.

Contains a short tribute to Giraudoux's art. Mostly personal conclusions; no critical commentary.


Excerpts from the article below.


Partly a tribute to Giraudoux, partly about Pour Lucrece. Includes four previously unpublished letters from Jacques Copeau to Louis Jouvet in 1915. Careful examination of the manuscripts of Pour Lucrece, including a photograph of the last page of one of these manuscripts; discussion of the sources and the characters. Concludes with general remarks on the technical aspects of his presentation of the play. A very useful study.

Bastide, François-Régis. "Pour accueillir l'ombre de Giraudoux: Le Recteur est venu, une horloge s'est arrêtée..." Le Figaro Littéraire, VIII, No. 396 (Nov. 21, 1953), 3.

Reflections upon Giraudoux, his life, works, and impact evoked by the revival of Pour Lucrece. Personal, often emotional evaluation of Giraudoux.


A sentimental interpretation of Giraudoux's personality. Great emphasis on the importance of Giraudoux's constant smile. A warm, eulogistic tribute by a friend.


Briefly examines the young girls in Giraudoux's works and their innocent qualities. This is seen as a continuation of Musset and Marivaux. Bertin indicates some of the religious implications he perceives. Informative and interesting perspective on the subject.


Deals with Giraudoux's capricious manner of writing. Writing came naturally to Giraudoux, who had a special knack with literary techniques: metaphors, analogies, affinities, and dualisms. He wrote fast, smoothly, flowingly, and with ease. Suggests an affinity with La Fontaine.


Considers the influence Giraudoux's training at the "lycée" had on his life and works. Gives specific examples of characters in his works taken from his school environment. Interesting, partially hypothetical explanation of Giraudoux's sources and inspirations.


Describes the entertainment he found in the southern United States on a visit. Includes some remarks on a performance of La Folle de Chaillot in Dillard, South Carolina, at a Negro college, by Black amateurs. Bizardel feels that this play could be easily adapted as a symbol of the Black race. A very unusual approach to this work.

In the form of a letter to Jean-Louis Barrault, Bourdet describes Giraudoux as a young man and some of the activities they shared. A warm, personal biographical account of Giraudoux as seen through the eyes of a friend.


A useful catalogue of the attitudes of French dramatists writing after the cataclysmic events of World War I. Finds in Giraudoux a submission to the rigors of day-to-day life, which are preferable, somehow, to immortality (in Judith, Ondine, Amphitryon 38, and Intermezzo.)


Bruneau, Jean. "Giraudoux et Siegfried." Mercure de France, CCCXVIII, No. 1079 (July 1, 1953), 570-571.

Discusses the intermediate versions of Siegfried which Giraudoux wrote between his novel Siegfried et le Limousin and his play. Documents his analysis with information appearing in Mélanges. Helps to fill in some of the gaps in the Siegfried cycle.


A thorough, well-documented examination of the life and works of several major modern French authors. Provides a short summary of Giraudoux's works, with comments. Also contains a good bibliography and biography.

Analyzes the previous adaptations of the story of Pour Lucrèce. Suggests some of Giraudoux's sources. Very useful, serious study.


An intimate description of Giraudoux's physical appearance. Cocteau recounts some moments he spent with Giraudoux just before his death. Sensitive, sympathetic recollections.

Dumur, Guy. "Retour au mélodrame?" La Table Ronde, No. 72 (Dec., 1953), pp. 158-162.

Examines the elements of melodrama he perceives in Thierry Maulnier's La Maison de la nuit, Giraudoux's Pour Lucrèce, and O'Neil's Le Désir sous les ormes. Considers Pour Lucrèce a tribute to the past, a work of great artistry.


A critical interpretation of Adam le Bossu's Jeu de Robin et de Marion and Giraudoux's Siegfried. Provides an interesting, perceptive contrast of the novel Siegfried et le Limousin and the play Siegfried. Proclaims that the play is definitely a superior and purified art form, without much documentation to justify this conclusion.


An enthusiastic tribute to Giraudoux. Defends Giraudoux's "préciosité" and describes its value in modern tragic theatre.


Comments briefly on the immortality of Giraudoux's theatre and the reasons for Giraudoux's success. Contains a good photograph of Giraudoux.


Recounts a conversation with Giraudoux in 1937 on the subject of the theatre. Criticizes Giraudoux for his sloppy, fast manner of writing, without stopping to correct his manuscripts, but finds his art to be, if not realistic, at least totally pure.


Thorough, analytical review of the Barrault production of Pour Lucrece. Strong emphasis on the elements of melodrama in the play.


Provides a fascinating look at the Giraudoux-Jouvet team, and the position of high esteem Giraudoux held among his contemporaries.


A favorable review of the study by Bourgeois mentioned above. Finds it to be comprehensive and well-documented.


A thorough consideration of the themes of love and marriage in Giraudoux's works. Sees these themes as being as profound and significant as Giraudoux's more portentous themes of war and peace, France and Germany, and patriotism and cosmopolitanism. A detailed analysis of Giraudoux's couples, their quest for happiness, and the seemingly eternal misunderstanding between the sexes. Adds to the rather sparse body of information on an important area of Giraudoux's work.


A highly valuable, extensive analysis of the theme of "évasion" as exhibited spiritually and physically in Giraudoux's works. Speculates that this theme first appeared in Giraudoux's personal life in the form of trips he took. Provides numerous examples of characters in Giraudoux's novels and plays who "escape."


Briefly examines Giraudoux's treatment of classical myths. A tribute to Giraudoux, bestowing upon him a deservedly high place in French literature.

Criticizes Giraudoux for his over-emphasis on language at the sacrifice of other elements of the theatre. Suggests that Jouvet, not Giraudoux, is mainly responsible for Giraudoux's success in the theatre.


A dramatist's comments on the remarkable theatrical partnership of Jouvet and Giraudoux. Discusses the spirit of some of their conversations, which he overheard on several occasions. An intimate glimpse into Giraudoux's personality and relationship with Jouvet.


The text of a lecture delivered in the John Rylands Library on Dec. 10, 1952, on the subject of modern theatre. Divides the theatre into two broad categories: social-problem plays and counter-realism plays. Discusses examples of both types, concluding that the works of Cocteau, Giraudoux, and Eliot present an artistic adjustment to new social situations.


An interesting novel about the situation in France during World War II. Contains a brief reference to Giraudoux's wartime propaganda and role of "commissariat général à l'Information" (p. 43).


Giraudoux symbolizes for Pichon the "néo" (neo-classical) period and its obsession with cathedrals because of Giraudoux's frequent use of themes from antiquity. A somewhat confusing analogy.

Confirms the description others have given of Giraudoux's method of writing, i.e., very quickly, with no attention to revision, a play at one sitting. Uses excerpts from Giraudoux's works about literature to evoke a good image of Giraudoux, the writer. An excellent bibliography.


Sentimental recollections of a January morning in 1933 when Poulenc worked with Giraudoux on the musical background for *Intermezzo*. Gives his impression of Giraudoux, the man, as well as some comments on Giraudoux's surprisingly good knowledge of music.


A sensitive, sympathetic description of Giraudoux's personality. A few concise remarks on Giraudoux's treatment of humanity in his works.


A very brief reference to Giraudoux and the revival of *Siegfried* on stage. Calls attention to the phenomenal success of this play.


Examines and contrasts the studies on Racine by Mauriac and Giraudoux. Mauriac depicted Racine as a man anguished by the conflict between nature and divine grace. Giraudoux depicted Racine as a man of letters, perfect at his trade, but lacking a sense of "drame." Both views of Racine seem to reflect more accurately the personality of Mauriac or Giraudoux rather than Racine's. A good study; sheds interesting light on Giraudoux's personality.

Attempts to put forth some of the reasons for Giraudoux's continued popularity in the theatre. Suggests that his "préciosité" is not a detriment, but rather, ultimately, an attribute. Considers some of the strong elements of Giraudoux's major plays, with special attention to Judith and Intermezzo.


An old friend's affectionate, tender recollections of Giraudoux the writer and the man. Five chapters; treating such things as an adventure, a journey, or a witty conversation; all convincingly reconstituted in Giraudoux's own style. Charmingly readable, generally authentic study.


Finds Giraudoux's writing full of "sophismes" and "adresse" and void of real art. Says: "Pour moi, Giraudoux représente une des têtes de l'Hydre séductrice--le contraire d'une virilité, le tenant d'une traditionnelle préciosité mal compensée par ailleurs" (p. 68).


Discusses ten years of posthumous productions and publications of Giraudoux's works. Suggests that Giraudoux's place in literary history is still enigmatic, but that he surpasses the labels of "précieux" and "mineur," to take his place in the ranks of great French thinkers.


A brief consideration of Gide, Paul Léautaud, Camus, Jean Grosjean, Giraudoux, and others. Competent treatment of Giraudoux in the section on the theatre, with special emphasis on Siegfried, contrasting it with Siegfried et le Limousin. Examines the element of poetry in the play in some detail.


A charming study, giving some intimate glimpses into Giraudoux's infancy and youth. Describes him as having classical and romantic elements even in these early years. This explains Giraudoux's oscillation between these two poles in his writings: the reflection of Giraudoux, the magician, and Giraudoux, the man.


Compares Giraudoux's philosophy and dramatic techniques with those of the German Romanticists. Deals largely with Ondine.

A careful and comprehensive study of the image of Germany found in French literature since 1939. Excellent bibliographies at the end of each chapter. Examines five areas: the literature of the period between the wars, the literature of resistance, the poets and their rebellion against hatred, Albert Camus and his refusal of hatred, and the Germany of Vercors. Brief but useful references to *La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu, Armistice à Bordeaux,* and *Sodome et Gomorrhe.*


Personal reflections on the outstanding events and people of the years 1948-1953. Contains a good section devoted to general aspects of politics and literature, followed by individual portraits of modern authors. Very brief, routine references to Giraudoux, no critical commentary.


Contains a brief résumé of the play and some critical comments on Giraudoux's style.


A good, analytical treatment of the contents of the Jean Loize library, established by a "groupe parisien des anciens élèves du lycée du Châteauroux," in particular some of Giraudoux's notebooks. Discusses some possible sources of *La Pharmacienne* and *Les Provinciales.*

A quick sketch of the play followed by remarks on Giraudoux's style, described as airy and transparent.


Examines the style of Pour Lucrece, finding it quite enchanting. Giraudoux's plays are characterized as "un théâtre de mots" (p. 93).


Same as the article by Escudero, 1952. See above.


A valuable catalogue of the exposition at the Sainte-Geneviève Library on Nov. 16-18, 1953, in honor of Giraudoux. Discusses the photographs, letters, manuscripts, and other articles related to Giraudoux that were displayed, as well as a brief commentary on the important people who attended.


A long, complete history of the theatre from its origins to the present. An especially comprehensive study of the twentieth-century western theatre, with remarks on Jouvet, Barrault, Claudel, Anouilh, Sartre, Camus, and Giraudoux. Contains a number of scattered but good references to Giraudoux's plays, including La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu, Ondine, La Folle de Chaillot, and Amphitryon 38.


Considers the young girls in Giraudoux's works: Judith, Suzanne, Juliette, Eglantine, and Isabelle, and the characteristics they have in common. Their most admirable trait is their "politesse devant la vie." A careful, analytical study.


Briefly describes the French theatre in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, with short references to all of the major dramatists and their works. Contains a note about the Jouvet presentation of Giraudoux's plays.


Analyzes the presence of Greek myths in modern French theatre, the reasons for their renewed popularity, the
favorite myths of modern dramatists, the treatment of these myths, and the traits modern authors share in their versions of the Greek myths. A good section on Giraudoux's La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu and the theme of death in this play.


Argues that human victory in Giraudoux's plays prevents their being considered pure tragedy. Discusses Giraudoux's special and characteristic notion of the nature of tragedy, with good documentation.


Studies the situation of Giraudoux's theatre, especially Pour Lucrèce and its relationship to Christian doctrine.


An astute examination of melodrama in the French theatre since 1800. Special attention to Sartre, Giraudoux, and Kessel. Includes comments on Giraudoux's Siegfried.


Synopsis of Giraudoux's life and works. Gives some intimate glimpses into Giraudoux's personality, as well as according him a high place in French theatre because of the greatness of mind and spirit he exhibits in his work.

A serious, well-documented study of Giraudoux's vigorous support of urbanization, an area somewhat neglected by Giraudoux scholars. Concentrates on Giraudoux's remarks on this subject in *Sans Pouvoirs* and *La Française et la France*, with good, critical notes by McLendon.


A comprehensive, precise analysis of Giraudoux's plays. Long summaries, frequent paraphrasing, and good commentaries, reiterating Giraudoux's views on war, love, and the gods. Considers Giraudoux's belief in liberty and the responsibility of man, seeing Giraudoux as a grave and profound philosopher.


Warm recollections of a night in 1926, when Morand and Giraudoux attended a play by Bernstein; their conversation. A brief depiction of Giraudoux's personality.


Study of the literature of 1920-53, looking back to 1900. Quite informative, with many good general statements. The three sections have wars as dividing lines. Montherlant and Giraudoux receive brief, but competent treatment in the section on the theatre.


A collection of six contemporary, full-length French plays. Includes *La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu*. Excellent short introduction to Giraudoux, with his biography, a list of his major works, and comments on his style. Good critical analysis of the language, style, and themes of *La Guerre de Troie n'aura pas lieu*. 

Examines the style and tragic elements of Pour Lucrece.


Gives considerable attention to Les Hommes tigres, which Raymond sees as a disguised pamphlet against capitalism. This hypothesis is elaborately presented, but is undocumented.


Information on Giraudoux as a student at Châteauroux. Calls attention to possible associations between his experiences there and his works. Quotes from Adorable Clio and Simon le Pathétique to support these hypotheses.


An entire issue dedicated to examining the modern French theatre. Contains articles on Sartre, Claudel, Cocteau, Neveux, Anouilh, Adamov, Salacrou, in addition to sections on general aspects of the theatre. Contains a few scattered mentions of Giraudoux, no great emphasis on him.


Presents the complete text of Valency's English adaptation of Giraudoux's Ondine, preceded by a history of the play and an analysis of its characters.


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APPENDIX

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