

Contents

Acknowledgements	ix
Introduction	xiii
Part I	
HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES	1
<i>Chapter 1</i>	
Social Conflict and the Seigneurial System	3
The French tendency to resort to isolation as a means of cultural defence is illustrated by the seigneurial system, the symbol of the rejection of English commercial culture at the beginning of the nineteenth century.	
<i>Chapter 2</i>	
Economic Conflict and Capitalism	17
The type of capitalism existing in Canada at the beginning of the nineteenth century was the same as that which had brought on the American Revolution in 1776.	
<i>Chapter 3</i>	
Individual and Collective Rights	35
The English community recognizes only individual rights, an attitude which presupposes a homogeneous and English-speaking Canada. To this, the French oppose the notion of collective rights which is designed to assert their exclusive control over Quebec.	
<i>Chapter 4</i>	
The Language Conflict	51
Although language has always been a source of conflict, it became a serious political issue only after religious and ethnic sentiments faded as collective rallying points, that is, after 1960.	

Chapter 5

The Mediation of the Federal Liberal Party 67

The arbitration of English-French conflicts during the first half of the twentieth century took place within the Liberal party, and not in Parliament or in the cabinet. In this respect, Canada resembles a one-party state.

Part II

THE PRESENT 81

Chapter 6

The Anglo-Protestant Ideology and the School System 83

The defence of the English school system against nationalist attacks rests on the idea of a historical pact between two nations whereby the economy was English and society was French.

Chapter 7

Bureaucracy and the End of the Two Solitudes 95

The rise of Quebec bureaucracy after 1960 ended the autonomy of community institutions, thereby destroying the power of the Catholic clergy and forcing the English into the ambit of Quebec politics.

Chapter 8

English Business and French Nationalism 109

The opposition of Montreal's financial elite to the decentralization of the Canadian economy helped transform the Quebec regionalism of the 1960s into the French nationalism of the 1970s.

Chapter 9

The English Media and Group Anxiety 125

The unwillingness of the English-language press in Quebec to discuss problems of integration stems from a desire not to offend its public and from the absence of any tradition of public debate within the English community.

Part III	
PERSPECTIVES FOR THE FUTURE	137
<i>Chapter 10</i>	
Rivalry over the Ethnic Minorities	139
After a ten-year struggle, the French have attached the ethnic minorities to their own society. But the latter see themselves as a third force in Quebec politics and want to be treated as equals.	
<i>Chapter 11</i>	
A New Type of English Leadership	153
With the decline of Montreal's English-speaking business elite, a new type of political leadership has been coming to the fore: one that is in closer contact with grass roots and with Quebec society as a whole.	
<i>Chapter 12</i>	
The New Canadian Economic Society	171
The slow disappearance of regional economic specialization and of the ethnic division of labour is transforming Canada into a decentralized society with which political institutions have difficulty coping.	
<i>Chapter 13</i>	
Survival Strategy	185
Failure to take into account the French context in which it must live has been just as damaging to Quebec's English-speaking community as the government's restrictive language legislation. Accommodation rather than confrontation is the key to survival.	
Notes	203
Bibliographic Essays	209
Historical Background	209
The Language Conflict	212
Individual and Collective Rights	217
Ethnicity	221
Chronology	225

Contents

Demographic Tables	229
1 Composition of the Population of Quebec by Ethnic Origin, Mother Tongue, and Home Language, Census Years 1851-1981	230
2 Population of Quebec by Ethnic Origin, 1981	231
3 Net Internal Migration for the Population 5 Years and Over by Mother Tongue, Quebec, 1966-71, 1971-76, and 1976-81	232
4 Population of Metropolitan Montreal According to Mother Tongue and Knowledge of the Official Languages, 1971 and 1981	233
5 Language of Work in Metropolitan Montreal According to Mother Tongue, 1971 and 1979	233
6 Labour Market: Distribution by Mother Tongue, Metropolitan Montreal, 1971 and 1978	234
7 Labour Market: Linguistic Transfers, Metropolitan Montreal, 1971 and 1978	235
8 Labour Market: Distribution of Francophones and Non-francophones, Quebec, According to the Level of Education, by Sex, 1971 and 1978	236
9 Labour Market: Distribution of Francophones and Non-francophones, Quebec, by Occupation and by Sex, 1971 and 1978	237
10 Labour Market: Distribution of Francophones and Non-francophones, Quebec, According to Income Level, by Sex, 1971 and 1978	238
11 Labour Market: Average Income, Quebec, by Sex, 1971 and 1978	239
Index	241