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85% to 60%, or even 50%, of the population of Quebec. And then, they say, if that ever happened, that is the disappearance of the French speaking community in North America--for all practical purposes.

And that is why there has been that type of
Legislation by the Provincial Governments. One has to
understand this concern for their own survival; and what kind
of shape this would take, in terms of a new Constitution.

I think you have to bear that in mind -- this particular problem -- but I think, as I said, as a basic minimum, we have to recognize the right of the people of both official languages to send their children to the schools of their choice--wherever they are in Canada.

MR. TATU: I think the trend is not favorable

to what you explained now, because I understand -- maybe I

am wrong -- that Mr. Trudeau, in the beginning when he was
political
in Office, wanted to have a very official bi-lingual/policy,
in trying to have nearly all of the Federal Government

being made in both languages. And there was some protest
from other Provinces: that they wanted to impose some

French when they did not need it, you know.

And, then, what would be the trend in the future-if, now, Quebec is going to become independent, for example?

Will the result be that what remains of this bi-lingual policy at the Federal level would have to be