

71.3 ( $p < .90$ , two-tailed test). Whites were less positive (62.0) toward blacks than African-Americans were toward themselves (88.0). So the minority group feels positively toward the majority, but not vice-versa. In Canada, the minority distrusts the majority: A 1991 survey by the Canadian Broadcasting Company and the Globe and Mail shows that 78 percent of Anglophones believe that English Canadians care about French Canadians, compared to only 48 percent of Francophones. But there was virtually no difference on whether French Canadians care about Anglophones (60.3 percent and 64.9 percent respectively).<sup>14</sup> A minority that feels divorced from the larger society can detract from social capital. A minority that still identifies with the larger society may contribute less to generalized trust. Since it does not withhold fundamental loyalties, the smaller group may develop its own social institutions and norms without challenging those of the larger society.

There is an irony in these results for the study of social capital. We should be careful in making inferences about a country's set of values from aggregate figures. Recall that Canada ranks *slightly higher* (50 percent) on interpersonal trust than either the United States or Britain. But stronger divisions within the society make generalized trust less potent as a source of social capital. The simple level of trust is not a fail-safe guide to its potency. Social capital depends on social context.