

exclusively in French, to such an extent that the English-speaking tourist, for instance, has great difficulty making himself understood.

Furthermore, it so happens that relations with the French-speaking countries (France, Belgium, Switzerland, the countries of what was formerly French Africa, etc.) have never been so intense, at least among the elites. It is probably true that the discovery by some of them of a world which is French-speaking has a reassuring effect and brings them promise of valuable cultural enrichment; in this way French Canadians are becoming more conscious of being a part of a much larger cultural world; some of them are thus having the experience of a world-wide French community, bringing them into contact with Europe, Africa and Asia.....

By their own admission a rather small numerical minority, the separatists nevertheless exercise an influence on French Canadian society which is proportionately higher than their number. They find their membership chiefly in urban centres; have many students, artists, intellectuals and "professionals" in their ranks and belong to every political philosophy; but their leaders and the bulk of their active supporters claim to be democratic and anti-terrorist. Those who do favour violence are the ones who have received the most publicity and made the crisis appear dramatic, but they are only the froth on the surface.....

THE often-asked question 'What does Quebec want?' may indicate genuine interest in the aspirations of French-speaking Quebecers. But often, too, it sounded like the question of a master asking about the petition of an inferior so that he might decide whether to grant some request or not. Did this sense of superiority amount to the attitude of a colonizing power as some young French Canadians had claimed? Sometimes it had an historical source: the conquest was referred to overtly, as if French-English relations in Canada had been settled once and for all on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. In part, however, it reflected a belief that an equally advanced cultural group which could have developed in the same way as English Canada, had made a bad choice. The people who bluntly put the blame for "Quebec's problems" on French-speaking Canadians themselves obviously thought this way. Their "superiority" was the result of their earlier development in science and technology. Many of them did not realize that French Canada had begun to produce scientists, engineers and large-scale administrators, and that there is a twentieth century dynamism in Quebec. If they did, they often felt that "latecomers" should not try to alter the terms of entry into the new economic world, (to "change the rules in the middle of the game," as we were told in Moncton) and should accept that English would be the language of advancement.

The English-speaking minority of Quebec is in a particular position and has distinct concerns of its own at the present time. Unlike the French and most other minorities it has no spokesmen

claiming to represent its needs and to protect its interests; its command of its own educational, industrial, and above all financial institutions has hitherto made this unnecessary. It is clear that many different views and emotions are current in this group. Some appear to be thinking and acting as though nothing had happened in this province in the last five years; others are deeply concerned about their future. There is a great increase in the numbers attending French classes. Sympathetic individuals think that developments in Quebec are fascinating and presage great things for the future. We have heard of only a few who have left or who are thinking of leaving the province, and it appears that the business world generally is enjoying an expanding prosperity.

English-speaking Canadians' attitudes to French Canada covered a wide range. An apparently small number of people hold extreme, but conflicting views. Some resented the fact that there are French-speaking people in Canada and that French is an official language, and we found a desire to make English the only effective language in Canada. There were others who said, 'let Quebec separate if she wants to. We will be better off without her.' Most of these extremists seemed to think that relations between English and French-speaking Canadians were settled for all times by "the conquest". Often hostility toward French-speaking Canadians was connected with a similar feeling toward the Catholic Church.

Another view, to which we have referred, was that French is bound to disappear as a language of active communication in Canada in the long run. The small