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Nota di contenuto	<p>CONTENTS -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- Introduction -- 1 Finding a Place to Stand -- Part I: Lapointe's Rise and Canadian Autonomy, 1921a€?1929 -- 2 Lapointe, Gouin, and King's Early Cabinets -- 3 Autonomy in the Empire: A Sure-Fire Reliable -- 4 Autonomy and the League -- Part II: A New Role in an Uncertain World, 1930a€?1938 -- 5 A Stronger Voice and Popular Support -- 6 The League, Lapointe, King, and Chaos -- 7 Nation to Colony? -- Part III: Fighting Conscription, 1939a€?1941 -- 8 Fighting King and Cabinet -- 9 Sacred Pledges: The No-Conscription Pact</p> <p>10 French Canada and the Fall of FranceEpilogue: King without Lapointe -- NOTES -- WORKS CITED -- INDEX -- A -- B -- C -- D -- E -- F -- G -- H -- I -- J -- K -- L -- M -- N -- O -- P -- Q -- R -- S -- T -- U -- V -- W -- Z</p>
Sommario/riassunto	<p>"Historians often emphasize how, during both the difficult inter-war years and the Second World War, the Liberal government of Mackenzie King successfully reconciled the needs of majority rule with the recognition of minority voice, particularly in foreign affairs. How did a consummate anti-Catholic, who did not even speak French, manage to acknowledge and accommodate the vastly different demands of the French-speaking population? Ernest Lapointe, officially the minister of justice (1924-6, 1926-30, 1935-41) and minister of fisheries (1921-4), represented francophone Quebecers in the federal cabinet. His ability to influence and reflect the views of the Quebec population, his loyalty to Mackenzie King, and in some cases, his threats of resignation, awarded him considerable weight in many external affairs questions. Analysing seventeen foreign policy decisions, the author uncovers Ernest Lapointe's relationship with King, and the voice of Quebec represented by his skillful interceptions."--Jacket</p>