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The Portuguese in Canada: Diasporic Challenges and Adjustment (review)

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'Loyal (Americans) but French' – at least until the 1930s (68, 120, 122).

The section on the small-scale worker protests in the Androscoggin Mill in 1901 (114) explores labour activism among Lewiston's Franco Americans. According to Richard, labour activism distinguished French-speaking Lewistonians from Francos in other industrial cities in New England. Richard conscientiously culls evidence from reports on the 1901 strike in *Le Messenger*, which stood in contrast to the silence on the event in the English-language newspapers. However, the author's deduction is somewhat troubling. He notes that the French-language press did not identify the strikers as Franco Americans but he concludes that they were, arguing that the paper's reporting of the strike 'implies that they [the strikers] were [French Americans]' (114). But coverage of the strike alone does not indicate that the strikers were Francos. The author may have had other evidence to corroborate his conclusion, but it is not presented.

While *Loyal but French* leaves readers with a desire for more precision and nuances at times, the book offers a mine of new historical information about the Franco-American population in Lewiston. The book opens the door for more investigation of themes of long-time interest to scholars of Franco America.

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The Portuguese in Canada: Diasporic Challenges and Adjustment. 2nd. ed. CARLOS TEIXEIRA and VICTOR M.P. DA ROSA. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2009. Pp. 272, \$70.00 cloth, \$29.95 paper

Though Portuguese presence in Canada dates back to the early explorations of the coast of Newfoundland and Labrador in the sixteenth century, it is as immigrants that they are commonly acknowledged in this country. As such, Portuguese have had a substantial presence in Canada for about half a century, which, in many ways, qualifies the Portuguese community as a fairly young one, though old enough to demand a sustained historical examination. As one of the last European immigrant cohorts to arrive prior to the introduction of the points system in immigration policy in 1967, the Portuguese share many characteristics with other postwar migrant groups, with the difference that they lack some of the structures resulting from a long-standing and integrated presence in Canadian society. As an important piece of the puzzle, the Portuguese deserve attention from those interested in composing the larger picture of immigration to Canada.

Simultaneously, like any other ethno-national group, Portuguese immigrants share experiences and characteristics that distinguish them as a group.

In the last decade, the body of research produced on Portuguese immigrants has not only grown but also changed in focus. Initially research concentrated on the distinctiveness of Canada's Portuguese population, with holistic observations intended more as an introduction to the diversity of 'Canadians,' or focusing on initial settlement, stories of pioneers, or the management of identity. Recent scholarship has tightened the scope of investigation to observe particular facets of Portuguese life in Canada, exposing the myriad experiences within the population and deepening our understanding of the complexities of identity. At the same time researchers have shown an increased academic breadth and a greater preoccupation with placing the Portuguese in the larger Canadian conversation, a transition that reflects the growing integration of Portuguese in Canadian society as well as a retreat from the more homogeneous definitions and expectations of multiculturalism. *The Portuguese in Canada* fits in between these two approaches.

This book is a much-revised edition of the 2000 volume. The subtitle has changed (previously *From the Sea to the City*) and a chapter on 'Language and Ethnicity' has been dropped, along with seven other chapters. The remaining articles have been updated and about a third of this second edition is new content, making the volume worth revisiting for those familiar with the original collection. The book deals with the twentieth-century Portuguese fishery in Newfoundland, citizenship and political participation, cultural retention and adjustment, and urban and rural geographic patterns. While many of the chapters are samples of work available at greater length elsewhere, the collection still provides a venue for significant new research. As with any collection of essays, the chapters vary in quality, but in this case the unevenness is considerable, which detracts from the overall academic value of the book. Some chapters are insufficiently researched and show signs of hasty preparation. For example, Onésimo Almeida's adapted keynote speech on the conflict of Portuguese against North American cultural values is ahistorical and alarmingly essentialist. Nevertheless, the volume's superior chapters more than compensate for the inferior ones. Furthermore, the articles added to this edition introduce new discussions and perspectives to the study of Portuguese presence in Canada. For instance, Susana Miranda and Luís L.M. Aguiar's articles on the labour actions of cleaners and the anti-deportation movements in Toronto respectively challenge the

assumption of Portuguese political passivity and explore forms of oppositional political participation that have attempted to correct perceived injustices and redefine this group's position in Canada's vertical power structure. In these articles, migration, gender, labour, and politics are studied against the background of neo-liberal policies and nationalist rhetoric. Carlos Teixeira's article on the Portuguese orchardists in the Okanagan Valley is noteworthy for its engagement with immigrant settlements in rural Canada, a subject that deserves greater attention. Some of the original articles continue to draw scholars' attention towards captivating yet under-researched topics, including the Portuguese fishery off Newfoundland (Doel, Andrieux, Collins) and the contribution made by authors of Portuguese descent to Canadian arts and culture (Patim).

Recurrent throughout this book is the question of whether some form of Portuguese cultural identity will prevail among future generations or assimilation will eclipse previous ethnic affiliations. Though a legitimate concern, it is an ancillary one in historiographic terms because Canadian-born generations continue to be affected by their immigrant background, regardless of how strong their affection is for the culture of their ancestors. Thus, it is crucial that more historical studies be undertaken so that all generations of Portuguese Canadians can reflect on the circumstances enabling their personal experiences and make sense of their present and future challenges.

Overall, *The Portuguese in Canada* succeeds as a useful catalogue of some research produced on this subject and as an important step towards increasing our knowledge of the Portuguese presence in Canada.

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Canada's Rights Revolution: Social Movements and Social Change, 1937–82. DOMINIQUE CLÉMENT. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2008. Pp. 296, \$85.00 cloth, \$32.95 paper

As the products of social movements that peaked in the 1960s and 1970s, Canada's civil liberties and human rights organizations are easily overlooked. Participants wore ties rather than beads, and their venue of choice was the courtroom or politician's office rather than the street. But, in true sixties style, they fought often unpopular causes with determination and courage and they were a factor in many pivotal confrontations of the era. Despite innumerable defeats, they played an important role in shifting paradigms and establishing