

Matriarchist Party Manifesto

Our Families will Save the World

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(Draft Version)

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Where to establish the first matriarchist party

Where to establish the first matriarchist party?

The Canadian province of Quebec is often cited in this work to justify the establishment of a matriarchy. In the beginning, several factors influenced the manifesto's author locally towards Matriarchy. Much before the idea of an International Matriarchist Party manifesto became even more appropriate. Some strategic elements must be added, which position Quebec favorably for a possible world's first Matriarchist Party's success.

The Matriarchist party will thus focus on putting together the required elements to launch an official matriarchist party in Canada during the coming year. We will also investigate other parts of the Western world, where matriarchist ideas could rapidly gather public support. One promising European land where the manifesto's author already has strong ties and knowledge is Czechia. Many Czech people's characteristics suggest that the country is also ready to move towards matriarchy.

The Rhino Party once finished 2nd in front of the NDP and the Conservatives

Since the rise of independence support in the 1960s, the province of Quebec has often created surprises in Canada's federal elections. Indeed, a large proportion of Quebec voters do not recognize themselves in the traditional pan-Canadian parties' ideas. In the February 1980 elections, in the Laurier riding, the rhinoceros candidate Sonia Côté, known for her "Clown" character, caused quite a surprise by taking the second position before the New Democratic Party (NDP) and the Conservative Party^[1].

The Rhinoceros Party is an all utterly wacky party that promised, for example, to unify the country by razing the Rocky Mountains. It also presented a mime candidate, supposed to represent the silent majority. This party still exists, but it now ranks among the marginal parties.

Above all, the Rhinoceros Party adventure shows that the Quebec electorate could be very open at taking the risk to support a party with genuinely revolutionary ideas in the Canadian federal elections. Voting has indeed shown high volatility during the past decade federal elections in Quebec^[2].

Matriarchist candidates by 2021 in Canada

While confirming Quebec's electorate's volatility, the recent federal elections in October 2019 has put in place a minority government. Minority governments' duration rarely exceeds two years in Canada. Therefore, we can plan to present official matriarchist party's candidates in probable elections for 2021 or 2022 in Canada. A matriarchist party's successful result in Quebec could then play a springboard role afterward to generate enthusiasm in the rest of Canada, as had been the case for the Rhino Party in the

past.

Large families ensured the Quebec people's sustainability.

The family institution played a vital role in helping the French fact survive in Quebec. For several decades, large families were the primary means of maintaining French language use in this part of Canada^[3]. Therefore, the big matrilineal family image will have a deep resonance in Quebec when it comes to ensuring a civilization's survival.

Former communist block countries disappointed by capitalism and democracy

Matriarchist ideas could become relatively quickly popular among the former Eastern Block people. Indeed, for many of them, the transition to capitalist democracy was not at all what they expected. The Czech Republic is an excellent example of potentially fertile land for matriarchist ideas.

Most massive demonstrations since the fall of the Iron Curtain

In 2019, signs of deep social unrest were visible in Czechia. On Sunday, June 23, more than 200,000 people gathered at the Letna Park in Prague^[4]. Then on November 16, approximately 250,000 repeated the protests at the 30th Velvet Revolution anniversary^[5]. The Czechs are struggling in their experience of Democracy.

The nuclear family model is falling apart

The typical Czech family has changed tremendously since the Velvet Revolution in 1989. At the time, newborns were still coming almost exclusively from married couples. Thirty years later, close to a majority of babies are now born outside of marriage^[6].

Not influenced by the monotheist patriarchs

The vast majority (72%) of the Czech people do not feel close to any religion. This fact puts the Czechs as a dramatic exception among the former Eastern block countries where they represent the only majority. It also puts them as one of the most secular countries in entire Europe.^[7]

The land of a mythic matriarch

Princess Libushe (Libuše) is a legendary figure of the Czech people. She envisioned the future greatness of Prague as she took a crucial role in its founding. As an unmarried woman, this was already very unusual at the time^[8].

But the legend goes much further. Under Libushe's reign, life ran on matriarchal principles. And at her death, Libushe's matriarchal order came to an end. Then, a furious army of amazon warriors did oppose the

men for several generations by establishing a women-only colony^[9]. One of their most famous warrior and battle legend survives through the Divoka (Wild) Šárka Valley name.

Two progressists nations of reasonable size

With 8,5 and 10,6 million, Quebec and Czechia have populations of reasonably manageable size for new idea spreading. According to the Social Cognitive Networks Academic Research Center (SCNARC) results, our target will be to convince approximately one million people (10% of the population) in both cases^[10].

Quebec has been a North American public services leader in many areas during the past decades: public childcare, parental leave, and medical assistance in dying. Czechia kept an extended social safety net from its previous communist era. And while strongly dissatisfied with their political leadership, the Czechs rank best among central European former communist nations regarding life satisfaction^[11]. Thus in both cases, we can expect Quebec and Czech people to be relatively open in putting social values at high priority in a Matriarchist political, economic, and social system.

References

1. « On February 18, 1980, the Rhinoceros Party collected more than 100,000 votes across Canada. In the Montreal riding of Laurier, candidate Sonia "Chatouille" Côté surprises analysts by finishing second with almost 13% of the vote ». (loose translation)
Original quote: « Le 18 février 1980, le Parti rhinocéros recueille plus de 100 000 votes à travers le Canada. Dans la circonscription montréalaise de Laurier, la candidate Sonia « Chatouille » Côté surprend les analystes en terminant au second rang avec presque 13 % des suffrages »,
La petite histoire du Parti rhinocérosRadio-Canada, November 7th, 2018^[11] (visited December 16, 2019)
2. «Some would qualify the Quebec electorate as “volatile,” but others would say “dissatisfied.” I believe these two epithets are not mutually exclusive »
Philippe J. Fournier, Quebec’s political mood swingMaclean’s, October 2nd, 2019^[12] (visited december 16, 2019)
3. « Thus, our large families were able to contain the "Anglo-Saxon Loyalists" along the American border, avoiding their progression to the river. On the western border, the large families of the colonization of the Pays d'en Haut made the Outaouais "a line of demarcation between two races. » (loose translation)
Original quote: « Ainsi, nos familles nombreuses ont pu contenir les « Loyalistes anglo-saxons » le long de la frontière américaine, évitant leur progression jusqu’au fleuve. À la frontière ouest, les familles nombreuses de la colonisation des Pays d’en Haut ont fait de l’Outaouais « une ligne de démarcation entre deux races. »
Michel Paillé, L’immigration au Québec dans un contexte de sous-fécondité chronique^[13]
Bulletin d'histoire politique, volume 18, numéro 2 (Winter 2010)
4. « The police and the interior ministry estimated that by 5 p.m., more than 200,000 people had arrived for the demonstrations. »
Hana de Goeij and Marc Santora, In the Largest Protests in Decades, Czechs Demand Resignation of Prime MinisterThe New York Times, June 23, 2019 (visited February 21, 2020)^[14]
5. « Police said 250,000 attended anti-government demonstrations in Prague on Saturday, one day before the anniversary, when a non-violent demonstration led by students emboldened the nation to rise up against Communism. »
Ivana Kottasová, 30 years after the Velvet Revolution, the Czechs are back on the streetsCNN, November 16, 2019 (visited February 21, 2020)^[15]
6. « ... last year the number of married women who gave birth decreased once again. The number of children born into the "traditional family" decreased. Married mothers were 53.3 percent. In 2001 they accounted for 76.5 percent. And in the year of the Fall, 1989, 92.1 percent of women who gave birth were married. » (loose translation)

original quote: « ...loni opět poklesl počet vdaných žen, které porodily. Klesl počet dětí narozených do „klasické rodiny“, do „staré rodiny“. Vdaných rodiček bylo 53,3 procenta. V roce 2001 jich napočítali ještě 76,5 procenta. A v roce převratu, 1989, 92,1 procenta žen rodilo vdaných. »

Martin Fendrych, Klasická rodina je fuč. Polovina dětí se rodí mimo manželství. Svobodu chceme pro sebeAktualne.cz, October 21, 2015 (visited February 21, 2020)^[†6]

7. « Today, the Czech Republic is one of the most secular countries in Europe, with nearly three-quarters of adults (72%) describing their religion as atheist, agnostic or "nothing in particular. »

Religious Belief and National Belonging in Central and Eastern EuropePew Research Center, May 10, 2017 (visited February 25, 2020)^[†7]

8. « Prague has always been haunted by the spirit of its founder, Princess Libuše. The fact that this mythic founder of Prague is a woman complicates the way medieval writers respond to the legend. On the one hand, they acknowledge Libuše's primacy as the matriarch who prophesies the rise of the city; on the other hand, this authority clearly conflicts with the standard medieval misogynistic perception of women as inferior to men. » (Chapter One presentation)

Alfred Thomas, Prague Palimpsest: Writing, Memory, and the CityUniversity of Chicago Press, 2010 (visited February 25, 2020)^[†8]

9. « Czech women were furious at the matriarchal system coming to an end and a group of them declared war on men. This feud became bloody and lasted for hundreds of years. [...] Their group of rebels created a women-only colony... » (p. 58)

Kate Hodges, Warriors, Witches, Women: Celebrating mythology's fiercest females

White Lion Publishing, 2020

10. « Scientists have found that when just 10 percent of the population holds an unshakable belief, their belief will always be adopted by the majority of the society. »

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, July 26, 2011 (visited February 23, 2020)^[†9]

11. Richard Wike, Jacob Poushter, Laura Silver, Kat Devlin, Janell Fetterolf, Alexandra Castillo and Christine Huang, European Public Opinion Three Decades After the Fall of CommunismPew Research Center, October 15, 2019 (Visited February 25, 2020)^[†10]

[¹¹] <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/nouvelle/1132205/parti-rhinoceros-jacques-ferron-sonia-chatouille-cote-archives>

[¹²] <https://www.macleans.ca/politics/ottawa/quebecs-political-mood-swings/>

[¹³] <http://www.bulletinhistoirepolitique.org/le-bulletin/numeros-precedents/volume-18-numero-2/l%E2%80%99immigration-au-quebec-dans-un-contexte-de-sous-fecondite-chronique-un-rendez-vous-manque-dans-le-rapport-bouchard-taylor/>

[¹⁴] <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/06/23/world/europe/czech-republic-protests-andrej-babis.html>

[¹⁵] <https://www.cnn.com/2019/11/16/europe/prague-velvet-revolution-anniversary-protests-intl/index.html>

[¹⁶] <https://nazory.aktualne.cz/komentare/klasicka-rodina-je-fuc-polovina-deti-se-rodí-mimo-manzelstvi/r~f84849d077d711e599c80025900fea04/>

[¹⁷] <https://www.pewforum.org/2017/05/10/religious-belief-and-national-belonging-in-central-and-eastern-europe/>

[¹⁸] <https://chicago.universitypressscholarship.com/view/10.7208/chicago/9780226795416.001.0001/upso-9780226795409-chapter-2>

[¹⁹] <https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2011/07/110725190044.htm>

[¹⁰] <https://www.pewresearch.org/global/2019/10/15/european-public-opinion-three-decades-after-the-fall-of-communism/#life-satisfaction-is-up-significantly-over-the-past-three-decades>