

Table No. 25 - Support for a more independent foreign policy among delegates to annual CIIA meeting, June, 1967.

Question: Should Canada pursue a more independent foreign policy?

	Total Sample	M	F	1	2	3	4
Yes	63.3	60.0	72.2	54.5	70.4	82.4	30.0
No	20.2	25.0	5.6	37.4	11.1	-	50.0
Undecided	7.6	3.3	22.2	9.1	3.7	17.6	
No answer	<u>8.9</u>	<u>11.7</u>	-	-	<u>14.8</u>	-	<u>20.0</u>
Totals # 's	100.0 (79)	100.0 (60)	100.0 (18)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (27)	100.0 (17)	100.0 (10)

Occupation code: 1. academics, 2. professionals, 3. interested citizens, and 4. civil servants and communication people.

In Table No. 25, 63.3% of the delegates felt Canadian foreign policy should be more independent, while only 20.2% disapproved of greater independence. (This type of attitude pattern is quite similar to that existing within the general public in Tables No. 14 and No. 15). While 22.2% of the female delegates were undecided on this question, 72.2% were in favour of greater independence which is higher than the corresponding male percentages in both cases. The civil servants and communication people were most satisfied with the existing policy mix of independence and independence followed by the academics. Among the interested citizens, however, 82.4% favoured a more independent type of policy, while none agreed with the existing degree of independence. The results of Table No. 25 do not necessarily mean that the delegates feel Canada should become non-aligned. Only 14 of the 79 respondents (17.7%) were in favour of such a policy.

What seems likely is that ambivalence will normally exist within both the general public and attentive public groups. This means that when surveys are conducted in the foreign policy area ambivalence should be expected and must be tested if the results are going to be meaningful indicators of foreign policy attitudes.