

obviously there has been a considerable change since 45.6% of the sample answered 'yes' to the question, while 46.8% have consistently held the same opinion. The male delegates seem to be more consistent than their female counterparts, but 16.7% of the women did not answer the question which may account for part of the disparity, since the percentage of males and females who did change their opinion is almost identical. In turning to the various occupations, the academics and the professionals have almost identical split on the question with the former group having 45.8% changing their opinion, and 45.5% remaining consistent, while the latter group is evidently split at 48.1%. The interested citizens are more prone to change their opinions, while the civil servants and communication people ('Others' in the table) are just the opposite.

While the percentage of the sample who have altered their opinion is interesting, what is really needed is the direction of change in opinion - that is, to either a 'more' favourable attitude, or to a 'less' favourable attitude toward NATO - on the part of the 45.6% (36 delegates) who answered 'yes' in the table 22. The direction of change is contained in table No. 23.

Table No. 23: Direction of Attitude Change toward NATO by Delegates to the Annual CIIA Meeting - June, 1967

	Total sample	Sex		Occupations		Interested Citizens		Others @
		M	F	Academics	Professionals	Citizens		
More favourable	16.7	18.5	12.5	40.0	7.7	20.0	-	
Less favourable	75.0	74.1	75.0	50.0	84.6	70.0	100.0	
No answer	8.3	7.4	12.5	10.0	7.7	10.0	-	
Totals # 's	100.0 (36)	100.0 (27)	100.0 (8)	100.0 (10)	100.0 (14)	100.0 (10)	100.0 (2)	

Note: @ - includes one civil servant and one communications media person.

There is no doubt that the direction of change is away from support for NATO. Of the 36 delegates 75.0% are less favourable toward NATO, while only 16.7% are more favourably inclined. This indicates a decreasing pattern of support for NATO within an attentive public group that has shown exceedingly strong support for the Alliance. The results in table No. 23 do not mean that NATO is rejected by the respondents who are less favourably inclined toward NATO as Table No. 7 makes clear, but rather that they see the value of NATO decreasing. It is interesting to note that 40.0% of the academics moved to a more pro-NATO position which is considerably higher than the other occupational groups.

Respondents who indicated a change in attitude were asked if they could attach a date to the change. Nineteen of the 27 delegates who became less favourably inclined answered this question, and of these ten have shifted to a less pro-NATO attitude since 1964, six shifted between 1960 and 1963, while the remaining three shifted prior to 1960. Again these results show a decreasing pattern of support for NATO over time, and the rate of decrease is increasing.