

## I - Introduction:

Within any political system the decision-making process is normally complex, and foreign policy formulation is the result of both domestic and external factors. This generalization is particularly true in an industrialized democratic society such as Canada, where there are often highly articulate and active groups which have opinions on various aspects of foreign policy. These groups form the attentive public, and in some situations can have considerable influence on the formulation of both short-term and long-term foreign policy objectives.

The attentive public can serve several useful functions:

i) it can act as a source of new ideas to serve as stepping-stones for future policy objectives, ii) it can function as an opinion-maker for other elements of the attentive public and the general public, and for this reason it is important for the Government to clearly explain its foreign policy objectives, and iii) it can serve as a guide to the Government in order to gauge the general acceptance of existing policies, and the extent to which there is demand for change.

The purpose of this study is to deal with the last of these functions in an examination of present attitudes, and attitude change, toward NATO, NORAD, and peacekeeping on the part of political parties, the academic community and the editorial press in Canada. The primary time focus is the 1960's with some reference to earlier periods for the purpose of comparison.

Part One deals with the attitudes of the attentive public toward NATO. The three chapters in Part One outline the existing NATO attitudes of the three major political parties, academics and selected Canadian newspapers. In the case of both political parties and the press the question of attitude change over time has also been investigated. In the section on 'Active Academics and Selected Publics: Some comparisons in Chapter III are made between the various elements of the attentive public and the general public using available empirical data. Part Two deals with the attitudes of the attentive public toward NORAD and follows the same format as Part One, with a section in Chapter VI where comparisons are made between the attentive public and the general public. Part Three discusses peacekeeping as either an alternative or a complement to NATO since a majority within each attentive public group visualizes peacekeeping as one or the other.

Three appendices are included at the end of the study. The first gives a brief survey of Government statements and positions on the main issues used in the Chapter on NATO and the Press. The second includes foreign policy attitudes of delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs held in Ottawa on June 10-11, 1967; while the third contains an article by Prof. C.B. McPherson as an example of revisionist academic opinion, and an excerpt from a paper by Prof. Harald von Riekhoff as an example of traditionalist academic opinion.