

therefore, that the percentage of active academics favouring withdrawal from NATO is not representative of the general public.

Groups within the attentive public do not support the stationing of troops in Europe to the same extent as the general public as Table No. 5 points out.

Table No. 5 - Attitudes toward the stationing of Canadian troops in Europe (November, 1962).⁴²

Question: There has been talk about Canadian military forces in Europe; Do you feel that:

Group code	<u>N</u>	<u>C</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>P</u>
We should increase the size of our armed forces in Europe?	19	6	12	12	4
Their size is just about right?	52	53	42	29	60
Their size should be reduced?	4	8	4	17	8
They should all be brought back to Canada?	10	17	0	15	22
Dont know	<u>15</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>6</u>
Totals	100	100	100	100	100

Code: N - national sample, C - Peace Research contributors,
 B - business leaders, L - trade union leaders,
 P - politicians (federal)

While 71% of the national sample was in favour of either increasing the size of the Canadian contribution or leaving it at its present size, the various attentive public groups varied from to low of 41% for the labour leaders, to 54% for business leaders, and 59% for contributors to the Peace Research Institute, to a high of 64% for parliamentarians. Thus it would seem that the elite groups are less willing to support the Canadian role in Europe than is the general public. But at the same time only 22% of the politicians and 15% of the labour leaders were willing to have the troops return to Canada. Significantly, none of the businessmen are of this opinion. While the attitudes of the various groups vary on this question, a consensus nevertheless seems to exist (at least it existed in 1962) that Canadian participation should continue.

Support for the alliance system in general is indicated below, where the CPRL survey asked for attitudes towards the military strength of the West.