

The other papers which expressed an opinion on this subject fell between the two above mentioned positions, and supported the Government position. As with the first issue, the majority of papers expressed their opinions in fairly diffuse terms, and this made support for NATO much easier as table No. 11 clearly indicates.

Issues classified as latent and specific seem to have almost as much support as those which are latent and diffuse. The Berlin crisis on 1961,* and France's withdrawal from the integrated command structure fall into this category. Combined support for these two issues was 62.5% (20/32), and while lower than those issues categorized as latent and diffuse, nevertheless still warranted majority support. It could be argued that France's withdrawal, and the transfer of Canadian forces was more manifest than latent, but for the most part response on this issue was one of mood and the majority of editorials seem to have been written in this vein without stressing the Canadian contribution.

Prior to September, 1961 when the opinions of the press on Berlin were latent 62% (8/13) had previously agreed with the position taken by Mr. Diefenbaker in his Halifax speech (See Appendix No. 1). Strongest support again came from the Ottawa Citizen and the Ottawa Journal. The Citizen stated very emphatically that Berlin must be kept free (14-6-61), since "the front line is in Europe," and until the crisis is over the best answer might be "to raise Canada's establishment there to division strength." (31-7-61). For the Ottawa Journal it was a question of honour since "the people of West Berlin cannot be abandoned," and "we would fight in Berlin if necessary because it is here that freedom is taking a stand." (16-6-61, 28-7-61). The Winnipeg Free Press, the St. John Telegraph Journal, and the Edmonton Journal also took a firm stand. The Free Press made the point that "the security of West Berlin has been an obligation of the NATO community for years...Any weakening in that unity strengthens the Russian campaign to gain control of Berlin." (26-7-61).

At the other end of the scale, in opposing a firm stand on Berlin, was the Montreal Star and the Halifax Chronicle Herald. From the beginning of 1961 the Star agreed a free Berlin was the end objective, but only through negotiation and to achieve this an imaginative approach was needed to avoid war (19-6-61) since Canada would be involved. (27-7-61). After the Halifax speech by the Prime Minister, the Star asked what were the West's

* Prior to Mr. Diefenbaker's speech of September 1, 1961 the issue remained latent and specific. After this date it became manifest and specific, since the Canadian Government had clarified its' position, and the following week announced a build-up for the Armed Forces. Editorial attitudes in this study deal mainly with the period prior to September 1, 1961 when the issue was still latent.