

Twenty-four percent were satisfied with the level of sanctions, while 11 percent called for fewer, 7 percent called for none at all, and 11 percent did not answer. Asked which regional conflict concerned them most, 51 percent named South Africa; 22 percent, Nicaragua; 19 percent, Afghanistan; and 8 percent did not answer. A slim majority of respondents--51 percent--indicated they were somewhat familiar with the South African conflict, while 16 percent said they were very familiar with it. Those not very familiar equalled 20 percent and 14 percent said they were not familiar with the situation at all. The survey also showed that a majority does not believe that the South African government is putting an end to apartheid, or that Canadians are getting an accurate picture of what is happening in South Africa.

A Gallup poll of 1024 Canadians conducted in March 1989 found 62 percent of respondents aware of South Africa's racial policies and 38 percent, not. Asked what Canada should do about the situation, 13 percent felt we should not interfere; 47 percent believed Canada should maintain relations while urging South Africa to abandon its apartheid policies; 35 percent believed Canada should cut off relations; and 5 percent did not know.

In April Gallup conducted 1037 interviews on the issue of Canadian relations with the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO). Asked whether they believed Canada should upgrade its diplomatic relations with the PLO, 35 percent said yes; 43 percent said no; and 22 percent did not know.

A survey conducted by Angus Reid in May indicated that 59 percent of 1502 Canadians thought Canada supported US foreign policy too often. One-third of the respondents disagreed.

MacLean's magazine and Decima Research conducted a poll in early 1989 in which they asked 1000 people: "Would you strongly support, support, oppose, or strongly oppose, Canada and the United States adopting common and identical policy on all matters relating to defence and foreign affairs?" Twenty-four percent strongly opposed this notion; 36 percent opposed it; 33 percent supported it; and 5 percent strongly supported it.

International Affairs

In November 1988, Gallup polled 1041 Canadians on how peaceful they foresaw 1989. Thirty percent thought 1989 would be peaceful; 47 percent felt it would be the same as 1988; 19 percent foresaw a troubled year; and 4 percent did not know. The same question was asked by Gallup in thirty-three other countries around the world. More people in Brazil were anticipating a troubled year (44 percent) than in any other nation, and the highest percentage of most people anticipating a peaceful year were in the Soviet Union (52 percent).

A February Gallup poll asked 1042 Canadians their views on the Soviet Union's position in the world. Thirty-seven percent of respondents felt the USSR was more or less content with its power, while 49 percent thought it was trying to increase its area of influence. Fifteen percent did not know.

The May 1989 Angus Reid survey (mentioned above) found 59 percent of respondents felt Gorbachev's reforms would bring about positive change in the Soviet Union, while 25 percent disagreed. Thirteen percent thought the risk of nuclear war had increased, while