

52.5% (14/27) for issues (No. 4 and 6) categorized as manifest and specific. This pattern of support seems to indicate that the majority of editorials are in favour of Government policy on NATO when it speaks of general policies of a diplomatic or political nature such as the need for NATO members to concentrate more on broadening the base of the alliance. These policies are welcomed as long term goals involving no immediate change, and consequently can be put forth by the Government and the newspapers in such terms that it becomes quite unreasonable to oppose them. But at the same time these objectives are most difficult to transform into concrete policy. This has certainly been the case with respect to a broader base for NATO. Manifest policies involving any increase in Canadian military participation have been rejected by the press.

From 1959 to 1962 editorial reaction to Government statements on the need to broaden the base of the alliance were welcomed by 69% of the papers included in Table No. 11. There were two aspects of the issue for both the Government and the press. One dealt with the traditional desire for increased economic and political cooperation under Article II of the treaty. The second was the need to cope with the Russian threat elsewhere in the world. The Conservative Government never really accepted an expansion of NATO to meet the threat of communism elsewhere in the world. There were, however, some statements in late the late 1950's and early 1960's which implied the Government was considering the possibility (See Appendix No. 1), and this was a question which created some comment from the press.

Four papers, The Winnipeg Free Press, the Toronto Telegram, the Toronto Globe and Mail and the Ottawa Citizen, indicated greater support for the above issue than the Government. (See Table No. 9). The Toronto Telegram strongly endorsed an expansion of NATO since "the time is ripe for transforming (NATO) into an effective weapon to meet communism on the new front of economic development and national self-determination." (20-12-60), and the alliance must meet the "Soviet political and economic offensive which threatens to outflank it in other parts of the world." (8-5-61). The Winnipeg Free Press tended to stress the traditional Article II argument, and advocated some form of political community based on economic integration since "the reconstruction, and even survival, of NATO must be through the channels of commerce." (4-5-61). Editorials in the Toronto Globe and Mail (13-3-61, 5-4-61, and 18-6-61), agreed with the Telegram on the need to give NATO a more active role in economically combating communism in order to close the North-South gap. It also advocated more be done in the direction of forming an Atlantic Union (19-1-62), but a month later felt that the "momentum for development had shifted to the European Common Market." (10-2-62). The Ottawa Citizen took substantially the same position as the other three papers: "The task of NATO now is to go beyond military policies, to work out an economic and social program that would meet the Russian challenge on the battlefield of the future." (28-11-60).

Opposing the Government's position on this issue was the Vancouver Sun which was not overly concerned about Communist expansion into Africa and Asia, since it had been halted in Europe and this was the main function of NATO. (11-4-61) The Sun noted that "as an instrument of political and economic unity NATO has not fulfilled expectations." It "remains a creaky military expedient for the defence of Europe." (4-5-62). The Montreal