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Subject

20-1-1-19

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DAVID McLELLAN  
2008-03-14

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NOS 68/001 & 69/063

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DIVISIONAL SYMBOL

ACRL



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While this file is titled "public opinion studies", much of it consists of letters from the public re Vietnam. There are a few pieces of paper re opinion sampling. All quite innocuous, with some clerical officers bemoaning the idea on austerity grounds; money should be spent on nobler things! It contains no actual results of such polls.

Declassified



CHARGE-OUT DATE -- DATE D'ENVOI

~~JAN 17 1977~~



## CHARGE-OUT DATE – DATE D'ENVOI



TO/A • USS, DMC, DMT, DMX, BCB, LGB, GGB, UGB, EFB,  
TFB, JFB, MCB, PGB, RGB, IFB

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RÉFERENCE

SUBJECT •  
SUJET "Foreign Opinions"

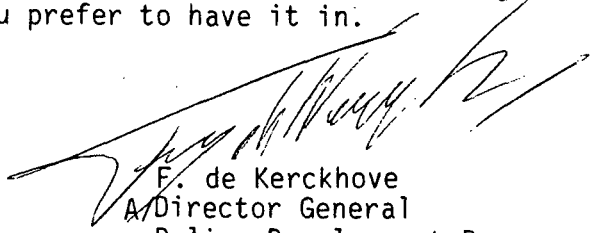
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ENCLOSURES  
ANNEXES

DISTRIBUTION

BCL

Attached is a copy of the monthly report "Foreign Opinions", which we commend to your attention. It is published by the Centre d'Analyse Politique (CAP) of the Quai d'Orsay. Our Embassy in Paris will be sending it to BCL who in turn will distribute it to divisions in the department according to the subject matter treated. If you are interested in receiving "Foreign Opinions" on a regular or occasional basis, you might wish to have your office inform BCL (Nat Stone: 995-2486). As it is published in both French and English, you might wish also to specify which language you prefer to have it in.

  
F. de Kerckhove  
Director General  
Policy Development Bureau



# FOREIGN OPINIONS

a French analysis of worldwide opinion trends  
in foreign affairs

"Force rules the world, not opinion,  
but opinion uses force."  
"How difficult it is to submit anything to some one else's  
judgement without corrupting that person's judgement by  
the very way in which one submits it." Pascal.

number 6 - october 1987

FRANCE ON THE DECLINE ?

GREECE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

THE GORBATCHEV EFFECT, CONTINUED

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

centre d'analyse et de prévision

ministère des affaires étrangères

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Data collected in cooperation with CESEM  
for France, with French Embassies for  
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of the Foreign Affairs Department.

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## FOREIGN OPINIONS

### FRANCE ON THE DECLINE?

● This summer's major issue in France was the nation's so-called "decline".

The decline is considered to be a reality by a majority of the

French people (56 %) (112) ; 70 % even feel that the prestige of France has been on the wane for a number of years (compared with only 44 % in January 1979) (113).

### AN ECONOMIC DIAGNOSIS

● The decline is mainly economic in the eyes of 68 % of the French (64 % on the right, 74 % on the left), rather than cultural (28 %) or military (13 %) (112). 73 % would however be prepared to make a personal sacrifice to help France remain a great world power in economic terms (only 40 % in military terms) (114). For instance, they prefer an increase in wages to shorter working hours (55 % vs 36 %) ; in 1978 work did not fare so well (50 % / 39 %). They admit to working less than the Japanese, the Americans

and the Germans, but feel that they work harder than the Italians (27 % say harder, 17 % not so hard) ; and yet it was partly the improvement in Italian national accounts that launched the debate (115).

● The success of the subject is due partly to the short-term economic situation : in FO n° 4 we saw that the French were more pessimistic about the economy than their neighbours, more than they had been for two and a half years (116).

### POLITICAL MOTIVATIONS

Another reason is the forthcoming presidential election : Octavio PAZ already

said of the United States in 1980 ("One planet and four or five worlds") : "the North

## FOREIGN OPINIONS

Americans have discovered that they are "in decadence". (...) The majority took the news with a sort of ambiguous frenzy, a strange mixture of horror, exaltation and a curious sensation of relief :

at last ! I wonder if the fact that this idea of decadence is so in fashion does not have something to do with the current election campaign. A projectile fired at the other side".

### DECLINE OR PROFOUND CHANGE ?

● Another type of explanation considers France to be undergoing a profound change. This is the explanation given by the Herald Tribune (117), mocking the narcissistic pessimism of the French. Historian Jacques Le Goff notes the conjunction in France of two important anniversaries : 987, Hugues Capet and France as a sovereign state, and 1789, the Revolution and the birth of France as a nation : on these two occasions "the accompanying atmosphere of change and renewal in which events took place, often with much suffering, was baptized "decadence" ; today too, France is undergoing a change" (118).

It is indeed reassuring to see the theme recurring : in 1868, in "The New France",

Prévost-Paradol announced an economic decline that would leave France "with as much weight within the Anglo-Saxon world, as Athens carried in the Roman world" (quoted in "The History of the Futures" by Bernard Cazès).

● And 78 % of the French feel still proud to be French (113). Besides, would a country so convinced of its own decline produce as many children ? In 1986, for the third year running, the number of births progressed in France, and according to the EEC Statistics Office, by 2020 France should have the largest population in the Community with 58.7 million people (a rank it already used to occupy until Prévost-Paradol's day...).



## FOREIGN OPINIONS

### GREECE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST

Unless otherwise stated, the data provided come from the surveys carried out by the EURODIM Institute, the latest one dating from May 1987; the polling area is limited to "Greater Athens", (119).

● There is fresh talk about the difficulties in negotiations between Greece and the United States about American bases and Mr. Papandreou has

announced a referendum on the subject (the majority of Greek opinion favours such a referendum, (120)).

#### A NO-RISK REFERENDUM

● A majority of Greeks are against the bases: one survey gave 32 % "for" and 47 % "against" (120); EURODIM survey found 39 % "for keeping them" 30 % "for getting rid of them immediately" and 25 % "for getting rid of them in a few years".

● However, Panayote Dimitras the editor of GREEK OPINION, forecasts between 70 and 80 % of answers in favour. He observes that in 1983, when only 23 % of the Greeks wanted the bases to stay, 63 % approved the bilateral agreement with the United States, although it is true that Mr. Papandreou promised it would be the last.

The most critical are the Socialists (73 % of Socialists want the bases to go, 75 % of Neo-Democrats want them to

stay): as in 1983, they will follow the party line.

Since 1983 the Greeks have grown accustomed to the idea that the bases will stay (28 % thought so in 1983, 40 % in 1987): only 15 % believe the government will dismantle them as soon as the agreement expires in 1988, against 31 % who think they will keep some bases and 40 % that they will keep them all.

The national interest argument Mr. Papandreou will use will no doubt play a part: in answer to a loaded question ("if in 1988 the Government realizes that dismantling the bases would be detrimental to national defence") 63 % thought they would keep the bases (compared with 57 % a year ago), whereas only 27 % thought they would dismantle them (vs 40 %).

#### SKEPTICISM TOWARDS THE WEST

● Greek opinion is clearly among the least "western-minded" in Western Europe and

the most skeptical with regard to the United States.

# FOREIGN OPINIONS

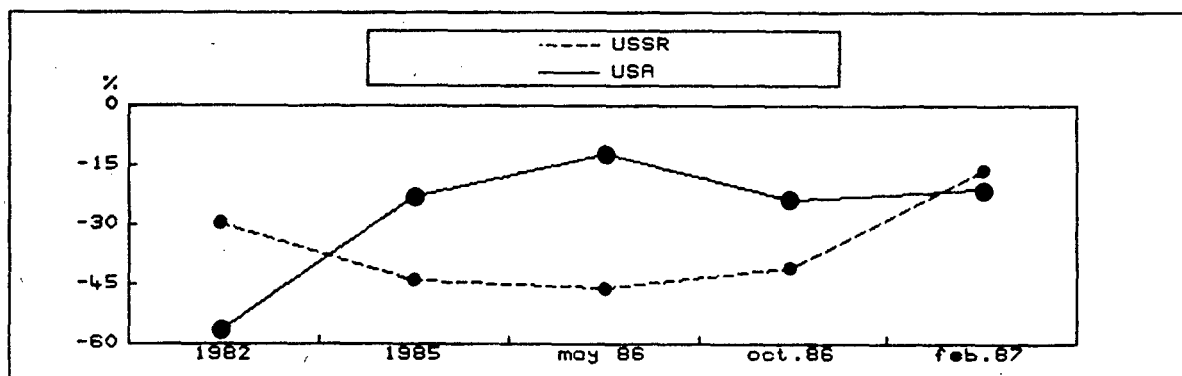
● A majority of Greeks (51 %) think that U.S policy is a threat to their country (against 10 % for Soviet policy) and a minority is downright hostile : 15 % see the U.S as the greatest threat to their country, compared with only 1 % for the USSR. All these answers are strongly polarized politically ; but even amongst Neo-Democrats more people believe in a U.S threat (23 %) than in a Russian threat (16 %).

When asked about Mr. Gorbachev's letter to Mr. Papandreou mentioning the "Greek people's unanimous wish for the dismantling of the American bases", only 46 % considered it to be an

interference in Greek internal affairs (against 31 %), and 45 % agreed with Mr. Gorbachev's (disputable) theory of a "unanimous opposition" (121).

The U.S image in Greece remained steadily negative (38 % for, 59 % against), while the Soviet image suddenly rose at the beginning of 1987 to the same level (40 % vs 57 %). Furthermore, opinion of Mr. Gorbachev was 2/3 positive, while opinion of Mr. Reagan was 3/4 negative. Note that the popularity of the Soviet leader (and the USSR) was on the rise everywhere except amongst the Communists.

## U.S AND USSR IMAGE IN GREECE



● However, Greek opinion has moved considerably closer to the West.

48 % of Greeks would like to see an improvement in relations with

the U.S (43 % a year ago, 29 % 3 years ago).

Those who think Greece should have closer relations with Western Europe have risen from

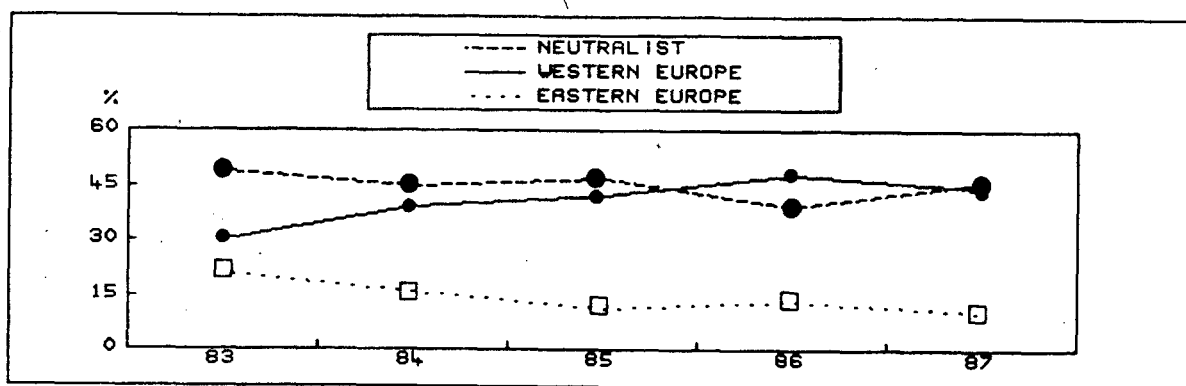


## FOREIGN OPINIONS

30 % in 1983 to 44 % en 1987 ; those in favour of closer ties with the East dropped from 21 % to 10 %. The "neutrals"

advocating relations with the Mediterranean, the Balkans and the Third World still numbered around 45 %.

### RELATIONS WITH EASTERN OR WESTERN EUROPE ?



● The desire to stay in NATO has never been so strong ; 40 % (compared with 21 % in 1983) : 19 % favour withdrawal from the military organization but not from the political one, while 33 % favour total withdrawal.

When asked to choose a special partner, 32 % opted for the U.S and 20 % for the USSR (Socialists preferred the USSR by 24 % to 20 %).

### THE TURKISH THREAT

One of the reasons for Greece's attachment to the West is of course Turkey, which is regarded as "a threat" by 93 % of respondents, and as "the greatest threat" by 81 % (an increase on 1983).

The incidents of late March

1987 put a stop to a trend towards conciliation. With regard to Cyprus, the Neo-Democrats have become less intransigent than the Socialists for the first time ; but reactions are largely bi-partite.

**IE GORBACHEV EFFECT, CONTINUED...****THE SOVIETS PAY TRIBUTE TO PUBLIC  
OPINION ...WESTERN PUBLIC OPINION**

In september at the Chautauqua US-Soviet meetings, Academician Yevgeny Primakov explained quite simply : "in the past we underestimated public opinion and its impact

on the formulation of your foreign policy. Then we noticed that your ruling groups leaders spend a lot of money to manipulate it..."(122).

**IN THE UNITED STATES**

● Hostility towards the USSR has decreased since the beginning of the eighties, having risen in the 1970s to the Afghan climax. The increasing hostility of the 1970s went with increased support for military spending (as in Cold War days) but also with an increase in efforts to improve US-USSR relations (unlike in the days of the Cold War) (123).

● "The Gorbachev effect" exists in the United States but has not -or not yet-reached the same magnitude as in Europe. Anti-communism combined with distance makes Americans expect less from Russia than Europeans. The Soviet leader's statements and actions have had little effect on the opinion of the man in the street.

● A visit by the Soviet leader to the U.S could be a decisive moment, and give Mr. Gorbachev a chance to speak to America at large. But his

**IN CANADA**

● 54 % of Canadians believe that the USSR under Gorbachev is becoming a freer society. 49 % of those questioned put East-West tension down to lack of trust ; the same percentage (14 %) put it down respectively to "Soviet attempts" and "American attempts" to increase their power and influence. 48 % feel that East-West relations have improved in the last two or three years (vs 9 %). Those who believe they have improved give the credit mainly to the USSR, while those who feel they have deteriorated tend to blame the United States. Finally, a majority of Canadians consider that nuclear weapons make war more likely (124).

style, more intellectual and less flamboyant than that of Mr. Krushchev, for example, would weigh against him.



## FOREIGN OPINIONS

### IN FRANCE

● Mr. Gorbachev's image is still improving in France. In July a majority of 45 % against 35 % believed in his will to change things (125) : 3 months earlier the figures were the other way round.

The image of the USSR draws some benefit from this, but nonetheless remains very negative : positive opinions have only risen from 12 % to 18 % in one year (based on a question referring to the 'socialist system' : when asked if they 'liked the USSR', 22 % said yes and 33 % no, the best score in 10 years, cf FO n° 5).

The French are in favour of the zero option (53 % vs 28 %), and this opinion now holds way in every political camp. Earlier survey results depended largely on how the question was worded (cf. FO n° 4). Since these surveys, the zero

option has risen in status from 'Mr. Gorbachev's proposal' to 'a likely agreement between Gorbachev and Reagan', which is another matter altogether.

● France nevertheless continues to be one of the European countries which are least affected by the 'Gorbachev effect'. (cf. FO n° 5) :

.in West Germany 85 % are in favour of the zero option (53 % in France);

.38 % of French people feel that the United States are more concerned for world peace (10 % for the USSR) : only 22 % of West Germans share this view ;

.Whereas 43% of French people see in Gorbachev's policy a real desire for change in the USSR, the European average is 66 %.

### IN AUSTRIA

The improvement of the Soviet image is accentuated by the deterioration of the American image with the Waldheim affair : 65 % of Austrians consider that general opinion of America in Austria has deteriorated (3 % that it has improved), while 37 % feel that opinion with regard to the USSR has improved (9 % that it has deteriorated) ; the ratio was only 32 % to 6 % in December 1986 (126).

When asked who is responsible for the delicate situation Mr. Waldheim and Austria are facing at present, 44 % blame the World Jewish Congress, 33 % Waldheim himself, 22 % the United States and 13 % Austria (127).

### IN NORWAY

32 % of Norwegians have more faith in Mr. Gorbachev than in Mr. Reagan, 24 % the opposite opinion and 32 % have equal faith in both men (128).

### IN THE NETHERLANDS

In July, 46 % of the Dutch considered that the USSR was

making the best arms control proposals, compared with only 6 % for the U.S (130). They are still circumspect, however. 75 % favour Dutch participation in NATO (64 % amongst the socialist electorate, which was the most reticent), even though 73 % felt that the U.S. exerted too much influence there. 56 % believe that the USSR would not have wanted to withdraw its missiles from Europe if Europe had not deployed its own missiles (129). 43 % of the Dutch consider that the USSR is seeking a hegemony in Western Europe (against 36 %), and opinion of the USSR is negative on the whole.

#### ALLY OR ENEMY ?

BELGIUM	97
U K	89
FRANCE	84
FRG	80
USA	66
CHINA	29
USSR	- 4
SOUTH AFRICA	-24

(balance of positive and negative opinions (130)).

## FOREIGN OPINIONS

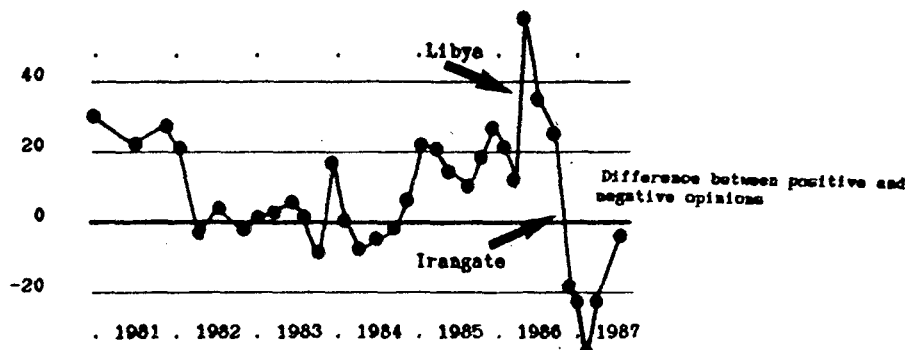
### AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

#### IRANGATE

● The worst may be over for Mr. Reagan now that the 11 weeks of hearings are over. A majority of Americans feel that too much time was spent by Congress on the hearings. But the same majority (58 %) also think that important facts were not uncovered... (132). The NYT barometer on opinion of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy shows the first gain in a year (49 % in favour, 44 % against) (134).

Amidst this avalanche of surveys and opinion polls, Art Buchwald keeps us in touch with reality with a Irangate poll of his own, with a question such as : 'Does President Reagan know any more now than he did before he had lunch with Admiral Poindexter ? 'knows more' : 10 % ; 'knows less' : 15 % ; 'cannot remember who Admiral Poindexter is' : 75 % (135).

#### AMERICAN SUPPORT TO REAGAN'S FOREIGN POLICY



● But confidence in the President's statements ('I did not know') remains very low (35 % believe him while 53 % think he lied : i.e. a lower confidence rating than John Poindexter scored when he stated that he did tell the President !) (134).

Furthermore, 51 % of those questioned in August felt that the information now public would hamper the President in his leadership for the rest of his term (132).

● The President may well envy Oliver North's performance : in February only 6 % of opinion was in favour and 35 % against ; by July there were 58 % in his favour and 14 % against (in August North's popularity slipped by 7 to 11 points according to the survey) (132).

#### UNITED STATES/NICARAGUA

The last issue of Public Opinion (131) covered the main American surveys on aid to the Contras. Opinion clearly disapproves (59 % against 36 % in a survey in August (139)) ; but this result should be weighted to account for poor information : although 54 % know that the U.S is aiding the rebels, 20 % think they are helping the government, while 25 % do not know (132). So the surveys show up the generally disapproving reaction of the Americans towards intervention abroad, particularly military aid. However, a 'loaded' question like 'should the United States help the rebels in Nicaragua in order to prevent Communist influence from spreading to other countries in Central America ? ' obtained 58 % approval (against 29 %) (133).

FOREIGN OPINIONS

IN FOREIGN POLICY, THE WIND IS WITH CONGRESS

● Asked about the Constitution, Americans believe that the President has the right to declare war, but that Congress should be responsible for such things (136). They are wrong : the President is the Supreme Commander of the Armies, but Congress declares war. Let us say in their defence that in conflicts which are more and more rarely officially declared, the President goes way beyond his constitutional role : it was a purely Presidential decision to send American ships to the Persian Gulf, for example.

A minority of Americans think

that "Congress has become too involved in foreign policy decisions" : 18 % (12 % for the Democrats, 23 % for the Republicans) ; 75 %, however, express the view that "Congress should be consulted in situations that may lead to war" (Democrats 81 %, Republicans 72 % ) (137).

● These figures are all the more significant in that Americans generally feel that Congress has more powers than the President and favour a balance (136).

WHO HAS THE MOST POWER ?

THE PRESIDENT ? OR THE CONGRESS ?

SHOULD HAVE

20%

28%

HAS THESE DAYS

21%

38%

WHO HAS THE POWER TO DECLARE WAR ?

THE PRESIDENT ? OR THE CONGRESS ?

SHOULD HAVE

33%

57%

HAS

49%

45%

NATIONAL INTEREST OR INTERNATIONAL ROLE ?

The billionaire Trump had a full-page ad inserted in three U.S dailies explaining why America was wrong to protect ships in the Gulf which did not belong to it, loaded with petrol which was of no interest to it, for the benefit of allies (Saudi

Arabia and Japan) who can easily afford to defend their own interests. The Americans have been made more aware of their partner's wealth by the wave of foreign investments in their country (see the cover of TIME on 14 September).

## FOREIGN OPINIONS

### NEWS BRIEFS

#### FRANCE/UNITED STATES

● The exploration of the Titanic by a French submarine is creating a stir in the United States, where some people portray the research team as desecrators of tombs. The French IFREMER team points out that its first expedition, which led to the location of the wreck, was carried out with an American team, and that none of the objects recovered would be sold.

#### FRANCE/QUEBEC

● An opinion poll of 302 'opinion leaders' in Quebec revealed that France is Quebec's n°1 partner (76 %, as against 21 % for the United States) while Canada's main partner is the United States (80 %). 46 % thought that the stress in intergovernmental relations between France and Quebec should be put on economics and trade (as against science and technology : 25 % ; culture : 19 % ; ; and politics : 6 %).

#### FRANCE/TURKEY

The Turks have heard of the Treaty of Rastatt ! To the question 'did you know that in 1714 in the Treaty of Rastatt, French was used for the first time to draft a treaty (...) and that it is still the only official language of the International Diplomatic Academy and the Universal Postal Union' 14 % of Turkish respondents replied 'yes' ! The newspaper

cautiously points out that despite a sample population of 1000, this survey cannot be considered to be scientific... (143).

#### FRANCE/THIRD WORLD

● The last survey of French business opinion on the risk of investing in the Third World showed a distinct improvement for the Maghreb (which was indeed quite low on the list, cf. FO n° 4), and a downward slide for Brazil (141).

● 65 % of French people support France's cooperation policy (ODA). Their motives are mainly moral (76 % agree that 'we have a moral duty to help the underdeveloped countries'), political (64 % : 'a sense of responsibility towards one's former colonies'), economic (51 %) and finally geopolitical (44% 'to prevent these countries going over to the East'). They are lucid about their support : a majority favour military cooperation policy or such coarse notions as 'there is wastage (in the cooperation policy) through poor administration in the underdeveloped countries', 'French aid does more good to people in authority than to the man in the street', 'it serves powerful economic interests'. But they reject the notion (45 % against 34 %) that cooperation is a veiled form of colonialisme (142).



FOREIGN OPINION

UNITED STATES/ISRAEL/PLO

● American opinion on the Israeli Government is divided : 37 % are in favour of it (the majority Republicans) and 30 % against. The majority consider that their opinion of Israel has not changed over the last 20 years. At a time when the Government has just closed down the PLO information bureau in Washington, 50 % are in favour of negotiations with the PLO and 39 % against (48 % vs 44 % amongst Republicans ; the question mentioned the terrorist character of the PLO, its refusal to recognize Israel and the peace objective in the Middle East through negotiations involving all parties) (137).

UNITED STATES/ENGLISH LANGUAGE

According to a State Department survey, American diplomats have insufficient knowledge of foreign languages. French diplomats were found to be better trained at a lesser cost. The American system does not encourage language learning, but would it not be more effective and less costly to teach foreign culture to young Americans rather than languages ? (148).

FRG/GDR

As a complement to the analysis of public opinion in West Germany regarding reunification which was reported in FO n° 5, a survey (149) carried out during Mr. Honecker's visit showed that 78 % of West Germans were in favour of this visit, a visit which they believed would probably accentuate the gap between East and West Germany (43 % , compared with 27 % who felt that it would make essential contributions to inter-German relations) : they expected the visit to favour humanitarian measures (travel), then the environment and finally political relations.

UNITED STATES/VATICAN

● The Pope has just met the world's fourth largest Catholic community in the United States. 75 % of American Catholics recognize him as an important world leader, but 93 % think they can disagree with him without ceasing to be good Catholics.

On most social issues, American Catholics stand much closer to American Protestants than to the Pope : sex before marriage, for example, is considered to be absolutely wrong by only 29 % of Catholics and 35 % of Protestants (145).

● The broad-mindedness of his fellow Americans might give Gary Hart food for thought, as will their answer to the question "what would make them vote against a candidate with whom they agreed on most of the issues ?" : the low score went to unfaithfulness in marriage (36 %), with drugs scoring 91 %, income tax evasion 65 %, hospitalization for psychiatric treatment (55 %), lying about his war record (46 %) and drunk driving (39 %) (146).

UNITED STATES/PHILIPPINES

● Emotions in the Philippines : the designer of the new 100 peso banknote depicting the replacing of the American flag by the national colours on independence day captured the solemn moment a little too soon : the US flag still flies above the national flag on the flagpole...

FOREIGN OPINIONS

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

●The latest EEC Eurobarometer reveals a slight drop in support for Europe within the Community : a significant drop in FRG, Italy and Spain is partly counterbalanced by an increase in Great Britain, the Netherlands and especially in France.

The answers to the question "what is it that unites Common Market countries ?" were both political and economic : there was a tie for first place (41 %) between "contribution to world peace" and "economic bonds", followed by "the need to counterbalance the domination of the superpowers" (28 %), then technology (27 %), defence (25 %), democratic values (20 %) and a common culture (13 %) (139).

●What do 7 million French people, 15 million Germans and 11 million English people have in common ? They all regularly watch the American TV series "Dallas". The -relatively-low French score is due to the time at which the programme goes on the air. Figures for Germany cover West Germany only, but since the authorities in Berlin cabled the last "blind" areas, all East Germans can now receive "Dallas" (140).

●For the first time in 15 years the Community is going to carry out a major opinion poll on its image in the United States.

UNITED STATES/ECONOMY

●The French are surprised by the influence of American lobbyists over commercial matters. In France the theory is that a Député (Congressman) represents the Nation, not just his constituency : there is no imperative mandate. In the U.S., however, "if a Congressman thinks a law is in the interest of the nation but that a majority of his electors are against it", 59 % of Americans think that the Congressman should follow his constituents and only 34 % that he should act in the general interest (136).

●A survey of American business school graduates (147) revealed that 80 % believe that criticism of American management is well-founded. Its main weakness ? A lack of long-term planning and the pursuit of short-term profit (28 %), then their bureaucratic frame of mind (12 %). A majority think that major US firms pay too much attention to buy-outs and mergers.

92 % agree with the idea that American business is too concerned with short-term financial results : too much pressure from shareholders is often put forward as a reason for this. Yet the same respondents believe that management does not cater sufficiently to the interests of shareholders.

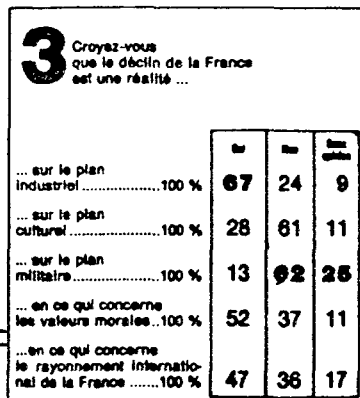
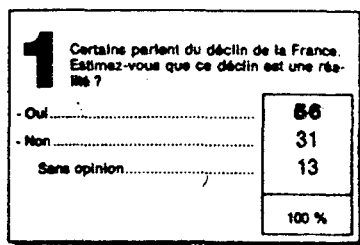
The problem of the imperative mandate once again...

NUCLEAR

53% of Dutch people favour shutting down the two nuclear power stations currently in service ; 87 % are

against the construction of new power stations (48 % in 1985) (138).

## MAIN FIGURES



### La fiche technique de la Sofres

- Sondage effectué pour : LE FIGARO-MAGAZINE.  
- Date de réalisation : les 21 et 22 juin 1987.  
- Échantillon national de 1 000 personnes représentatif de l'ensemble de la population française âgée de dix-huit ans et plus.  
- Méthode par téléphone effectuée selon la méthode des quotas (sexe, âge, profession du chef de ménage P.C.S.) et stratification par régions et catégories d'agglomération.

112

**Au plan économique, la France est-elle, ou non, en ce moment, un pays en déclin ?**

ensemble droite gauche		
Oui .....	68 %	64 % 74 %
Non .....	25 %	30 % 21 %
Ne se prononcent pas	7 %	6 % 5 %

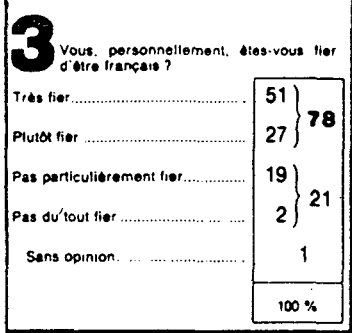
**Êtes-vous, ou non, prêt à faire des sacrifices personnels pour que la France reste une grande puissance mondiale sur le plan...**

économique	
Oui .....	79 %
Non .....	23 %
Ne se prononcent pas	4 %
militaire	
Oui .....	68 %
Non .....	32 %
Ne se prononcent pas	8 %

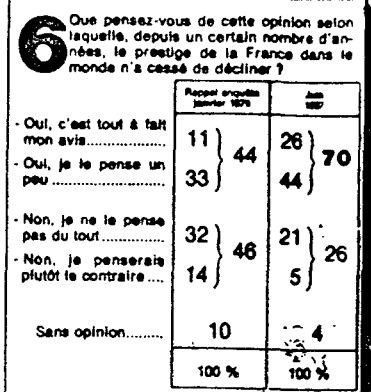
Ce sondage a été réalisé par l'espèce auprès de 800 personnes constituant un échantillon national représentatif de la population française âgée de 15 ans et plus, interrogées par téléphone les 11 et 12 juin 1987.

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### La fierté d'être français



### La conscience du déclin



### La fiche technique de la Sofres

● Sondage effectué pour le Figaro-Magazine.  
● Date de réalisation : du 19 au 21 juin 1987.  
● Échantillon national de 1 000 personnes représentatif de l'ensemble de la population française âgée de dix-huit ans et plus.  
● Méthode des quotas (sexe, âge, profession du chef de ménage P.C.S.) et stratification par régions et catégories d'agglomération.

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**QUESTION. — À votre avis, les Français travaillent-ils plus, moins ou autant que...**

	Plus	Moins	Autant	Sans opinion
- les Allemands .....	9	54	17	16
- les Américains .....	14	32	16	33
- les Italiens .....	27	17	22	33
- les Japonais .....	8	62	2	11

### La fiche technique de la Sofres

● Sondage effectué pour « Le Figaro ».  
● Date de réalisation : du 22 au 24 juin 1987.  
● Échantillon national de cette population représentatif de l'ensemble de la population française âgée de dix-huit ans et plus.  
● Méthode des quotas (sexe, âge, profession du chef de ménage P.C.S.) et stratification par régions et catégories d'agglomération.

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FOREIGN OPINIONS -

In his letter to Mr. Papandreou, the Secretary General of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Mr. Gorbachev, argued that there is "a unanimous demand of the Greek people for the removal of the American bases". Do you think that this is an intervention in our internal affairs?	
-Yes	31
-No	46
-Don't know	23
Do you think that, indeed, the Greek people are unanimously against the US bases?	
-Yes	45
-No	34
-Don't know	20
Why do you think no terrorist has ever been arrested?	
-It is the police's fault	26
-The police is hindered by government executives	30
-Our police is not cooperating with agencies of other countries	10
-Other reasons	7
-Don't know	31
(multiple answers acceptable; hence percentages add up to more than 100%)	
Which do you think was the aim of the terrorist assassination attempt against (union leader) Raftopoulos?	
-A reaction to the austerity policy	29
-A CIA effort to destabilize the government	19
-An East European effort to destabilize the government	6
-A Turkish effort to destabilize the government	3
-Other reasons	6
-Don't know	37

Results of an Icap-Gallup survey published in the fortnightly magazine *Epikaira*, 16 July 1987. The survey was carried out in the Greater Athens area, between 10-12 July 1987; 600 people aged 15 years or more were interviewed.



# FOREIGN OPINIONS -

## Greek Opinion

A MONTHLY SURVEY OF GREEK PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICS

Volume IV, No 6

June 1987

### METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

Except when mentioned otherwise, the data presented here come from a series of EURODIM polls in the Greater Athens area, where 35% of the total Greek population live. Past election results and nationwide surveys have shown that the capital's population is only 5%-7% more leftwing than the total Greek population. Quota sampling has been used (quotas of sex, age, district and electoral geography). The size of the sample has been 600 for the surveys through the summer 1981 and since June 1983; and 700 for the surveys of the period in between. Exceptionally, the size of the June 1985 survey was 1000 interviews. Also, the February 1987 survey refers to a regular survey of which 300 interviews were carried out in late December 1986 and 300 interviews in early February 1987.

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In your opinion, Greece should have its closest relations with the countries of:

	Western Europe (Westernophiles)					Eastern Europe (Easternophiles)				
	The Mediterranean, the Balkans, the Third World, Don't know/All (Neutrolists)									
	Feb. 1987	May 1986	April 1985	April 1984	April 1983	Feb. 1987	May 1986	April 1985	April 1984	April 1983
TOTAL SAMPLE:	44	48	42	39	30	46	39	47	45	49
Westernophiles	10	13	11	16	21					
Neutralists										
Easternophiles										

For each one of these countries, please tell me whether in your opinion she threatens Greece with her policy: (percentage of respondents who answered yes for:)

	Feb. 1987	May 1986	April 1985
	1987	1986	1984
- Turkey	93	89	92
- USA	51	32	53
- Yugoslavia	12	24	8
- Soviet Union	10	23	22
- Albania	9	13	21
- Bulgaria	7	12	10

Which one of these six countries threatens Greece the most?

	Feb. 1987	May 1986	April 1985
	1987	1986	1984
- Turkey	81	79	64
- USA	15	13	28
- Soviet Union	1	4	5
- Yugoslavia	1	1	0
- Albania	1	0	1
- Bulgaria	0	1	0
- Don't know	1	2	2

### WHY PAPANDEOU WILL WIN THE REFERENDUM ON THE US BASES

For many years, there have been military bases for the American airplanes and ships in Greece. Today some want these bases to go. Do you think that the American bases should:

	May 1987	Feb. 1986	May 1985	Apr. 1984	Apr. 1983
	1987	1986	1986	1984	1983
- Stay	40	39	39	27	28
- Go in a few years	25	25	32	38	33
- Go immediately	26	30	29	34	36
- Don't know	6	6	0	1	4

In 1988 the bases agreement expires. In your opinion, PASOK's government is determined:

	May 1987	Feb. 1986	May 1985
	1987	1986	1986
- To dismantle all the bases then	15	9	31
- To keep only some bases	31	29	42
- To keep all the bases	40	47	23
- Don't know	14	15	4

In 1988, if the government realised that the dismantling of the bases would harm the country's national defence, do you think that it should:

	May 1987	Feb. 1986	May 1985
	1987	1986	1986
- Keep the bases	63	66	57
- Dismantle the bases	27	17	40
- Don't know	10	7	3

Generally speaking, your opinion on the USA and the USSR is:

	Feb. '87	Oct. '86	May '85	Nov. '82	Sep. '82
	1987	1986	1985	1982	1982
USA:					
- Very or rather good	38	36	44	22	21
- Very or rather bad	59	62	56	77	77
- Don't know	3	2	0	1	2
USSR:					
- Very or rather good	40	29	27	27	33
- Very or rather bad	57	70	73	71	63
- Don't know	3	1	0	2	4

Generally speaking, your opinion of President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev is:

	Feb. '87	Oct. '86
	1987	1986
Reagan		
- Very or rather good	21	27
- Very or rather bad	76	72
- Don't know	3	1
Gorbachev		
- Very or rather good	62	36
- Very or rather bad	34	64
- Don't know	4	0

For many years, there have been military bases for the American airplanes and ships in Greece. Today some want these bases to go. Do you think that the American bases should:

	Feb. 1987	May 1986	April 1985	April 1983
	1987	1986	1985	1983
- Stay	39	39	27	28
- Go in a few years	25	32	38	33
- Go immediately	30	29	34	35
- Don't know	6	0	1	4

FOREIGN OPINIONS -

	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
<u>Do You Believe The Soviet Union</u> <u>Under Gorbachev Is Becoming ...</u>	
A freer society	54
An unchanged society	38
A less free society	6
Don't know	2

MAIN CONCERN OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION IN PAST TWO OR THREE YEARS	
	<u>Total</u>
Total Respondents	1011
	%
<u>United States</u>	
Increasing its power and influence in the world	76
Defending democracy in the world	23
Don't know	1
<u>Soviet Union</u>	
Increasing its power and influence in the world	76
Defending itself	22
Don't know	1

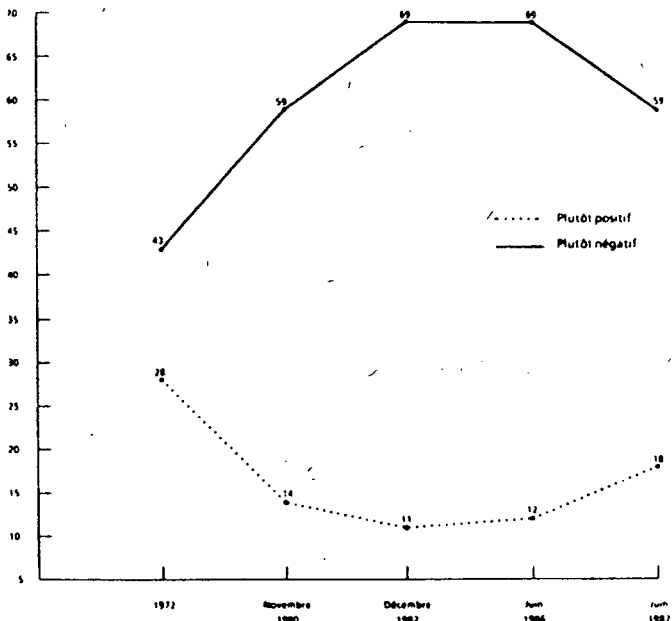
FOREIGN OPINIONS -

Question : Il est probable que MM. Gorbatchev et Reagan vont conclure un accord dit "option double zéro" pour le démantèlement en Europe de leurs missiles à longue portée et de leurs missiles à courte portée.  
A ce propos, qu'en pensez-vous ?

	Rappel enquête Figaro/SOFRES avril 1987*	Juillet 1987
- "L'option double zéro" est une bonne chose car elle marquera un progrès du désarmement.....	35	53
- "L'option double zéro" est une mauvaise chose car elle laissera aux Soviétiques une très nette supériorité militaire en Europe.....	45	28
- Sans opinion.....	20	19
	100 %	100 %

\* En avril 1987 l'introduction de la question était : "M. Gorbatchev a proposé aux Etats-Unis "l'option zéro" c'est-à-dire le démantèlement des fusées SS 20 et des fusées américaines Pershings en Europe".

L'EVOLUTION DU JUGEMENT DES FRANCAIS SUR LE BILAN DE L'UNION SOVIETIQUE  
A TRAVERS LES ENQUETES DE LA SOFRES



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LA FICHE TECHNIQUE DE LA SOFRES

- Sondage effectué pour : UN GROUPE DE JOURNAUX DE PROVINCE
- Date de réalisation : Du 22 au 26 juin 1987
- Echantillon national de 1 000 personnes représentatif de l'ensemble de la population française âgée de 18 ans et plus.
- Méthode des quotas (sexe, âge, profession du chef de ménage PCS) et stratification par région et catégorie d'agglomération.

FOREIGN OPINIONS -

Question: "L'opinion générale vis à vis des USA s'est-elle, dans les derniers temps, améliorée ? dégradée ? ou est-elle restée inchangée ?

Question: Et qu'en est-il avec l'URSS: L'opinion générale s'est-elle, dans les derniers temps, améliorée ? dégradée ou est-elle restée inchangée ?

Dans les derniers mois,  
l'opinion s'est

	améliorée %	dégradée %	inchangée %
--	----------------	---------------	----------------

l'opinion vis à vis

- des USA . . . . .	3	65	32 = 100%
- de l'URSS . . . . .	37	9	54 = 100%

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Sondage de l'Institut  
IMAS effectué sur un  
échantillon représen-  
tatif de 1 500 personnes  
entre le 15 mai et le  
15 juin 1987.

Question

A number of countries will be mentioned.  
With each country I should like to know your opinion about  
the way this country should be treated by the Netherlands.

	close ally	friendly power	non-friendly power	enemy
Total				
Belgium	75%	23%	1%	0%
Communist China	11%	53%	32%	3%
England	49%	45%	5%	0%
France	44%	48%	8%	0%
Soviet Union	10%	38%	43%	9%
Surinam	18%	36%	38%	8%
United States of America	39%	44%	15%	2%
West-Germany	52%	38%	9%	1%
South Africa	9%	29%	41%	21%

Question

According to you, which country is now making the best arms  
control proposals.

	Soviet Union	Un.St. of Am.	both of them	neither of them
Total	41%	6%	26%	26%
Christian Democrats	33%	8%	28%	29%
Social Democrats	49%	4%	22%	24%
Liberals	34%	9%	36%	21%
New Liberals	50%	5%	27%	18%
Greens	71%	3%	8%	14%
Fundamentalists	15%	18%	35%	28%

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(Legendijk Onderzoek, Juni 1987,  
National Adult Sample of 1037).



FOREIGN OPINIONS -

THE NEW YORK TIMES/CBS NEWS POLL  
JULY SURVEY  
July 21-22, 1987

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6. Ronald Reagan has said he did not know that the money from the Iranian arms sales was going to help the Contras who are fighting against the government of Nicaragua. Do you think he was telling the truth or was he lying when he said that?

	12/86A	1/87	2/87	5/87A	5/87C	7/87A	7/87B	7/87C
1 Telling truth	37	33	37	31	24	26	34	35
2 Lying	47	52	47	55	59	56	53	53
9 DK/NA	16	15	15	14	16	17	13	11

7. I'm going to name some public figures and ask what you think of them. If you haven't heard much about someone I name, just tell me. Is your opinion of . . . favorable, not favorable, undecided, or haven't you heard enough about . . . yet to have an opinion?

	Fav	Not Fav	Undec	Not heard Enough	Ref
a. Oliver North					
7/87C	58	14	17	10	1
7/87B	56	13	16	14	1
7/87A	43	14	22	21	-
2/87	6	35	17	41	1

THE NEW YORK TIMES/CBS NEWS POLL  
CONSTITUTION POLL  
May 11-14, 1987

136

TOTAL N - 1,254  
Reg Rep Voter N - 358  
Reg Dem Voter N - 453

15. Which do you think should have the most power -- the President, Congress or the Supreme Court, or should each of them have as much power as the others? IF TWO ANSWERS, PROBE: Well, which do you think should have the most power?

5/87B

1 President	20
2 Congress	28
3 Supreme Court	8
4 All equal	40
9 DK/NA	4

16. These days, which of the three has the most power -- the President, Congress or the Supreme Court or do each of them have as much power as the others? IF TWO ANSWERS, PROBE: Well, which do you think has the most power?

5/87B

1 President	21
2 Congress	38
3 Supreme Court	17
4 All equal	13
9 DK/NA	11

16a. IF NOT ALL EQUAL, ASK: Which of the three has the least power-- the President, Congress or the Supreme Court? IF NECESSARY, PROBE: Well, which do you think has the least power?

5/87B

1 President	31
2 Congress	14
3 Supreme Court	28
4 None (vol)	1
9 DK/NA	14

FOREIGN OPINIONS -

THE NEW YORK TIMES/CBS NEWS POLL  
CONSTITUTION POLL  
May 11 - 14, 1987

136

TOTAL N = 1,254  
Reg Rep Voter N = 358  
Reg Dem Voter N = 453

20. If a member of Congress thinks a bill is in the best interest of the country, but a majority of the people he or she represents are against it, should the member of Congress vote for the bill or vote against it?	
5/87B	
1 Vote for it	34
2 Vote against	59
3 Depends (vol)	3
9 DK/NA	4
23. Who <u>has</u> the power to declare war -- the President or Congress?	
5/87B	
1 President	49
2 Congress	45
9 DK/NA	6
24. Who <u>should</u> have the power to declare war -- the President or Congress?	
5/87B	
1 President	33
2 Congress	57
9 DK/NA	10

### Congress and Foreign Policy

The Los Angeles Times Poll, May 29-June 1, 1987.  
N=2,317 adults nationwide, including 820 Democratic voters and 636 Republican voters:

*"Is it your impression that the Congress has become too involved in foreign policy decisions, or do you think Congress should be consulted in situations that may lead to war?"*

	Total	Dem.	Rep.
	%	%	%
Too involved	18	12	23
Should be consulted	75	81	72
Not sure/Refused	7	7	5

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FOREIGN OPINIONS -

GENERALLY SPEAKING, DO YOU THINK THAT (YOUR COUNTRY'S) MEMBERSHIP OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (COMMON MARKET) IS

- (1) GOOD THING
- (2) BAD THING
- (3) NEITHER GOOD NOR BAD

LABEL USED IN TABLES AND FIGURES

MEMBERSHIP

TAKING EVERYTHING INTO CONSIDERATION, WOULD YOU SAY THAT (YOUR COUNTRY) HAS ON BALANCE BENEFITED OR NOT FROM BEING A MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (COMMON MARKET) ?

LABEL USED IN TABLES AND FIGURES

BENEFIT

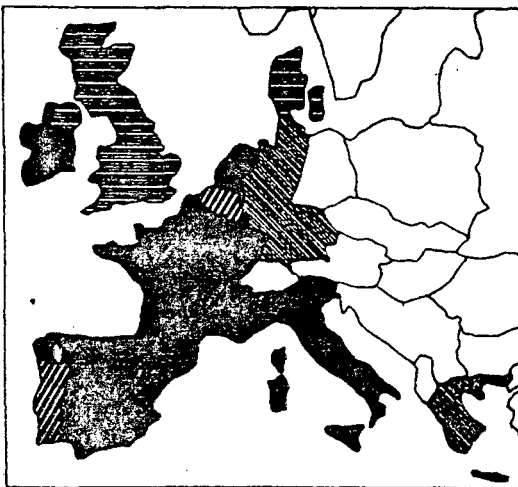
IF YOU WERE TO BE TOLD TOMORROW THAT THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (COMMON MARKET) HAD BEEN SCRAPPED, WOULD YOU BE VERY SORRY ABOUT IT, INDIFFERENT OR RELIEVED ?

LABEL USED IN TABLES AND FIGURES

REGRET DISSOLUTION

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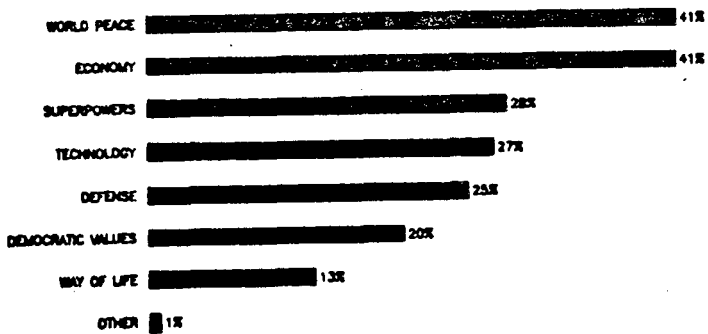
Membership of the European Community is "a good thing" (percent)



Legend

- 37 to 46
- 46 to 55
- 55 to 64
- 64 to 73
- 73 to 83

WHAT BRINGS EC-COUNTRIES TOGETHER MOST ? (\*)



(\*) Total adds to more than 100% (multiple responses possible); don't know/no answer: 10% of interviewed

EUROBAROMETRE  
n° 27 - JUIN 1987

FOREIGN OPINIONS -

Vous savez que la France apporte sa coopération à un certain nombre de pays en voie de développement. Personnellement, que pensez-vous de cette politique de coopération ? Y êtes-vous très favorable, assez favorable, peu favorable ou pas du tout favorable ?

Très favorable	20 %	85 %
Assez favorable	45 %	
Peu favorable	21 %	30 %
Pas du tout favorable	9 %	
Sans opinion	5 %	

Voici un certain nombre d'arguments qu'on avance quelquefois en faveur de la politique de coopération. Pouvez-vous dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacun d'eux ?

	D'accord	Pas d'accord	Sans opinion
C'est un devoir moral d'aider les pays sous-développés	76 %	18 %	6 %
Si la France n'aidait pas ces pays, ils s'adresseraient à d'autres	64 %	24 %	12 %
La France a une responsabilité à l'égard de ses anciennes colonies	62 %	25 %	13 %
La France tire des avantages économiques de la coopération	81 %	23 %	26 %
L'aide de la France empêche ces pays de sortir du camp occidental	44 %	27 %	29 %

Voici un certain nombre d'arguments qu'on oppose quelquefois à la politique de coopération. Pouvez-vous dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord avec chacun d'eux ?

	D'accord	Pas d'accord	Sans opinion
Il y a du gaspillage à cause de la mauvaise administration des pays sous-développés	83 %	8 %	11 %
L'aide de la France profite davantage aux gouvernants qu'à la population	74 %	14 %	12 %
Il y a trop de pauvres en France pour qu'on aide les pays étrangers	57 %	39 %	4 %
La politique de coopération sert de puissants intérêts privés	56 %	14 %	30 %
Les pays aidés ne sont pas reconnaissants	41 %	35 %	24 %
La coopération est une forme déguisée de colonialisme	34 %	45 %	21 %

Vous savez que la France a conclu des accords de coopération militaire avec certains pays d'Afrique. A ce propos, quelle est votre opinion ?

La coopération militaire est nécessaire :			
la France a un rôle à jouer pour assurer la stabilité et la paix en Afrique			47 %
La coopération militaire n'est pas souhaitable :			
la France ne doit pas prendre le risque d'être engagée dans un conflit en Afrique			39 %
Sans opinion			14 %

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Ce sondage a été réalisé du 21 au 26 mai 1987 par la Sofres pour le compte du ministère de la Coopération auprès d'un échantillon national de 1 000 personnes représentatif de l'ensemble de la population âgée de 18 ans et plus.

THE NEW YORK TIMES/CBS NEWS POLL  
MAY SURVEY  
May 5 - 6, 1987

TOTAL N = 749  
Registered N = 630  
Reg Dem Voters N = 296  
Reg Rep Voters N = 234

25. Candidates for President often have to deal with serious accusations during the campaign. If you believed that a candidate . . . , would that be enough to make you vote against him, even if you agree with him on most of the issues?

	Yes	No	DK/NA
a. Lied about his war record 5/87	46	40	14
b. Was guilty of drunk driving 5/87	39	54	8
c. Was guilty of cheating on his income tax 5/87	65	29	6
d. Was unfaithful to his wife 5/87	36	52	11
e. Had been hospitalized for psychiatric treatment 5/87	55	31	14
f. Uses cocaine 5/87	91	6	4

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## QUOTATIONS

- 112 FIGARO-MAGAZINE/SOFRES/July 4, 1987
- 113 FIGARO-MAGAZINE/SOFRES/July 10, 1987
- 114 LE POINT/IPSOS/June 22, 1987
- 115 FIGARO/SOFRES/July 16, 1987
- 116 LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE/IFOP/June 26, 1987
- 117 INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/July 29, 1987
- 118 LA QUINZAINE LITTERAIRE/D'Hugues Capet à l'Hexagone, par Jacques Le Goff/ August 1987
- 119 GREEK OPINION, A MONTHLY SURVEY OF GREEK PUBLIC OPINION AND POLITICS/ EUROSYM/April, June & August issues, 1987
- 120 HELLENIKOS VORRAS/ METRIX/may 87, quoted in GREEK OPINION, August 1987
- 121 EPIKAIRA/ICAP-GALLUP/july 16th 87, quoted in GREEK OPINION August 1987
- 122 NEWSWEEK/Septembre 7, 1987
- 123 THE NORC REPORTER/Recent trends in American Attitudes toward the Soviet Union and Communism by Tom W. Smith/WINTER 1987
- 124 MINISTERE CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES/LONGWOODS RESEARCH/
- 125 DIVERS JOURNAUX DE PROVINCE FRANCAIS/SOFRES/July 8, 1987
- 126 IMAS-AUTRICHE/May 15-June 15, 1987
- 127 GALLUP-AUTRICHE/BASTA/May, 1987
- 128 TELEVISION NORVEGIENNE/MARKEDS- OG MEDIAINSTITUTTET/July, 1987
- 129 COMMISSION ATLANTIQUE/NEDERLAND PUBLIC OPINION INSTITUT/May 1987
- 130 ALGEMEEN DAGBLAD (Nederland)/INSTITUT LAGENDIJK/July 8, 1987
- 131 PUBLIC OPINION - Where the public stands on Nicaragua by Everett Carl Ladd/September-October, 1987
- 132 ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST/August 3-5, 1987, quoted in 'Public Opinion', September, 1987, and in the Herald Tribune August 8, 1987
- 133 TIME/YANKELOVITCH CLANCY SHULMAN/April 15-17, 1986, quoted in Public Opinion, September 1987
- 134 THE NEW YORK TIMES/CBS NEWS POLL JULY SURVEY/July 21-22, 1987
- 135 THE WASHINGTON POST, August 20, 1987
- 136 THE NEW YORK TIMES/CBS NEWS POLL/NYT/May 26 & 31, 1987
- 137 THE LOS ANGELES TIMES POLL/May 29-June 1, 1987/ quoted in The Polling Report June 29, 1987
- 138 LEYDE UNIVERSITY/ ENERGIE CENTRUM NEDERLAND of PETTEN/April 1987
- 139 EUROBAROMETRE/EUROPEAN COMMUNITY COMMISSION NES/n°27, June 1987
- 140 EURODIENCE n°0 - "Lettre européenne des programmes et des audiences" published by MEDIAMETRIE and INA
- 141 ASSOCIATION FRANCAISE DES ECONOMISTES D'ENTREPRISE/COUNTRY RISK ANALYSIS/spring 1987
- 142 MINISTERE FRANCAIS DE LA COOPERATION/SOFRES/LE POINT/July 13, 1987
- 143 ACTION MAGAZINE - L'ECHO DU BOSPHORE (TURKEY) - July-August 1987
- 144 CROP/CONSULAT GENERAL DE FRANCE IN QUEBEC/February 1987
- 145 YANKELOVITCH CLANCY SHULMAN/TIME/September 7, 1987
- 146 THE NEW YORK TIMES/CBS NEWS POLL/NYT/May 8, 1987
- 147 THE NEW YORK TIMES POLL/NYT/May 3, 1987
- 148 CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR/September 9, 1987
- 149 INFAS - September 1987



## TRANSMITTAL AND RECEIPT NOTE - NOTE D'ENVOI ET DE RÉCEPTION

TO : Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
 A : OTTAWA (GAM)

UNCLASSIFIED

WITHOUT ATTACHMENT(S) / SANS ANNEXE(S)

NO. UNN

DATE Apr.17/78

QUANTITY QUANTITÉ	DESCRIPTION - DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE - RÉFÉRENCE
1	For your information, copy of Israel Government Press Bulletin dated April 16, 1978, entitled <del>IRM</del> "Opinion Poll Shows: Public Solidly Supports Government Stand on Lebanon and Peace Negotiations".	

To/A GAM  
 From/DE ACRA  
 APR 25 1978

20-1-1-19  
 15

25 GAP 4

2

RECEIVED BY  
 GAM  
 APR 25 1978  
 REÇU PAR  
 GAM

RECEIPT ACKNOWLEDGED / ACCUSER RÉCEPTION

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
 From: Canadian Embassy, TEL AVIV

DATE

SIGNATURE

# PRESS BULLETIN

*Refer to Ext 0116 am for info' Ede*

JERUSALEM, 16 APRIL 1973

OPINION POLL SHOWS: PUBLIC SOLIDLY SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT STAND ON LEBANON AND PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

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MASSIVE SUPPORT OF THE AVERAGE ISRAELI FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S APPROACH TO SOUTHERN LEBANON, THE BELIEF THAT THERE IS A CHANCE OF REACHING A PEACE AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT, AND A SOMBRE MOOD WITH REGARD TO OUR RELATIONS WITH THE U.S. - THESE ARE THE MORE SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS OF A NEW POLL, "ISRAELIS' OPINIONS," CONDUCTED FOR THE INFORMATION CENTRE BETWEEN THE 4TH AND 6TH OF APRIL BY THE INSTITUTE FOR APPLIED SOCIAL RESEARCH AND THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY'S INSTITUTE OF COMMUNICATIONS.

83 PERCENT OF THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE POLL, WHICH WAS CONDUCTED OVER A REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE OF THE URBAN JEWISH ADULT POPULATION, SUPPORTED THE ISRAEL GOVERNMENT'S METHOD OF DEALING WITH SOUTHERN LEBANON, AS OPPOSED TO 17 PERCENT WHO WERE CRITICAL OF IT. THE POLL, WHICH WAS CONDUCTED BEFORE THE I.D.F.'S EVACUATION OF SOUTHERN LEBANON HAD BEGUN, ALSO SHOWED THAT 93 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS FELT THAT THE I.D.F. SHOULD EVACUATE THAT AREA "ONLY AFTER THE CESSATION OF SHELLING ON NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS IS GUARANTEED."

## THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

---

70 PERCENT SUPPORTED THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT'S POLITICAL CONCEPTION REGARDING THE ATTAINMENT OF PEACE, WHILE 30 PERCENT REJECTED IT. ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINION ON THE GOVERNMENT'S WAY OF CONDUCTING THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS, 62 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS BACKED IT WHILE 37 PERCENT WERE CRITICAL OF IT. TO THE QUESTION "HOW, IN YOUR OPINION, DID PRIME MINISTER MENACHEM BEGIN CONDUCT THE RECENT TALKS WITH PRESIDENT CARTER?" 62 PERCENT EXPRESSED PRAISE, WHILE 38 PERCENT WERE CRITICAL.

THE RESULTS OF THE POLL INDICATE THAT 58 PERCENT OF THE ISRAELI PUBLIC BELIEVES THAT OUR RELATIONS WITH THE U.S. TODAY ARE "NOT SO GOOD" OR "NOT AT ALL GOOD." 16 PERCENT CHARACTERIZED THEM AS "GOOD" RELATIONS, IN CONTRAST TO 26 PERCENT WHO DEFINED THEM AS "FAIRLY GOOD." IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT NOT A SINGLE RESPONDENT THOUGHT THAT THE TWO COUNTRIES' RELATIONS AT THE PRESENT TIME WERE "VERY GOOD."

## CAN WE HOLD OUT AGAINST PRESSURE?

---

64 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS OPPOSED THE IDEA OF AN ISRAELI ANNOUNCEMENT EXPRESSING THE WILLINGNESS TO WITHDRAW FROM ALL OF JUDEA AND SAMARIA IN EXCHANGE FOR A PEACE AGREEMENT WITH JORDAN, WHEREAS 36 PERCENT SUPPORTED SUCH AN ANNOUNCEMENT. THE MAJORITY OF THE ISRAELI PUBLIC - 74 PERCENT - BELIEVES THAT THERE IS INDEED A CHANCE TO REACH A PEACE AGREEMENT WITH EGYPT, WHILE 26 PERCENT DO NOT BELIEVE SO.

CONT./...

- 2 -

ASKED TO APPRAISE ISRAEL'S ABILITY TO HOLD OUT IN THE EVENT THAT HEAVY INTERNATIONAL PRESSURES WOULD BE EXERCISED AGAINST HER IN ORDER TO FORCE A WITHDRAWAL TO THE 1967 BORDERS, 70 PERCENT OF THE RESPONDENTS STATED THAT THEY WERE CERTAIN OR THOUGHT THAT ISRAEL COULD INDEED HOLD OUT AGAINST SUCH PRESSURES, WHILE 30 PERCENT THOUGHT OTHERWISE. PRECISELY THE SAME RESULTS WERE OBTAINED ON THE SAME QUESTION WITH REGARD TO AMERICAN PRESSURES.

DR/ML

21:30 HRS

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
À

*ur*  
~~CMP~~

*Mr Slyfield*  
*Mr Jacoby*

SECURITY  
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

October 24, 1977

NUMBER  
Numéro

FROM  
De

GNG/Slyfield

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Public Opinion Polls

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-1-19	
MISSION 10	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

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GNG/Jacoby

You asked for background to the attached telegram on public opinion polls. FAI has been considering for some time a method to gauge public opinion in the United States on Canada. We understand they are considering a number of possibilities including a regional poll, perhaps in the southwest or southeast. Last spring we made some suggestions as to questions that might be included in such a poll. A decision on whether or not to proceed with the poll will be based on costs, consultations with polling agencies and the views of other interested parties such as this Bureau. Mr. Jacoby has been keeping abreast of FAI's thinking. We understand that if a poll is done, it will be co-ordinated with an internal one in Canada on attitudes towards the United States. We shall keep you informed.

P. Slyfield

*ur*  
~~CMP~~  
The management & control  
of this idea has always  
been with FAI in PA Bureau.  
They will answer tel (which came  
in only  
Friday), as it  
is addressed  
to them &  
not us.

*I can see that if we do any selling in  
USA, P.A. Bureau might wish to manage  
control it, since they will be funding  
it. But WASHDC tel is a plea to tell  
them what is current status of  
consideration. Can't somebody answer  
it, if only briefly??*

*24/10 ur*

UNCLASSIFIED

FM WSHDC UNFC4008 OCT20/77

TO EXTOTT FAI

DISTR PAP GNP

REF YOURTEL FAI4874 OCT19

—PUBLIC OPINION POLLS

MAY WE ASK FOR INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION RE ANY PUBLIC

OPINION POLL ON AMERICAN ATTITUDES TOWARD CDA THAT YOU ARE CURRENTLY  
CONSIDERING.

UUU/099 211824Z 00040

GWU/P. Somerville/6-6620/ac

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO P  
A

FROM GWP  
De

REFERENCE Your Memo of September 15, 1976  
Référence

SUBJECT Opinion Sampling in the U.S.A. and Canada  
Sujet

SECURITY RESTRICTED  
Sécurité

DATE October 15, 1976

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
57-11-3	
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

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We were most interested in the proposal set out in your memorandum under reference about the possibility of our making use of opinion polls being conducted on other matters for other clients of a polling organization. This comes at an opportune time because there has not been a survey of public opinion about Canada in the U.S.A. for several years now and we are in need of more current information.

2. One concern we have relates to the possibility of the existence of the survey becoming public knowledge. Would the survey or surveys be published? In certain instances, we would not wish it known publicly that we were testing American opinion.

3. We have identified a number of areas about which we would like to have a more accurate impression of American public opinion. In particular, we would like to have answers to the following questions:

1. What is the current perception among key audiences in the U.S.A. (business, political, labour and academic) of Canadian attitudes towards the U.S.A.? Can Americans identify areas of co-operation between the two countries?  
/the What do they think/areas of dispute are?

2. Do Americans still think that Canada is trying to cut off energy supplies to the USA in an unreasonable way?

3. Do Americans think that Canadian cultural policies restrict access of U.S.A. cultural products to Canada?

4. Do Americans think that Canada is trying to stop U.S.A. investment in Canada?

...2

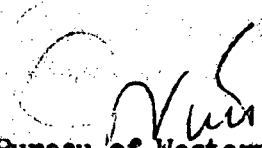


5. What image does the south and southwest of the U.S.A. have of Canada, Canadian policies and the state of Canada/USA relations?

4. Obviously these are very general questions and no doubt more specific questions would have to be developed in order to bring out a response that could be assessed. We would be prepared to assist in the development of such questions.

5. We would also be interested in knowing regional attitudes in both Canada and the U.S.A. towards various bilateral environmental issues. These issues tend to be strictly regional in nature and have little visibility beyond the immediate area concerned. Before pursuing this, it would be helpful to know whether the results of the survey would become public. We do not think it would contribute to the successful handling of these environmental issues if increased attention were to be drawn to either Canadian or American attitudes on specific issues as a result of the publication of the result of the survey of public opinion. If there was to be no public release, we would be prepared to identify specific issues on which we would like to have further information on public attitudes.

6. Canadian public opinion has a significant impact on the conduct of Canada/U.S.A. relations and it would be very useful to have current information on a regular basis on Canadian attitudes towards the U.S.A. and on specific bilateral issues, whether they be of national interest or regional interest. We have the impression that some of this is already been done by polling organizations within Canada. From the point of view of this department, it might be useful to try to determine how the public perceives the role of the Department of External Affairs in the conduct of Canada/U.S.A. relations. Recently there have been reports in the media pointing to increased tension in Canada/U.S.A. relations and criticism of the government for the alleged mishandling of Canada's relations with the U.S.A. The financial media in particular have tended to suggest that it is this department that is responsible for the deterioration of our relations with the U.S.A. It would be useful to know how widespread this view is, with respect to the role of the department and the state of bilateral relations. It would also be helpful to know what impact Ambassador Enders is having on Canadian public opinion, as he is adopting a much higher profile than that of his predecessors.

  
Bureau of Western  
Hemisphere Affairs.

GWU/P. Somerville/6-6620/ac FILE

CIRC  
DIV  
DIARY

20-1-1-19	
12	/

RESTRICTED

October 15, 1976

FAP

GWP

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Opinion Sampling in the U.S.A. and Canada

We were most interested in the proposal set out in your memorandum under reference about the possibility of our making use of opinion polls being conducted on other matters for other clients of a polling organization. This comes at an opportune time because there has not been a survey of public opinion about Canada in the U.S.A. for several years now and we are in need of more current information.

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- 2 -

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J. S. N. C.

Bureau of Western  
Hemisphere Affairs.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES



TO ALL DIRECTORS GENERAL: GAP GPP ACP CSP ECP DFP GEP AFP  
A AFPC FLP APP ARP CSP ECP UNP GEP

SECURITY RESTRICTED  
Sécurité

FROM FAP  
De

DATE September 15, 1976

REFERENCE  
Référence

NUMBER  
Numéro

SUBJECT Opinion Sampling  
Sujet

FILE OTTAWA	DOSSIER
MISSION	

*FAB - who should take this on?*  
*yes. Mr. Smeville*

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

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(FAP)

We may shortly be able to embark on the sampling of public opinion in Canada and in certain countries abroad on subjects of interest to the Department and its operations. The initial extent of the sample, in terms of content, would not be great but would, in terms of range of respondent, be in some considerable depth. The reason for this is that we would "piggy-back" on opinion polls being conducted on other matters for other clients of the polling organization.

2. The polling organization is international and the questions necessary to form the sampling abroad will be inserted by the Canadian affiliate, whatever the market concerned. The work-up would therefore be carried out here, and within this Bureau. FAI will be the contact point for sampling abroad, FAB for sampling in Canada. The foreign countries will probably be, initially, the USA, Japan, Britain, France and Germany.

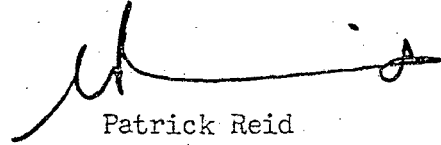
3. Would those addressees who are interested please suggest the sort of questions they would like to have posed, and to what sort of person, in Canada on the one hand and in any of the foreign countries specified on the other. This information is required in order that we can be better briefed when we next meet with the polling organization, which will be coming forward with a proposal of its own on the type of questioning technique that might be most productive. It is not necessary to be concerned about the form each question should take, therefore, but it is very important that we have a clear idea of what it is you want to find out. For example would it be useful to determine how deeply the Taiwan/Olympics issue continues to affect the views of U.S. priority audiences about Canada? And to relate that reaction to regional U.S. concerns about other Canadian policies? And to identify (or confirm) the major misconceptions (both deep-rooted and current) about Canada that are held by Americans of various backgrounds and interests?

...2

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4. While we cannot guarantee that all questions posed will be part of the first, or any, poll we will undertake to continue a dialogue with all interested bureaux and divisions as the project develops. The nature of each poll will, of course, be communicated to those concerned as soon as results are in.

5. Questions should be sent to FAP, copy to FAI and FAB, by 11 October 1976. This should allow time for consultation with posts if this is deemed necessary.



Patrick Reid  
Director General  
Bureau of Public Affairs

FAP

RESTRICTED

GEP

October 13, 1976.

Your memorandum of September 15

Opinion Sampling

20-1-1-19	
22	

GEO  
GEC

Frankly, we remain to be persuaded that the opinion sampling which you envisage is of sufficient value and use for our purposes to be really necessary in a period of budgetary stringency. Indeed, while this is your concern rather than ours, we wonder whether the Department will not be exposed to parliamentary and public criticism for undertaking such operations in a time of austerity. (From this point of view, it will be interesting to have the final judgement of the Department's experience in sharing the considerable cost of the survey of Canadian opinion about Europe, which was conducted by the Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Européennes.)

2. That said, in reply to the questions which you put in paragraph 3 of your memorandum, it seems clear that the operation would be different in Canada from what it might have to be in foreign countries. In foreign countries which are given particular emphasis in our public affairs programmes, we presume that the Embassy or High Commission has, in each case, defined its "target" individuals, groups or sectors, and that it has similarly defined the general direction in which it proposes to inform or influence those "target" areas of opinion. The sort of questions that might be posed in an opinion sampling, and the sort of persons to whom they might be posed, presumably flow from that process of definition; we would not propose to suggest either to you at this stage.

3. As for opinion sampling in Canada, we cannot say that we feel a great need for it. To the extent that we see its possible usefulness for our purposes, it is essentially in relation to specific projects such

...2

- 2 -

as the preparation for the visit to Canada of the President of France or the Chancellor of Germany. Furthermore, in such cases, we would not attach much priority to a sampling of the opinion of the man-on-the-street; what we would be more interested in is a sampling of the opinion of members of Parliament and of editors, editorial boards, and editorial writers in the Canadian media. We are not sure whether the sampling process which you envisage lends itself to those purposes.

4. Possible questions applying to some or all of the countries of our region which you have identified (Britain, France and Germany) will be provided separately.

*original signed by Mr. Taylor*

Bureau of European Affairs



FAI/R.D. JACKSON/2-8262 aml

FILE DIARY CIRC CHRON

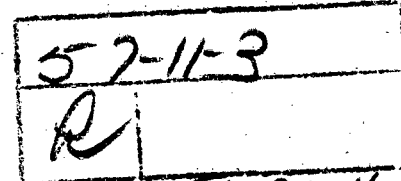
FAP

UNCLASSIFIED

October 7, 1976

FAI

Public Opinion Polls



CC 56-21-44-1-1-19  
20-1-1-19

At yesterday's meeting of the Council of Federal Information Directors, I learned that MandI have an active interest in and already use public opinion polls in analysing the immigration market and effect of their advertising campaigns abroad.

FAB

2. It occurred to me that we might launch an experimental interdepartmental polling project in France following the showing of the proposed television series of Robert Sesé. I think we might be able to interest MandI and CGOT, and perhaps also IT&G.

L. de Salaberry

D. Gagnier

(sgd.) R. D. Jackson

R. D. Jackson  
Director  
Information Services Division

FAI/R.D. JACKSON/2-8262 aml

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
À

FAI

FROM  
De

FAI

REFERENCE  
Référence

SUBJECT  
Sujet

Public Opinion Polls

SECURITY  
Sécurité

UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

October 7, 1976

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE

DOSSIER

OTTAWA

57-11-3

MISSION

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Annexes

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FAB

L. de Salaberry

D. Gagnier

At yesterday's meeting of the Council of Federal Information Directors, I learned that MandI have an active interest in and already use public opinion polls in analysing the immigration market and effect of their advertising campaigns abroad.

2. It occurred to me that we might launch an experimental interdepartmental polling project in France following the showing of the proposed television series of Robert Sesé. I think we might be able to interest MandI and CGOT, and perhaps also IT&C.

*R. D. Jackson*  
R. D. Jackson  
Director  
Information Services Division

*agree, and have said so in another memorandum on this subject; provided we can arrange to have a sample of the same cross-section before the program for comparison into the sample afterwards. There may be an added factor / interpretation - the visit of the President to Canada just after the Sesé series.*

FCC/T.J.Arcand/2-6356/jg

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO  
A FAI FAB

FROM  
De FCC

REFERENCE  
Référence FAB memorandum of September 15, 1976

SUBJECT  
Sujet Opinion Sampling

SECURITY RESTRICTED  
Sécurité

DATE September 29, 1976.

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
57-11-3	
MISSION	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

This Division is interested in the possibility of obtaining opinions on the value of the Commonwealth as seen primarily by Canadians although we naturally would be interested in knowing something about the attitude in other countries towards the Commonwealth too. Soundings in countries other than Canada would be helpful as background in our dealings with the other countries of the Commonwealth and would give us an indication of where our efforts in the Commonwealth should be directed and help at the same time to make it a more relevant association to Canadians. We understand from your memorandum that it is primarily the United States, Japan, Britain, France and Germany that will be tackled initially for the opinion polls; but as we indicated above, it would be interesting to have a reading on specific Commonwealth subjects as seen in other member countries.

2. We think that it would be valuable in terms of this Division's operations if we had some clear idea of the opinions that Canadians have regarding the Commonwealth. Does it do a useful job in a variety of fields, for example in the aid and development area or is it so far as Canadians are concerned primarily a social club? Is it a practical institution, how does it work, what weight does Canada carry in the "club", what is Canada's role and what benefits does Canada derive from membership in the association?

3. One immediate example of the type of question to which we should like an answer touches the Commonwealth Games. We would like to know how Canadians may react to a possible African boycott of the Commonwealth Games. In other words, in the estimation of Canadians whose fault would it be should the Games be boycotted by the African nations? Will it be ours? Will it be the fault of the New Zealanders because of their stand on sports relations with the South Africans or will the blame be placed squarely on the African countries? Naturally, we would want to be consulted closely before any poll on Commonwealth subjects were carried out.

T.J. Arcand  
Director

Commonwealth Institutions Division

FLA/H.D. Peel:2-5406/sjk

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

MEMORANDUM

TO  
A FAP

FROM  
De FLP

REFERENCE  
Référence Your memorandum of September 15, 1976

SUBJECT  
Sujet Opinion Sampling

SECURITY  
Sécurité

RESTRICTED

DATE

October 5, 1976

NUMBER  
Numéro

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
57-11-3	
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DISTRIBUTION

~~FAI~~  
FAB

The Legal Bureau will be interested in following the development of opinion sampling on subjects of concern to the Department, but it is doubtful that questions of a legal nature would be appropriate for the initial samplings. We would in due course perhaps be prepared to formulate questions with you on subjects such as extraterritoriality, expropriation and the law of the sea where public perceptions might be helpful in determining appropriate policy and reaction.

J. S. STANFORD

M.D. Copithorne  
Director General  
Bureau of Legal Affairs

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

*Handwritten:* Jde 18  
DF of  
PCO  
RB

TO DIRECTORS GENERAL: GAP GPP ACP CSP FCP DFP GEP AFP  
APPC FLP APP ARP PSP ECP UMP GWP

SECURITY RESTRICTED  
Sécurité

FROM De FAP

DATE September 15, 1976

REFERENCE Référence

NUMBER Numéro

SUBJECT Sujet

Opinion Sampling

*Handwritten:* Public Opinion Polls - FAI

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA	
57-11-3	
MISSION	

*Handwritten:* 20-1-1-19

ENCLOSURES Annexes

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*Handwritten:* FCC

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Patrick Reid  
Director General  
Bureau of Public Affairs

file  
diary  
circ

20-1-1-19	
29	

RESTRICTED

OUTLINE FOR A PAPER ON  
PUBLIC OPINION IN BOTH EAST AND WEST  
WITH RESPECT TO POSSIBLE MISUNDERSTANDING  
OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DETENTE AND DEFENCE

Ottawa, January 28, 1976



The incident which suggested the need for this paper was the co-incidence that at the very time that the Secretary of State for External Affairs was tabling the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in the House of Commons, the Minister for National Defence was announcing that Canada would be increasing her NATO defence budget. The question which arises out of this situation is whether the Canadian public, as well as the people of the participating States in the CSCE, will interpret these actions as being at cross purposes. Is it contradictory that at a time when we are calling for improved relations between East and West, we are also increasing our defence commitment in Europe by re-equipping our forces stationed in West Germany?

**SITUATION IN EAST-WEST RELATIONS**  
**WITH RESPECT TO DETENTE**

**Some Soviet Considerations in Détente**

2. Soviet policy of détente is the pursuit of the concept of peaceful co-existence between themselves and the U.S.A., the countries of Europe and eventually as a global affair. Détente implies mutually advantageous co-operation between States of differing social systems.

3. Peaceful co-existence means maintaining Soviet internal security through continued high levels of military preparedness. Soviets argue that it is the high level of military strength which has made détente an acceptable alternative in the West.

4. The U.S.S.R. limits the applicability of détente to state-to-state relations thus avoiding any interference in its control over the Eastern bloc.

../2

The principle of the non-interference in the internal affairs is used to safeguard the solidarity of the socialist camp.

5. The military strength of East bloc fulfills a deterrent purpose for the socialist countries and is considered by them to be an indispensable element in maintaining its political status at large.

6. The Soviets speak of the need to augment political détente with military détente which means a general reduction of the arms build-up leading eventually to complete disarmament. But in the MBFR negotiations, they wish to maintain a higher concentration of forces in Central Europe than the West does -- i.e., maintain the status quo.

7. One of the Soviet aims of détente is to encourage a reduction of Western defence expenditures.

8. Peaceful co-existence does not mean an end to ideological warfare nor the class struggle. Détente does not restrict the Soviet Union's support for what it considers to be national liberation movements and anti-imperialist campaigns, e.g. Angola.

9. U.S.S.R. now sees the need to maintain the momentum of détente (and particularly its interpretation of CSCE). Its next step is to promote and seek support for its policies in Europe.

10. The Soviets view the situation in Portugal, Spain and Italy as evidence of the success of their policy of détente.

11. The Final Act of the CSCE must be implemented as a whole, step by step. One cannot pick and choose specific items which suit one side's interests and ignores the less palatable element.

../3

Some Western Considerations in Détente

1. The Western attitude basically is that co-operation is a better alternative than confrontation in dealing with the East.
2. A basis for the co-operation is the balance of power which relatively exists between East and West. NATO recognizes the need to maintain this relative balance with the WPO but is under pressure from the public of the participating States in the Alliance to reduce military spending.
3. Western states agree not to use force or threat to use force in order to seek changes in existing frontiers in Europe. However, they do insist, in accordance with CSCE, that existing borders in Europe can be changed by peaceful and agreed means.
4. Détente is a limited policy of co-operating where mutually advantageous. Co-operation implies negotiation and successful negotiation depends upon the relative equality of the parties involved.
5. The West wants to see comparable, parallel and practical co-operation develop between East and West but requires that concrete actions be forthcoming as evidence of good faith.
6. Western states are concerned to restrict any expansion of Soviet influence in Europe beyond its present domain and would want the Soviets to curb any actions which would lead to Soviet domination of Third World states.

../4

PUBLIC OPINION

In Eastern Europe

1. Any opinion that is publicly expressed in Eastern Europe comes from government controlled agencies. Thus it is very difficult to assess what the "average man" in the East would think of détente and the question of defence. However, it is probably not an over-statement to say that there is a genuine mistrust on the part of the average citizen about Western intentions towards the East.
2. That 'public' opinion which does come out of the Soviet Union, which is not government controlled, is usually from dissidents who represent an extremely small minority of the population.
3. It may be more valuable to investigate the divergence of opinion which seems to exist within the Soviet Government about the value of détente. The book Geneva plus 51 by Franklyn Griffiths speaks of the Sectarian, Neo-Stalinist and Reform tendencies in Soviet policy. Each trend places different interpretations on Soviet objectives in détente.
4. Soviet press normally criticizes actions by NATO countries to increase defence spending and continually highlight so-called NATO pressure on members of the Alliance contemplating cuts. Soviets have said that the recent increases in defence expenditures are not compatible with Canadian pronouncement following signature of the Helsinki Final Act.
5. Soviet press continues to speak about those elements in the West which are opposed to détente calling them conservative and reactionary and considering them a threat to a lasting peace.

../5

-5-

RESTRICTED

6. The U.S.S.R. has tended to use its press for propaganda purposes in order to insulate itself against ideological forces from without, and defend its own harsh measures in terms of these external forces. It now also uses the press for internal defence of its actions.

7. The press has also reported Soviet views that the ideological struggle must continue, attacking Western ideas and culture.

../6

PUBLIC OPINION . . .

In West

1. Western public opinion depends on a number of factors, each one of which can lead to a different opinion. Among these factors would be country of residence (proximity to Soviet borders), age, ethnic origin, political leanings, education, profession, religion and so on.
2. Western opinion towards CSCE and détente seems to run between the poles of cautious optimism and the accusation of giving the Soviet Union a free hand to meddle in world affairs. Correlated to this wide range of views will be a similar range of views on defence and détente.
3. Certain events could be interpreted by those of the more conservative persuasion as reinforcing their interpretation that the Soviet Union is seeking to expand its influence throughout the world and that the only safeguard against their aggression is a strong defensive commitment:

e.g. the U.S. Administration's interpretation of the situation in Angola.

The events in Portugal, Spain and Italy.

The recent Soviet agreement with Turkey.

The possibility of the weakening of the NATO Alliance on her southern front by the events.

The publicity given recently to Soviet military build-ups particularly her naval strength.

The repeated Chinese assertion that détente is a Soviet ruse.

../7

-7-

RESTRICTED

The publicity given to Soviet dissidents such as Sakharov and the emigration problems of Soviet Jews.

Lack of progress in SALT II and MBFR. Soviet assertion that the ideological struggle is to be continual.

A belief in the West that if given the chance, the satellite States in Eastern Europe would break away from the Soviet.

4. Other factors can be stated which support the attitude of cautious optimism:

- the publicity given to the CSCE and the fact that the Soviets cannot afford to appear not to be implementing it.
- The fact that co-operation is the best alternative to confrontation.
- The hope that Western economic co-operation will slowly filter through the ideological barriers bringing Western ideas to the East.
- Soviets are beginning to implement Act slowly.
- The need in West for expanded economic market and trade.

5. The element of public opinion in the West which seems to get much attention from both sides

.. /8



is from the proponents of the view that if the East wants to co-operate with the West, then let them make significant concessions in order to be given our assistance. Thus if they want grain, get out of Angola, or if they want trade agreements, allow Soviet Jews to emigrate. A harsher form of this view is that the West is providing the Soviet Union with the means to catch up with and surpass Western countries not only militarily but economically as well. One American view, for example, is why should we provide the U.S.S.R. with our developed technology just so they can use it to eat away at our markets by underselling our products through dumping tactics. If the West is going to co-operate, this view reluctantly says, then make sure we get worthwhile concessions from them.

../9

PUBLIC OPINION

In Canada

1. There was no wave of euphoria throughout the country over the signing of the Final Act. Based on what they consider as past experience, Canadians do not seem to have expected a very drastic change in Eastern attitudes.
2. There are many factors in Canada which support our continued commitment to NATO because there still is widespread mistrust of Soviet intentions.
3. It might more likely be the case that the Canadian Government will have to convince the people that détente is a valuable policy to pursue than they will have to convince them of the need for continuing our defence commitments.
4. Instrumental in achieving this goal of convincing Canadians of the worth of détente and CSCE would be concrete manifestations of improved person-to-person relations.
5. Future objectives at this level might be to gain access for Eastern Europeans to Western government libraries in the East, improvement in telephone communications between East and West, more television programmes about each other's countries.
6. The Canadian Government may have to institute a campaign to steer the Canadian public between the two courses of confrontation and appeasement. While reinforcing our commitment to NATO we should emphasize that we have consistently supported the MBFR talks in Vienna and are anxious to see an agreement on SALT II. We need to make the public aware that co-operation which is mutually advantageous is better than confrontation. At the same time we should be reminding the East that we remain ready to any direct challenge from them in matters of East-West relations.

This concerns more than Can-USA  
Relations, Could you

Rhode  
Island  
College

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

October 3, 1968

The Secretary of State  
for External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

File  
S6  
JRM

Your Excellency,

I am presently  
compiling information and opinions for my  
political science master's paper concerning the  
possibility and chances of a Hemispheric  
government in the future.

I am polling all the foreign ministers in the  
Hemisphere on their question, I hope you will be  
able to answer the following questions.

1- Would Canada ever become a member of a super-  
national hemisphere State?

2- If yes or maybe what conditions or prerequisites  
would she demand before joining?

Thank You Very Much for your aid.

TO: *Mr. McLean*  
FROM REGISTRY  
OCT 10 1968  
FILE CHARGED OUT  
TO: Normand Bouley

Sincerely Yours,

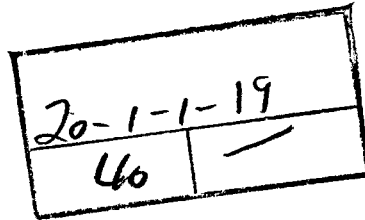
*Normand Bouley*  
Normand Bouley

Student Mail- Student Union  
Rhode Island College  
Providence, R.I. 02809  
United States of America

Pov

001287

CC: Diary  
File 1 ✓  
Circ.



OTTAWA,

December 18, 1967

Dear Mr. Erb,

You will probably have seen in the press reports of the recent Gallup poll which showed Canada to be the most popular of all foreign countries among Americans surveyed. We have sent you a copy of Washington Telegram 4654 of December 14 which gives the text of the poll and some interesting comparative figures for 1966. (I attach an additional copy) I was struck by the fact that no-one polled apparently had a "highly unfavourable" opinion of Canada either this year or last year, and was reminded of the extremely interesting remarks you made at the Information Conference in Washington the other day about the survey of American opinion which your Department had commissioned and which showed a figure of 13% of Americans who viewed Canada unfavourably.

I realize that the purposes and the orientation of the questions of your survey would have been framed specifically in the light of the interests of your Department and the results would accordingly perhaps not be directly comparable with those of this latest Gallup poll. However, we would be most grateful for any further information your people might be able to give us about your survey insofar as it indicated a general view of Canada and Canadian governmental activities and policies among Americans. We would be particularly interested in anything that would help explain why so many of the Americans polled viewed Canada unfavourably.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. BARKER

U.S.A. Division

Mr. B. M. Erb,  
Director, Information Service,  
Department of Manpower and Immigration,  
312½ Rideau Street,  
OTTAWA.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

*File / J. Mandell*

TO  
A

SECURITY  
Sécurité UNCLASSIFIED

FROM  
De Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
OTTAWA

DATE December 11, 1967

REFERENCE  
Référence

NUMBER  
Numéro J-(M)-3889

SUBJECT  
Sujet The effect of Expo '67 on American visitors

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-1-19	P. 1
MISSION 46	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

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ration Offices

A great deal has been said, notably at the recent Washington information meeting, concerning the impact of Expo '67 on visitors from the United States. To our knowledge the views expressed to date are based on conjecture and assumption rather than research. Fortunately the results of some research in this regard are now available. Attached for your information is a copy of a research report entitled "A Study of the Effect of Expo '67 on American Visitors' Attitudes Toward Canada and Canadians" prepared by Cockfield, Brown & Company Limited at the request of the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition.

U.S.A. DIV.	
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File	

*For Mr. [unclear]*  
Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs

*2 not units 3/4  
please  
m*

*See 20/67  
J. Mandell  
Please ask  
Inf. Division to do this  
B*

A  
RESEARCH REPORT

submitted to

COCKFIELD, BROWN & COMPANY LIMITED

re

A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF EXPO '67  
ON AMERICAN VISITORS' ATTITUDES TOWARD  
CANADA AND CANADIANS

A  
RESEARCH REPORT

submitted to

COCKFIELD, BROWN & COMPANY LIMITED

re

A STUDY OF THE EFFECT OF EXPO '67  
ON AMERICAN VISITORS' ATTITUDES TOWARD  
CANADA AND CANADIANS

## INTRODUCTION

This study is based upon a series of interviews that were conducted with American male adults. They were all American citizens, born in United States, who have never lived in Canada. Though some had visited Canada previously on other occasions, the majority had known very little about Canada prior to their visit.

It is recognized that a sample of the sort employed in this study cannot be used to project to the vast numbers of individuals who indeed did visit Expo '67. However, one can assume that the study can provide a basis for the development of hypotheses that most likely would stand up with the use of statistically more adequate samples.

*many only  
male?*



- 2 -

### OVERALL IMPRESSIONS OF EXPO '67

In attempting to measure the reaction of visitors to Expo '67, it is important to remember that one is not merely measuring their reaction to the physical experience of visiting Expo '67 but also their accumulated reaction to all of the publicity and advertising to which they were exposed prior to their visit. Thus, though many of the individuals had visited very few pavilions, they still had a broad overall reaction to Expo '67.

The great mass (about 80%) of Americans were very favorably impressed with Expo '67. The most frequent comments included remarks such as "terrific", "great", "marvellous", "exciting", "extremely enjoyable", "extremely imaginative", "very thoughtful", "very progressive", "very educational", and "well organized."

Many of the respondents made favorable comparisons with the New York World's Fair, claiming that it was not "seedy like the New York World's Fair", not "commercial like the New York World's Fair", "more imaginative than the New York World's Fair", and "more cultural than the New York World's Fair."

Other positive observations included the following: "the imaginative use of the islands" as a location, "it was

- 3 -

made to stimulate and satisfy young people", and the discovery that "many countries that were previously thought to be backward were more highly developed."

Of the minority that were unfavorable, their response was primarily directed to the problems of transportation (the Montreal Transportation Commission strike) and to the difficulties inherent in the huge crowds that have been attending Expo (line-ups and crowding).

It would appear that Expo itself has impressed Americans as an excellent and creative exhibition, and that the problems that emerged were more likely related to its own success itself, namely, transportation and crowds.

- 4 -

### IMPRESSIONS OF MONTREAL

The psychological impact of Montreal upon American visitors appears to have been remarkable. Not a single respondent had any significant negative remarks to make about the city. The range of favorable adjectives included: "lovely", "beautiful", "well kept", "clean", "alive", "exciting", "progressive", "growing", and "modern." In general, the city was seen as very cosmopolitan with superior architecture, an excellent Metro, and generally well organized.

Not only were they impressed with the physical characteristics of the city but, in general, with the people as well. On the one hand they tended to see Montrealers as sociable, friendly, cordial, and polite. Not only did they feel they had been well treated by Montrealers, but they also felt that Montrealers were alive and fun-oriented. Many were taken with Montreal's nightlife, fine restaurants, and attractive bars.

The only negative remark came from a 23-year old male from a small Connecticut town who uninhibitedly observed that "this city would be too exciting for me." After having been exposed to the wide range of mini-skirts and avant garde fashions at LaRonde, this writer cannot help but feel some sympathy for the young man. A professor from Boston University remarked that he found Montreal women to be

- 5 -

"much more sophisticated and well groomed in their overall appearance" - and he received a nodding agreement from his wife.

- 6 -

### IMPRESSIONS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

The overall tone of the impressions of the Province of Quebec were quite favorable. Many of the respondents were obviously attracted to the bi-cultural character of the Province. A typical response was that "this is the only place in North America where one gets the feeling of being in a foreign country."

On the other hand, others referred to the similarities between Quebec and the United States with a few of the respondents specifically suggesting the possibility that "it could be a part of the United States" or "it could be the fifty-first State."

Other positive comments pertained to "attractive scenery" and "nice roads."

It is noteworthy, however, that an important segment of the respondents voiced their concern with the political unrest in the Province of Quebec with such remarks as: "won't it do a lot of harm to business?", "separatism is dangerous", "the French Canadian minority are taking advantage of English Canada". The only other major negative comments about Quebec, quite naturally, pertained to the 8% Provincial Sales Tax.

- 7 -

Perceptions of French-speaking Canadians in the  
Province of Quebec

The great majority of Americans felt that French Canadians were indeed generally different from Americans. The most obvious differences pertain to a feeling that the linguistic and cultural difference was obviously great. Though a few felt that French Canadians were more cosmopolitan, more sensitive and more fun-loving, others did feel that they were of a lower socio-economic class, less educated and backward, and with a more provincial attitude. One negro remarked that he thought French Canadians had "a poor scale of values." A Dean of a large mid-western university remarked that, while his previous experience with French Canadian students had been unimpressive, his most recent experience suggested that the situation was changed. He was also tremendously impressed with the growing educational facilities within Montreal.

Perceptions of English-speaking Canadians in the  
Province of Quebec

As might have been expected, Americans see English Canadians as very similar to themselves. The minority who did feel that they were different tended to feel that English Canadians were friendlier, nicer people, and warmer than Americans. One middle-aged, skilled worker from Brooklyn noted that English Canadians spoke "with better diction."

### GENERAL IMPRESSIONS OF CANADA

In general, the respondents were about equally divided as to whether Canada compared favorably or unfavorably with United States. Those that were favorably inclined tended to think of Canada as "a country of wonderful opportunity" and tremendous potential." Others felt that the country is hospitable to newcomers and thus would make a good place to live. Those that were negative tended to feel primarily that Canada was not as advanced as the United States, that business and industry is not as highly developed, and that salaries are lower. Some felt that the conflict between the French speaking and English speaking peoples was a detriment to the country.

It is difficult to interpret the significance of a 20-year old American with a full head of hair and beard, who remarked "there ain't no draft laws in Canada."

### The Impact of Expo Upon Impressions about Canada

It is difficult in a study that is conducted only after the visitor has seen Expo to accurately measure the impact of Expo upon their attitudes toward Canada.

- 9 -

It would have been desirable to refer to similar data which had been obtained prior to Expo for comparison.

This pilot study suggests, however, that for the greater part of the respondents, Expo '67 has had a profound effect upon their perception of the country.

Positive comments included the following:

1. "I would never have thought that Canada was capable of developing such a magnificent enterprise as Expo."
2. "Canada is making tremendous progress."
3. "Canada is much more modern than I would have thought."
4. "Canada is much more highly developed than I had previously believed."
5. "Canada has a much more interesting history than I had previously known."
6. "I had previously thought of Canada as like the Wild West."
7. "I had previously thought of Canada as an unproductive land."
8. "I hadn't thought that Canada was as settled as it is."
9. Others even remarked that they had previously thought that "Canada was practically a part of the United States."

The only individuals that did not feel that Expo had severely affected their impression of Canada were those who had visited this country often in the past and therefore had already a well developed concept of the country.



- 10 -

It is very clear, furthermore, that for those Americans to whom Canada was previously primarily associated with Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald singing the Indian Love Call in the North West Territories, a whole new image of a modern, developing, progressive country has emerged.

Handwritten note:  
The only way to make the  
advertising the advertisement  
and ultimate advertising  
prior to the start  
of the Exhibition

N O T E

REPEATED COMMENTS ARE NOT SHOWN IN THIS LIST OF VERBATIMS

"WHAT IS YOUR OVERALL IMPRESSION OF EXPO?"

There is not enough positive interpretation of culture. American pavilion is bad, it shows nothing of U.S.A.  
It was made to stimulate and satisfy young people.

It is great and marvelous but most of all, extremely imaginative, a high level of thought. Also it's not seedy like the U.S.A. Fair.

Expo was very well planned. People were very helpful and friendly especially during your transportation strike.

The favorable locations on islands helped us move easily from one place to another. I like the tramways and subway cars; they are larger and better than N.Y.

Expo was very educational for the young. As for the older people, it was simply enjoyable.

My impression is uneven. Wide gamut going from commercial expositions to culture presentations. On the whole, I'm glad we came.

It's very nice and gigantic so it makes it hard to visit everything in a short time.

I enjoyed Expo and think it's very good but I surely didn't expect such large crowds.

Very nice but also it's very crowded. For such a large fair, I think it runs very well.

Expo is terrific, it was very well designed. The transportation within Expo was also well planned.  
Much more cultural than the N.Y. world's fair.

To me, it's too crowded and very disorganized, since we can't get near the pavilions.

Very favorable. I found that some backward countries are very well developed.

Very scientific. It shows progress of world.

This Expo is much better than N.Y. Much more imaginative. Not commercial like the N.Y. World's Fair.

The imaginative use of the islands.

Expo '67 is very excellent in all its ways.

It's very nice. It's very thoughtful.

- 2 -

Better than World's Fair, (N.Y.), although there is too much loss of time by line-ups.

Expo is very nice and most of all, very exciting.

- 3 -

NOW, IF WE COULD GO BACK FOR A MOMENT TO ABOUT A YEAR

AGO, THAT IS, BEFORE EXPO'67 OPENED. AT THAT

TIME, WHAT IMPRESSIONS DID YOU HAVE OF CANADA?"

Canada is similar to U.S.A. even though it has a smaller population and has a wild unproductive land. It has variety in land and weather.

To me, Canada didn't really exist before I came to Expo, so now I think it's about the same as U.S.A.

I have only visited the province of Quebec and always enjoy coming here. It is one of my favorite areas to visit.

I've only visited Montreal in the past and my general impression of your city was favorable. I can't see much difference between living here and U.S., but Canada is a young and growing country and people have good prospects.

I found Montreal a very clean city, especially the streets. The people, as a whole, are very friendly.

Positive. I've visited a few times prior and hope to widen our acquaintance with Canada and Canadians.

It's a very big country but people know little about it.

I didn't think it was advanced. I never really thought of Canada, except as a vast unsettled land.

I liked Canada since I've been to Niagara Falls before.

I thought it was like the wild west.

I thought it was some kind of a suburb to U.S.A.

A place close to U.S.A. I didn't know anything about Canada.

Canada to me, is a friendly country.

My impressions were good.

A non-politically attached part of U.S.A. It has the same language and same heritage.

"NOW THAT YOU'VE BEEN TO EXPO, HAVE YOUR IMPRESSIONS OF  
CANADA CHANGED IN ANY WAY? IF SO, IN WHAT WAYS?"

Most striking is the change in Montreal itself such as public works and private investments.

I would never have thought that Canada was capable of developing such a magnificent enterprise as Expo.

Canada is making tremendous progress.

Much more French than I imagined. It has beautiful landscaped country. To me, Canada now exists.

I think Expo was a good thing to put on for the people and it's surprising how Canada could realize such a thing and have it function that well.

Canada is much more modern than I would have thought.

Very much like the U.S.A., both the country and the people.

I hadn't thought that Canada was as settled as it is.

Canada did a wonderful job of putting it up but it didn't really leave me any impressions. It probably would, for people who have never heard of Montreal.

I was surprised but perhaps naively so, to learn that even in Canada, there are a few who could exploit the need for services.

I had previously thought of Canada as like the Wild West.

I had previously thought of Canada as an unproductive land.

It's a very nice country.

Canada is much more highly developed than I had previously believed.

It's built up; beautiful big buildings in Montreal. I'm not too impressed by the people; they seem to be slightly lower class.

Canada has a much more interesting history than I had previously known.

- 5 -

"SUPPOSING THAT YOU HAD A GROWN-UP SON AND THAT HE SAID HE WANTED TO  
TAKE PERMANENT RESIDENCE IN CANADA. HOW WOULD YOU FEEL ABOUT IT?"

"WHY DO YOU SAY THIS?"

I would not agree with it, since he'd be earning lower wages than in U.S.A.

I wouldn't mind at all, since Canada does not differ that much from the U.S.A.

I wouldn't have any objections. Good future in Canada for anyone. I would prefer him to retain his U.S. citizenship though.

I wouldn't mind, since Canada is a modern country, very sociable people, vast natural resources, with a future.

I would prefer him to stay American; national loyalty.

Favorable, only after he has done his service time. It's the least he could do for his country.

- 6 -

"NOW SOME AMERICANS FEEL THAT, WHEN COMPARED TO THE U.S.A., CANADA IS SOMEWHAT OF A BACKWARD COUNTRY, WHILE OTHERS SAY THAT CANADA COMPARES FAVORABLY TO THE U.S.A. HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT THIS?"

Tremendous potential in Canada.

Canada is the same, except that there are no draft laws.

U.S.A. is somewhat more advanced. There are more hospitals, colleges and so forth that is due to U.S. being an older country and having a larger population.

Canada has a lower class of people. There is an awful lot of opportunity for some; middle and upper classes are about the same. I just discovered a new country, really.

Canada is not quite as advanced.

Canada is a half step behind where industry is concerned.

Conflict between French and English is a detriment to the country, otherwise, Canada compares favorably to the U.S.A.

"GENERALLY SPEAKING, HOW WOULD YOU SAY ENGLISH-SPEAKING CANADIANS COMPARE TO AMERICANS?" "ARE THERE ANY WAYS IN WHICH THEY MAY BE LESS ATTRACTIVE THAN AMERICANS?" "ARE THERE ANY WAYS IN WHICH THEY MAY BE MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN AMERICANS?"

---

Much better diction and Canadians are much more friendly.

They are very nice people.

Many seem quite similar but hard to recognize. They are different, depending on whether one talks of Atlantic provinces or Western provinces.

I really haven't met many but I feel at lot more at ease with the ones I have met.

They have more warmth and are more willing to give hospitality.

I think the comparison is favorable.



- 8 -

"GENERALLY SPEAKING, HOW WOULD YOU SAY FRENCH-SPEAKING CANADIANS COMPARE TO AMERICANS?" "ARE THERE ANY WAYS IN WHICH THEY MAY BE LESS ATTRACTIVE THAN AMERICANS?" "ARE THERE ANY WAYS IN WHICH THEY MAY BE MORE ATTRACTIVE THAN AMERICANS?"

---

They are easy-going.

They are more polite especially the taxi drivers and I enjoy their French accents.

The general attitude is different and the culture is more important for French-speaking Canadians.

I think they are a lot lower class; slightly backward.

They are more provincial; more sensitive; more fun-loving and have a culture heritage which is very rich.

They have a poor scale of values.

They are turning out much better students than before. I'm very impressed with Montreal's growing educational facilities.

They are lovely people; rich and progressive.

They are not rushed but relaxed people and they have sharp looking women.

They seem no different apart from the language. One can really communicate quite well with them. In the city, they seem to be much more cosmopolitan and better groomed than many in our cities.

- 9 -

"GENERALLY, HOW DO YOU FIND QUEBEC PROVINCE?"

"ANY OTHER IMPRESSIONS OF QUEBEC PROVINCE?"

I think it's a little confusing, transportation wise, since I don't speak French.

I think that the 8% sales tax is sheer robbery.

Separatism is very dangerous. Won't it do a lot of harm to business?

It easily could be another U.S. state.

This is the only place in North America where one gets the feeling of being in a foreign country.

It could be the 51st state.

I only saw Montreal and Expo.

I love it.

Attractive scenery; friendly in interactions; warm.

They seem to be having political problems of their own. I hope they will solve them in a mutually satisfactory way.

All I saw were farms and cows but the autoroute Derbyline is really something with all the different bridges. It's interesting how the land is flat and then suddenly you see a hill.

Quebec has a lot of French and European people.

Much more interesting than anyplace in Canada, especially Toronto. However, political unrest is doing a lot of harm to business.

The French-Canadian minority are taking advantage of English Canada.

- 10 -

"LET'S TALK NOW ABOUT MONTREAL. WHAT DO YOU THINK OF MONTREAL AND MONTREALERS, THAT IS, WHAT ARE ALL YOUR IMPRESSIONS OF MONTREAL AND MONTREALERS?" HOW DOES MONTREAL COMPARE TO MOST AMERICAN CITIES?"

There are friendly people and I enjoy the city and had a very good time.

As far as traffic is concerned, it 's the same but there are more new buildings which are superior in architecture to N.Y. buildings.

It's a growing city. I'm sorry I haven't seen more of it and haven't met many Montrealers. They seem concerned about what Americans think of it. Montreal compares favorably with Hartford and are both trying to attract new business and people.

Montrealers are sociable people and Montreal itself is a place to have fun. Women are much more sophisticated and well-groomed in their overall appearance.

Montreal is very impressive. It's a nicer city than the average one in U.S.

It's a cleaner city and people are more polite than in other American cities.

We are certainly very well treated. It's a beautiful city and very well developed. The people are cordial. It has natural geographic features, lovely playgrounds and lovely restaurants.

Montreal is allright for one visit or a vacation, but I wouldn't come back. Too much excitement and activity for me.

I think it's a good city. A lot of potential. In general, Montreal is a very good place to work. It has many good colleges and growing facilities.

The city seems alive, lovely, clean and well kept. Excellent metro, fine restaurants and attractive bars. I think it is a beautiful city.

Clean and friendly. When you leave it, you feel like coming back. Many things to see here that you cannot in the U.S.

A most cosmopolitan city with representation of many cultures. It is growing rapidly and was quite obviously changed since our visit of three years ago. The number and size of the educational institutions are most impressive.

More cosmopolitan but also more night life and more fun-oriented.

file  
diary  
Mr. Goldschlag  
( c.

20-1-1-19  
10

Ottawa, May 18, 1966

Dear Mr. Rogers,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has asked me to thank you for your letter of May 4 to which was attached a petition signed by members of your congregation supporting the objectives mentioned by the Prime Minister on March 5, 1965.

I can assure you that the Canadian Government shares the concern reflected in the petition about the situation in Vietnam, and that every effort is being made to open up a path leading to a settlement through negotiations. These efforts are continuing on an urgent basis and it is hoped that they will make some contribution to the eventual restoration of peace and stability in the area.

Yours sincerely,

K. GOLDSCHLAG  
for the

Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs

Rev. A. Allison Rogers  
Chalmers United Church  
Twelfth Avenue and Hemlock Street  
Vancouver 9, B.C.



Ministers

Rev. A. Allison Rogers, O.B.E., B.D., S.T.M., D.D.  
Rev. John M. White, B.A., B.D., D.D.

# THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA CHALMERS CHURCH

Twelfth Avenue and Hemlock Street ☆ VANCOUVER 9, B.C.

90-1-1-1976  
10

May 4, 1966.

The Honourable Paul Martin,  
Minister for External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Sir:

With increasing concern we considered the situation in Vietnam and after much study decided upon sending you the enclosed petition signed by 173 persons attending our church.

We consider the efforts of our Prime Minister the best way we know, to try to end the conflict and we hope this petition may, in some small way, strengthen your hand.

Respectfully,

*A. Allison Rogers*  
A. Allison Rogers,  
Minister,

*T.C. Boyd*  
T.C. Boyd,  
Clerk of Session.

TCB:hc  
Encl.

MAY - 9 1966



20-1-1-19  
10

As members of the Christian Church we are concerned over the situation in Vietnam, involving so much death and suffering. We urge the Canadian Government to do all in its power to implement the policy as laid down by our Prime Minister, Lester B. Pearson in his speech to the Canadian Society of New York on March 5th, 1965; reading as follows:

"Today... the aim of the international community must be to secure conditions in Southeast Asia in which, under international control and international supervision and international policing, the states in that area can work out their own affairs and conduct their own policies without any interference from any neighbour or any outside power."

NAME	ADDRESS
Lan K Bowit	1642 W 57th Ave N York
H Z Ketchum	2801 Hemlock St Vancouver
A Johnston	1055 W 14th 921
W Brown	1857 - W 10th
Gladys Mackay	1626 - W 59th Ave
Bruce B. Miller	2016 - W 14th Ave
Daniel H. Adams	1053 Argon Rd Richmond
C. C. Calpin	1325 - 14th W 304
R. E. Robertson	3225 - W 13th
J. Maudie	5125 Manawatu
R. Kogen	1711 - 25th
A. G. Green	1591 Hanten Ave
John W. K. K. K.	3627 Oak St.
J. H. K.	2057 - W. 13.
H. A. Mack	1309 - 14
Jessie A. McAfee	1445 Manupia Ave.
Mr & Mrs R. S. Skenna	1309 W 14th Ave
Mr & Mrs G. McKay	1846 Nelson St.
Mr & Mrs M. Coffin	1305 W 13th
Mr W. F. Hamilton	217 - 4675 Valley Drive
Mr W. F. Hamilton	✓
J. W. F. F.	1476 W 14th
Eleanor Doyle	975 W 13th Ave.

NAME

ADDRESS

NAME	ADDRESS
E. M. Lydiard	2325 W. King Edward Vancouver
Daisy Angove	3591 - Oak St Van 9.
A. G. Stevenson	1310 - W 13. Van 9
Anna Wall	2890 H. Lee Rd Van 9
Sorothy Andrew	8740 Selkirk Van 14.
Helen Ball	304-1770 Alana Van 5.
Hima Halstead	4176 Alexandra Van. 9.
M. B. Caracadden	1009 - W. 12th, Van 9.
E. M. Gullerton	1219 W. 64 Van 14
John M. Greer	1591 Kanton St
J. Van Duten	Gen Del, Osoyoos.
Mrs. W. J. Stevenson	3890 - Hudson St.
A. Bridgstock	Sheffield England
Mr. C. B. Leachman	1316 - W 11th Vancouver BC
Kathleen Mrs, 3627	Oak St, Vancouver
Hazel D. Loghlan	313-8675 French, Vancouver 14. BC.
Joan E Edwards	1816 West 14 Ave Vancouver 9
Mrs E. Jung	1345 West 12 <sup>th</sup> Ave Vancouver
Mrs J. Dead	1823 Creelman Van.
Francis E. Brown	#3-1003 Wolfe Ave. Vancouver
Mrs Nettie Gores	3591 Leaby St
S. M. McKaig	1523 W 66 <sup>th</sup> Ave Vancouver 14
Kathleen Gyle	121-1445 W. 14th Ave., Van 9.



NAME

ADDRESS

Robt. J. Murdoch, 7-1365 W 14th Vancouver  
W. Ferguson 3250 West 32nd Ave Vancouver B.C.

Mrs J. Bowie

Rev J. White 8049 Oak St Vancouver 14

R. Stone Monday 11626 1159th Ave Van. B.C.

W. Boyle 1130 Warden Ave 1st Flr Van  
J. A. James

Hazel Smith

~~C. MacDonald~~

B. R. McKaig 1523 W 66 Ave Vancouver B.C.

Art Salen

A. Scivener

L. England

R. Dahl 1396 W 11th Vancouver

E. Morfield - 1396 W 11th "

Mrs D. A. Rice 1396 W 11th

Mrs D. J. Welch 1405 W 12

Mrs Lawrence Barber 3-2739 Granville St

Lawrence Barber 3-2739 Granville St

Arthur Bell 2904 11th

Mrs Dorothy Donker 7000 11th

B. James

Mrs J. Kennedy

Mrs. G. B. Paulin 2616 W 14th Van. 9001317

NAME

ADDRESS

D. Cowton

#16, 1435 W. 10th Ave

W. Roberson

5916 Inverness St

Mrs. R.K. Chalmers

2098 W 46 Ave. Van 13.

John Hadley

3765 W. 30th Ave Van 8, BC

Mrs A. Fiddick

1395 W. 18th Ave #5

E. M. MacKay

201-2570 Hemlock St

Amesbury H. Kincade

3125 - W. 32nd Ave.

Elizabeth Roflingh

3627 Oak St

Eli Jackson

1316 W 11th Ave

Martha Myburg

1245 - W - 12th Ave

Mrs T. J. Braid

4187 Woodland Ave. Van 13

H. Helen Rogers

1163 Compton Dr. Van 9.

E. B. Hutter

6455 West Blaine Van 13.

Mrs. Mary R. Gregor 1446 W - 13th Ave

Mrs. Mary R. Gregor

1446 W - 13th Ave Vancouver

Mrs. K. Joy

1410 - W - 13th Ave

Flora D. D. D. 25-2830 Hemlock St

Miss Irma Gordon - apt. 10 - 1395 W. 13th Ave.

Mrs. Motticourt

Mrs. Geddes

Wm. S. Smith

2394 Cornwall

Mrs. W. S. Smith

2394 Cornwall St

Mrs. W. S. Smith

2394 Cornwall St

Mrs. W. S. Smith

2394 Cornwall St

Miss H. H. H. H.

1126 West 12th Ave

Miss K. H. H.

1405 West 13th Ave.

Mrs. M. D. Jones

1430 W 13th

Miss R. Corrao

1315 W. 11th Ave. Van. 9

Christine Neg

1395 W 13th Ave

Helen Beaumont

1254 East 15th Ave.

NAME

ADDRESS

A. J. Roedger  
Mrs. Blatchford  
W. Oremberg

1405 W. 12<sup>th</sup> St. Vt. 25  
15-72-W-13 Ave  
2830 Hamilton St.

Pearl C. MacNeil

1298 W. 10<sup>th</sup> Vancouver

W. L. Harbell

2547 Birch St. Vancouver

Frank P. Phipps

2911 11<sup>th</sup> St. E. Vancouver

Wm. Macneil

2744 West 1<sup>st</sup> Van. B.

Marion Boyle

121-1445 Margate Ave. Vancouver

NAME

ADDRESS

(Mr) D. T. Lerrey 1455 W 15<sup>th</sup>  
 (Mrs) A. J. Dauschance 1366 W. 13<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 Alice Johnson 2222 Alma Rd.  
 (Mrs) Virginia Mockler 1371 W. 13<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 Mrs W. A. Bechler 1445 West 14<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 (Mr) J. M. Ross 110-1298 - 10-10 Ave 1  
 Mrs G. McMullen 2710 W 10 Ave  
 (Miss) M. Thadornell 1316 W. 11 Ave.  
 Mr R. Wilson 1326 W. 13 Ave.  
 Kate Enock 1295 W. 12<sup>th</sup>  
 E. H. McIntyre 1118 W. 12<sup>th</sup>  
 E. Jones 3-2570 Spruce St  
 E. J. Webb 1325 West 10<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 Lydie W. Mordue 7-1465 W. 14<sup>th</sup> Vancouver  
 Miss M. Lee 4206-2570 Hemlock.  
 L. J. Jones 945 W. 14<sup>th</sup> Ave Vancouver B.C.  
 J. H. H. 1888 - E - 52<sup>nd</sup> Ave VAN 15,  
 Miss F. Hepburn 1445 - W. 14 Ave. Ste 902.  
 Mrs Andrew Laurie 1452 W 14<sup>th</sup>  
 L. J. McKinnon 2800 11<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 Clara M. McLean 1696 W. 13<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 J. Scott 1550 W. 15<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 Mrs. George Nordquist 2035 - W. 42.  
 A. Newman 1996 W. 14<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 Jean Walker 3591 Oak St. S.A.  
 Margaret 2. Ross 1235 - W. 12<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 Pamela Johnston 1115 W. 12<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 Aron R. R. 2890 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. S.A.  
 L. R. Horne 208 West 20<sup>th</sup> Ave.  
 Mrs McCarroll 9411 Beckwith Rd. Richmond

NAME	ADDRESS
Mrs. H. C. Wade	1560 W 13th Ave - Vancouver
Mrs J. A. Boyd	1130 Triunfo Dr. Vancouver
Mrs J. G. Gawn	2305 W 6 Ave Vancouver - 4105
Mrs Ruth Scheldrup	995 - W-13th
Bessie E. P. Paine	3289 Oak St -
Mrs L. Curtis Johns	945 Street 14 <sup>th</sup> Ave Vancouver - 4115
Mrs. Stan R. P. Paine	3559 West 37 <sup>th</sup> Ave, Vancouver - 1373C
Mrs. Gladys Clouston	313 - 8675 Gleneden Dr. Van.
Mrs. Lina Bell	2: 405 - 12 <sup>th</sup> W. Van.
Miss A. E. Elliott	625 Tisdall St.
D. Henderson	#2 4615 W 10 <sup>th</sup> Ave Van.
Mrs. H. G. Davies	1556 - 57 Ave W
Mrs. Marion Johnson	5916 Inverness St. Van.
Alfred Chard	841 Highland Dr. West Van.
Mrs A. J. Lawrence	4615 Jubilee St -
Mrs. M. Chard	841 Highland Dr. W. Van.
(Miss) Jean Chard	"
Margaret Salmon	1240 W. 10 <sup>th</sup> Ave, Van, BC
Daniel J. Nicholson	2423 E 29 Ave
F. Arnold Weir	7355 W 14 <sup>th</sup> Ave.
Beth E. Peacock	1265 - W 12 Ave. Van. 9. BC
Ann McLeod	2325 W. 11 <sup>th</sup> Ave. Van.
M. Skaggs	1607 W 63 <sup>rd</sup> Ave.
H. D. Stewart	1956 Haro Street
M. Bawer	3818 - W 24 <sup>th</sup> Ave
Mrs A. Haney	1395 12 <sup>th</sup> Ave, W.
M. Reiter	St 11- 996 W. 20 <sup>th</sup> Ave
R. Patterson	= 996 W. 20 <sup>th</sup> Ave
Myra Clark	2917 Suncrest Dr, Burnaby
Leone Stoklis	204 - 1009 W. 10 <sup>th</sup> Ave
John H. Wright	216 - 1516 W. 11 <sup>th</sup> Ave
A. McKeown	1354 - E. 15 Ave Van. B.C.
Geo C. Vagen	446 W 13 Van BC
R. W. Dickson	Calgary.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS



AFFAIRES EXTÉRIEURES

TO  
A O/CSA (through Mr. Vershof [redacted])

SECURITY  
Sécurité

Unclassified

FROM  
Ds Legal Division

DATE

May 17, 1966

REFERENCE  
Référence

NUMBER  
Numéro

SUBJECT  
Sujet Letter to Prime Minister from Frank U. Graff

FILE	DOSSIER
OTTAWA 20-1-1-19	
MISSION 10	

ENCLOSURES  
Annexes

DISTRIBUTION

U.S.A. Div. ✓  
Press & Liaison

Under cover of a routing slip you asked us for any advice which might assist you to prepare a reply for the Prime Minister's Office to a letter to him of April 28, 1966 from Frank U. Graff, a blind U.S. tourist who came to Canada last summer with his seeing-eye dog.

2. Mr. Graff would seem to have enjoyed his trip since he plans to return this summer but he apparently ran into difficulties from time to time when his dog was refused admittance to certain public parks and buildings, and to private restaurants, etc.

3. In the opinion of the Legal Advisor and the Under-Secretary, it would not be fitting for the Prime Minister or his Office to accede to Mr. Graff's request for a "To Whom it May Concern" letter. To do so would perhaps create an unfortunate precedent since it would place Mr. Graff in an unfair position vis-a-vis other tourists and even Canadians who presumably face similar problems. In their view, the Prime Minister's Office need not have consulted this Department at all.

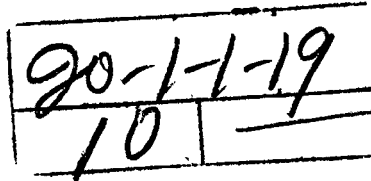
4. They would suggest that you recommend that the Prime Minister's Office should write to Mr. Graff, acknowledging receipt of his letter and informing him that the problems to which he has referred will be studied by the appropriate Canadian authorities. They should then write to the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, with copies of Mr. Graff's letter and their reply, and should ask the Travel Bureau to consult with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind on the problems which Mr. Graff encountered. They would presumably wish the Travel Bureau in due course to inform them about the results of their consultation.

A. E. GOTLIEB

Legal Division

Far Eastern/C.O.Spencer/vwj

file  
diary  
Mr. Goldschlag  
cir



May 16, 1966

Personal and  
Confidential

Dear Mr. Keller,

In your letter to me of April 13, you asked for Mr. Martin's comments on a letter which your Minister received from Mr. H.L. Cartwright of Kingston, Ontario, enclosing the texts of resolutions dealing with Canadian policy in regard to Vietnam and recognition of Communist China.

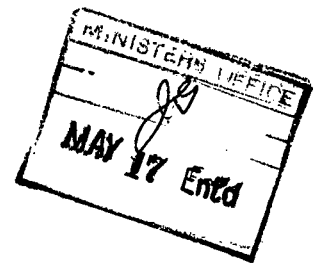
-- In replying to similar letters addressed to Mr. Martin, we follow the practice, wherever possible, of providing the writer of the letter with a text, or a series of texts, of statements by the Prime Minister or Mr. Martin outlining the Canadian Government's policies or views on the issues raised. I am enclosing a selection of texts which might meet your requirements in these circumstances.

Yours sincerely,

J. G. HADWEN

John G. Hadwen,  
Special Assistant.

Mr. C.J. Keller,  
Executive Assistant to the  
Minister of National Revenue,  
Ottawa, Ontario.





80-1-1-19  
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MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE



MINISTRE DU REVENU NATIONAL

OTTAWA 2,  
April 13, 1966.

Personal and  
Confidential

Dear Mr. Hadwen:

I attach herewith a copy of a letter, with attachments, received by my Minister, which are self-explanatory for the information of your Minister.

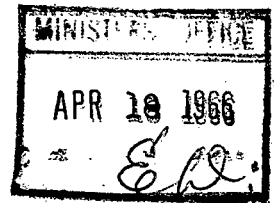
My Minister would very much appreciate receiving his comments on the matter.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "C. J. Keller".

C. J. Keller,  
Executive Assistant.

Mr. John G. Hadwen,  
Special Assistant to the  
Secretary of State for External Affairs,  
Ottawa, Ontario.



XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY XERO COPY

90-1-1-19  
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Office Phone 548 8436

HENRY L. CARTWRIGHT

Barrister and Solicitor

105 WELLINGTON STREET

KINGSTON

P.O. Box 758  
CANADA

March 28, 1966.

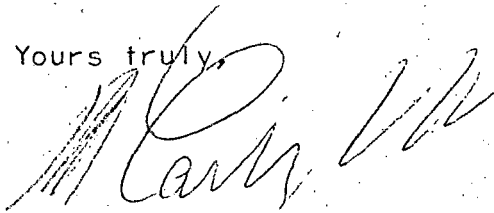
The Honourable E. J. Benson,  
Parliament Buildings,  
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Benson:

At a meeting at which I was asked to preside  
on Friday, March 25th, two resolutions were passed and I  
was requested to forward them to you.

In addition to the resolutions which I  
enclose herewith, I also enclose a copy of the advertisement  
for the meeting. I understand it was sponsored by certain  
student organizations as well as the persons whose names  
appear in the advertisement.

Yours truly,



H. L. Cartwright

HLC/egs

Encl.

90-1-1-19  
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RESOLUTION PASSED AT MEETING HELD AT  
ODDFELLOWS HALL, KINGSTON, ON FRIDAY  
MARCH 25th

---

FIRST RESOLUTION

We condemn the United States actions and policies in Viet Nam. We fear the continuations of these policies and as your constituents we ask you to use your voice in the Cabinet, first, to make these views known to the American Government, and secondly, to end the export of strategic materials for use in Viet Nam, and thirdly, to urge the American Government to announce its willingness to undertake negotiations with all interested parties including the Viet Cong with a view to cessation of hostilities.

SECOND RESOLUTION

With a view to stabilizing the situation in Asia, that Canada should take the initiative in recognizing the Government of the People's Republic of China.

XERO  
COPY

XERO  
COPY

XERO  
COPY

# Public Meeting

## ON THE

# VIET NAM

# WAR

20-1-1-19  
10

Chairman: H. L. Cartwright, Barrister

### SPEAKERS:

**Henry Wiseman,**  
department of political studies, Queen's University,  
"Viet Nam — History, Major Issues and Concerns."

**R. A. O'Brien,**  
editorial editor, Kingston Whig-Standard,  
"The Conscience of Government."

**Rev. John Griffen,**  
St. Andrew's-by-the-Lake United Church,  
"Pacifist and Non-Pacifist Christians."

# Friday, March 25

8.00 P.M.

# ODD FELLOWS' HALL

•(PRINCESS STREET)

The undersigned, who along with a number of other citizens have sponsored this advertisement, urge you to attend this important meeting.

Miss Carol Baines  
Prof. Donald Swainson  
Lloyd Fell  
Mrs. Lavada Pinder  
Prof. J. Finlayson  
Michael H. Robinson  
Larry T. Moore  
Daniel Drache  
Michael Higginson  
Peter Leslie  
Prof. G. Shortliffe

Prof. D. L. LeBelle  
Rev. Brian Thrasher  
Mrs. Edith Eisenhower  
Prof. R. Wilbur  
Art Cusick  
Dr. Derek Crawley  
The Very Rev.  
Richard G. Fleming  
Prof. Martin Robin  
Warren Stanton  
Miss Ruth Miller  
Kingston Community Project



# ACTION REQUEST

## FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. — DOSSIER N°

TO — À

Dir. de l'Extrême-Orient

DATE

18/5/66

LOCATION — ENDROIT

FROM — DE

Cabinet du SEAE/Claude Laverdure

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> ACTION<br>DONNER SUITE   | <input type="checkbox"/> P. A. ON FILE<br>CLASSER        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> APPROVAL<br>APPROBATION  | <input type="checkbox"/> REPLY<br>RÉPONSE                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMENTS<br>COMMENTAIRES                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> SEE ME<br>ME VOIR               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> DRAFT REPLY<br>PROJET DE RÉPONSE                               | <input type="checkbox"/> SIGNATURE                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MAKE<br>FAIRE.....COPIES                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSLATION<br>TRADUCTION       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE<br>NOTER ET CLASSER                              | <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR REQUEST<br>À VOTRE DEMANDE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD<br>NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE | <input type="checkbox"/> _____                           |

001330

20-1-1-19  
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FILE  
W

Le 16 mai 1966

MEMORANDUM AU MINISTRE

lettre reçue & expédiée  
18/5/66

Ci-annexée pour votre signature, si vous êtes d'accord, la réponse à une lettre de M<sup>me</sup> Thérèse Casgrain, qui signale que vous n'avez pas répondu à une lettre qu'elle vous a adressée l'an dernier. A ce moment-là, il n'a pas semblé nécessaire de répondre à cette lettre, mais vous avez répondu à une lettre subséquente où elle avait soulevé certaines questions.

ME

M.C.

*[Handwritten signature]*

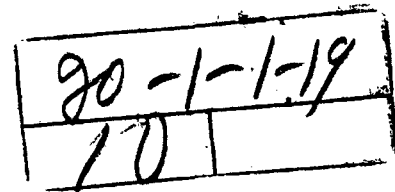
my  
17.5.28(05)

MINISTERS OFFICE
MAY 17 1966
1544



Far Eastern/C.O.Spencer/vwj

file  
Parl.Sec.  
O/SSEA  
USSEA  
P  
diary  
Mr. Goldschlag  
circ.



Le 16 mai 1966

*Chère Thérèse,*  
Madame,

Je vous sais gré de votre lettre du 18 avril.  
Moi aussi je me souviens avec plaisir de cette rencontre  
du 22 mars avec les représentantes de la Voix des Femmes,  
ainsi que la discussion détaillée que nous avons tenue  
alors sur les perspectives d'un règlement pacifique du  
conflit au Vietnam.

Je suis désolé de constater que je n'ai pas  
répondu à votre lettre du 11 août 1965 touchant vos  
impressions sur la réunion du Congrès Mondial de la  
Paix au Vietnam, dont vous étiez revenue depuis peu.  
Veuillez agréer mes excuses car c'était là, soyez-en  
sûre, un oubli de ma part.

*Chère Thérèse*  
Agréez, Madame, l'expression de mes sentiments  
distingués.

PAUL MARTIN

Madame Thérèse P. Casgrain  
427, avenue Mount Pleasant  
Montréal 6

THÉRÈSE F. CASGRAIN  
427 AVE MOUNT PLEASANT  
MONTRÉAL 6

20-1-1-19	
10	

April 18, 1966

Honorable Paul Martin  
Minister of External Affairs  
Parliament Buildings  
Ottawa

Dear Mr. Martin:

In reviewing my files I have just found a copy of a letter I addressed to you on August 11, 1965, and to which I received no reply. I am sending you the copy in case you are interested, and at the same time wish to thank you for having received Voice of Women on March 22nd.

With my kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

*Thérèse F. Casgrain*  
Thérèse F. Casgrain

TFC/A  
Encl.

APR 20 1966



[Faint, mostly illegible text, possibly a letter or document body]

20-1-1-19  
10

Le 11 août 1965

Honorable Paul Martin,  
Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,  
Hôtel du Gouvernement,  
Ottawa, Canada.

Mon Cher Ministre,

Vous avez peut-être appris qu'il m'a été donné d'aller à Helsinki en Finlande pour assister au Congrès Mondial de la Paix. Quinze-cent délégués étaient présents à cette occasion, représentant 98 pays. Les discussions ont surtout porté sur le Vietnam.

Vous serait-il possible de m'accorder une entrevue dans un avenir rapproché, car j'aimerais beaucoup vous dire ce que je pense de ces assises. Lors de mon passage à Helsinki, j'ai eu l'occasion de me rendre à l'ambassade où j'ai vu votre chargé d'affaires en l'absence de l'ambassadeur qui était en vacance. J'ai l'impression que malgré tous vos Services, il y a des fois où vous n'avez pas toujours des renseignements exacts sur ce qui se passe. De toute façon, vous me connaissez assez pour savoir que si je vous demande cette entrevue sur rendez-vous, c'est dans l'intérêt de mon pays. J'espère qu'il vous sera possible d'accéder à ma demande. Vous n'avez qu'à me faire téléphoner à Montréal et je prendrai le train pour me rendre à Ottawa.

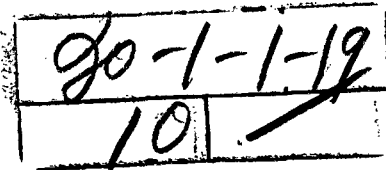
Avec l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs,

Sincèrement à vous,

THERESE F. CASGRAIN

TFC/ld

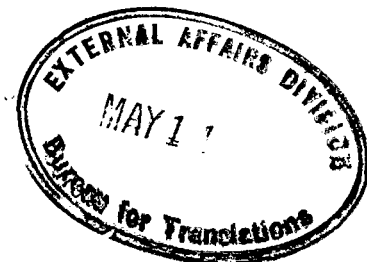
For translation into French



May 11, 1966

MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

Attached for your signature, if you agree, is a reply to a letter from Mme. Thérèse Casgrain who noted that you had not answered a letter she wrote you last year. At the time it did not seem necessary to reply to her letter, although you replied to a subsequent letter in which she raised some questions.



M.C.

For translation into French

May 11, 1966

20-1-7-19	
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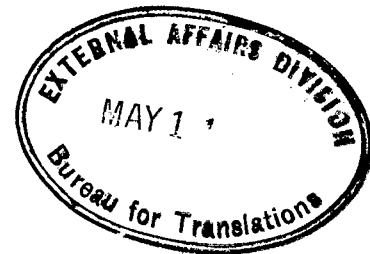
Dear Madame Casgrain,

Thank you for your letter of April 18. I too recall with pleasure the meeting with representatives of the Voice of Women on March 22, and the full discussion we had at that time on the prospects for a peaceful settlement to the Vietnam conflict.

I was sorry to realize that I had not replied to your letter of August 11, 1965 concerning your impressions of the meeting of the World Peace Council in Vietnam from which you had just returned. Please accept my apologies for what I am sure you will know was an oversight on my part.

With kindest regards,

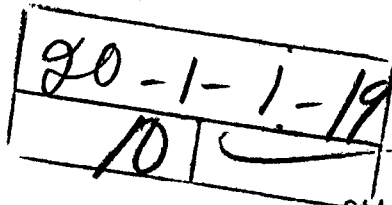
Yours sincerely,



Madame Thérèse F. Casgrain  
427 Ave Mount Pleasant  
Montréal, 6

Far Eastern/C.O.S. Spencer/vwj

file  
diary  
Mr. Goldschlag  
rc.



Ottawa, May 13, 1966

Dear Dr. Morgentaler,

The Prime Minister has asked me to thank you for your letter of May 6 in which you forwarded to him the text of a resolution on Vietnam adopted by the Humanist Fellowship of Montreal on April 12, 1966.

The Prime Minister has noted the contents of the resolution with interest and has asked that your letter be brought to the attention of officials of this Department who are directly concerned with the Vietnam problem.

--  
In the event that you have not seen them already, I enclose some recent statements made by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Mr. Martin, in which they set out the Canadian Government's views on the background to the situation and on some of the important factors bearing on the possibilities for arranging a peaceful settlement.

Yours sincerely,  
for the M. GOLDSCHLAG

Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs

Dr. H. Morgentaler,  
President,  
Humanist Fellowship of Montreal,  
P.O. Box 1773,  
Station B,  
Montreal, P.Q.

2990 BEAUGRAND  
MONTREAL 5

TEL. CLAIRVAL 9-4241

Dr. H. MORGENTALER, M.D., L.M.C.C.  
PHYSICIAN — MÉDECIN

Montreal, May 6, 1966

80-1-1-19  
10

The Honourable Mr. Lester B. Pearson,  
Prime Minister,  
Government Buildings,  
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir:

The Humanist Fellowship of Montreal has adopted the following resolution on Vietnam at a special assembly held on April 12th, 1966.

The Humanist Fellowship of Montreal, out of deep commitment to the cause of mankind and to the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and in line with the principles of Humanism as expressed by the basic declarations of the International Humanist and Ethical Union, of which the Humanist Fellowship is a registered member, feels obliged to condemn the war in Vietnam and to propose a means of bringing peace to the unfortunate inhabitants of that country.

The people of Vietnam are caught in a power struggle between powerful antagonists fighting for the furtherance of their own aims and not for the good of the people of Vietnam.

We declare our deep concern over the war in Vietnam. The Vietnamese people - young and old, women and children, combatants and non-combatants - are bearing the brunt of this long and brutal conflict. The reports of torture and shooting of prisoners, bombing of defenceless villages, terrorism and murder of civilians are too numerous to be ignored. Nothing can justify the suffering now going



MAY - 9 1966

MINISTERS OFFICE	
	
MAY 11	Ent'd

on in Vietnam. The degrading ugliness of the war is stripping us all of our humanity .

We are also concerned that the fighting in Vietnam may escalate into a world nuclear conflict. Vietnam has had twenty five years of incessant war. It is a terrible price for a people whose primary aim was to be rid of colonial rule and to enjoy the blessing of self-government that we in Canada take for granted.

But the shambles that is Vietnam to-day is only a shadow of what the world would be like in twenty five hours if nuclear war broke out. The danger of escalation is immeasurably heightened if the fighting in Vietnam is considered as a battle in an inevitable war between Communism and Capitalism. Such a belief can lead to desperate actions and intransigent positions that make negotiations almost impossible.

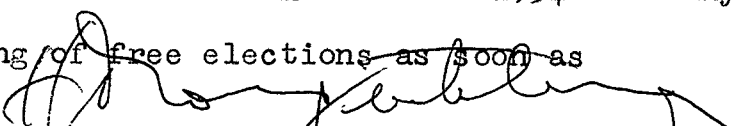
Accordingly we propose the following:

1) That the Canadian Government refrain from participating in the War either directly or indirectly, whether by sending troops or military weapons;

2) That the Canadian Government publicly condemn the War and make every effort to have the International Control Commission convoked to lay the ground-work for a negotiated peace;

3) That the Canadian Government lay before the United Nations the question of Vietnam and attempt, through the latter body, to achieve a cease-fire and immediate negotiations between all parties including the National Liberation Front which should be recognized as a negotiating party.

4.) That the recommendations of the Geneva Accords of 1954 be fully implemented including the calling of free elections as soon as practicable.

  
H. Morgentaler, President,  
Humanist Fellowship of Montréal 001342  
P. O. Box 1773, Station B . Montréal P.Q.



# ACTION REQUEST FICHE DE SERVICE

TO - A

Far East Division

LOCATION - ENDROU

DATE

May 12

FROM - DE

O/SSEA Jacques Corbeil/cm

☐ ACTION  
DONNER SUITE

☐ APPROVAL  
APPROBATION

☐ COMMENTS  
COMMENTAIRES

☐ DRAFT REPLY  
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

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NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE

☐ P. A. ON FILE  
CLASSER

☐ REPLY  
RÉPONSE

☐ SEE ME  
ME VOIR

☐ SIGNATURE

☐ TRANSLATION  
TRADUCTION

☐ YOUR REQUEST  
À VOTRE DEMANDE

☐

90-1-1-19  
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for your information and file

Cery to  
Mr. Brindle  
y

001343

Toronto 6-9/5/66.

Hon. Mr. Martin

Dear Sir,


80-1-1-19	
10	/

I was very concerned to see that there is a likelihood that Mr. Mc. Namara, Pres. Johnson's aide may be coming to Montreal.

We pray that you will use your good offices to keep this human monster out of our country. We hope no representative of the Canadian people will shake the hand, welcoming this murderer of innocent women and children. Our papers tell us that this week he and his accomplices are shipping hundreds of thousands of tons of napalm are being shipped to Vietnam.

Let us have no part in their dastardly crimes, Mr. Martin, for the sake of God & humanity. I am also writing to

MAY 10 1966

MINISTERS OFFICE	
	
MAY 13 Ent'd	

Prince Minister and my  
member of Parliament, Mr.  
Brewin.

Trusting in you as our  
representative.

Sincerely yours for  
humanne justice,  
(Mrs) M. Bain.



# ACTION REQUEST

## FICHE DE SERVICE

TO — A

*F. F. F. F.*  
U.

Division

DATE

May 12

LOCATION — ENDROIT

FROM — DE

O/SSEA Jacques Corbeil/cm

☐
ACTION  
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☐
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NOTE AND FILE  
NOTER ET CLASSER
☐
YOUR REQUEST  
À VOTRE DEMANDE
☐
NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD  
NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE
☐

for your information and file

001347


*Referred by direction of The Prime Minister*  
*Transmis à la demande du Premier ministre*

To The Minister of SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
Au Ministre d  
(Attention Mr. Jacques Corbeil)

**FOR INFORMATION AND ANY NECESSARY ACTION**  
**POUR EXAMEN ET DÉCISION PERTINENTE**

Also referred to:  
Également transmis à

Ottawa, 10/5/66

  
Don MacKenzie,  
Secretary.

001348





COPY  
COPIE

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER • CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

20-1-1-19  
10

O T T A W A (4)  
May 10, 1966.

Dear Dr. Pincock:

The Prime Minister has asked me to acknowledge your recent letter regarding the admission of Communist China to the United Nations, and to assure you that your views had been noted.

At Mr. Pearson's request, I have referred your letter to his colleague, the Secretary of State for External Affairs for attention.

Yours sincerely,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY  
DON MACKENZIE

Don MacKenzie,  
Secretary.

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Dr. T. A. Pincock,  
Medical Director,  
Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba,  
The Winnipeg General Hospital,  
700 William Avenue,  
Winnipeg 3, Manitoba.

EC/rj  
c.c.--Secretary of State for External Affairs

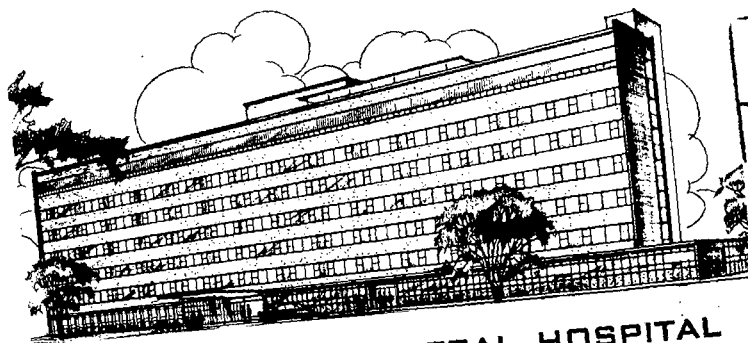
MINISTERS OFFICE	
MAY 13 Ent'd	


OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

COPIES

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER  
CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

'66 MAY 4 AM 8 27



THE WINNIPEG GENERAL HOSPITAL

700 WILLIAM AVENUE,  
WINNIPEG 3, MANITOBA.  
TELEPHONE SP 4-6511

May 2nd, 1966

Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson  
Prime Minister  
Ottawa, Canada

Dear Mr. Pearson:

My wife and I are anxious to lend our support to the Government of Canada in its efforts to admit China to a seat in the United Nations Assembly. We know something of the Chinese people having lived in China for 5 years as medical missionaries with the United Church of Canada and we firmly believe that there can be little progress made toward world peace, disarmament generally, or control of atomic weapons unless China is induced to take her place in the councils of the world, and assume the responsibilities attached to full membership.

Yours hopefully,

*T. A. Pincock*  
T. A. Pincock, M.D.

Medical Director Alcoholism Foundation of Manitoba

TAP/cs

ACTION REQUEST  
FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. — DOSSIER N°

TO — À

DATE

Far Eastern Division

18/5/66

LOCATION — ENDROIT

FROM — DE

O/SSEA/Claude Laverdure

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| <input type="checkbox"/> MAKE<br>FAIRE.....COPIES                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSLATION<br>TRADUCTION       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NOTE AND FILE<br>NOTER ET CLASSER                              | <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR REQUEST<br>À VOTRE DEMANDE |
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001352

Mr. Spence / Far East.

20-1-1-19
10

SEEN BY THE MINISTER

UNCLASSIFIED

FILE  
W

May 12, 1966

MEMORANDUM TO THE MINISTER

Attached for your signature, if you approve, is  
a reply to a letter from Dr. Wilson A. Head of Toronto  
in which he expressed concern about the treatment of  
prisoners in Vietnam.

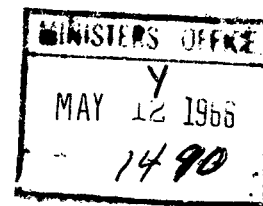
MC

M.C.

*[Handwritten signature]*

12.5.38/057

001353



90-1-1-19  
275 Broadview Ave  
Toronto, Ontario  
April 27, 1966

The Honorable Paul Martin, M.P.  
Ottawa, Ontario

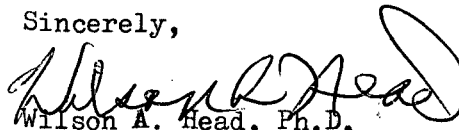
Dear Mr. Martin,

I am a former resident of Windsor and worked with the United Community Services (formerly the Community Fund and Welfare Council). As such, I am and have been for five years, closely involved with a number of your strong supporters and admirers. I have met and admired you myself, both as a man and as a statesman.

However, I find myself unable to understand the position of the Canadian government and yourself, as quoted in the Press, in support of the American position in Vietnam. I am enclosing these pictures from the front page of the Toronto Star of Tuesday, April 26, 1966. I ask the question, how can a civilized government support this kind of torture against a poor, impoverished people? What happened to the Geneva Convention, to the principles of the Nuremburg Trials, to human decency?

I realize that war itself is the enemy and that all war is an atrocity. But when is the Canadian government going to speak out against this brutality, no matter by whom perpetuated? And here I speak of atrocities by the Viet Cong as well as by the Americans. Can our government do no better than to sit silently by as the Germans did under Hitler?

Sincerely,

  
Wilson A. Head, Ph.D.

Enclosure

APR 29 1986

MINISTERS OFFICE	
JY	
MAY 8	Entd





VIET CONG SUSPECT CRIES on hearing shot after Chinese mercenaries, one of whom guards him, pretended they were killing his father. At right, the interrogator slaps his face with gun belt. Chinese work with U.S. Special Forces.



—UPI Photos

## CHINESE TORTURE VIET NAM REDS

A different Viet Cong suspect is strung up by his feet during questioning and torture by the Chinese "Nuongs" working with the U.S. forces. After 15 minutes in this position the youth admitted he was sniper who fired at refugees.

give civil servants most of the bargaining rights now enjoyed by industrial workers.

A special preparatory committee on collective bargaining had recommended against putting the strike weapon into the hands of government staff.

But the Prime Minister gave notice the recommendation would be overridden.

Strike action would be permitted except for employees whose services "are essential to the safety and security of the public," he said.

A government official told The Star later that the Prime Minister referred to such key employees as air traffic control officers, firemen, power house operators and security men.

They would represent a small minority of total government staff.

Another major government concession announced by Mr. Pearson was in the field of arbitration.

The preparatory committee, under former diplomat Arnold Heeney, had recom-

The government and labor unions had taken the same view, he said, and the legislation would make the arbitration awards equally binding on both employer and employees.

About 20,000 of the federal staff—the largest concentration outside Ottawa—are based in Toronto.

The collective bargaining legislation—a plank in the liberal platform for the election last November—appeared assured of swift parliamentary approval.

Richard Bell (PC, Carleton) called the reforms "historic," and the resolution introducing them passed without a dissenting vote.

They will go before a joint Senate-Commons committee for study.

The new bargaining will be launched in stages beginning next Oct. 1 and ending Oct. 1, 1967.

Members of the armed forces will be excluded. So will the RCMP, persons hired by the government abroad, and employees of Parliament.

## Union rights urged for civic workers

Municipal employees should be accorded the same union rights as other workers as soon as possible, the Ontario Legislature's labor and legal bills committee agreed today.

It recommended to the legislature that the repeal of Section 89 of the Labor Relations act, which allows a municipality, school board, commission or other local authority to deny employees union rights, should be made effective as soon as the bill is given royal assent.

Repeal of Section 89 is one of the more important of 40 revisions to the act examined by the committee today.

Normally the act comes into force on a day to be named by the lieutenant-governor in his proclamation but the committee agreed to an amendment by Reg. Gisborn (NDP, Wentworth East) that the removal of Section 89 get priority.

Labor Minister Leslie Rowntree said it was his department's intention to eliminate section 89 as soon as possible.

## New drug

Continued from Page 1

"Myxo," from the Greek, refers to "slime" or "mucus."

The new antibiotic, which Greene said "appears to hold more promise than any other antibiotic did at the same stage of development," is owned by the agriculture department.

He said it would take "at least a year" for final evaluation of its possible uses.

But headed research has reached a stage which invites commercial participation.

Myxin has had no ill effects on laboratory animals. It has not yet been tested on humans.

Because it is "structurally different" from existing anti-research has been opened . . . and quite probably a new generation of antibiotics has been uncovered."

Although the doctors hold no rights in their discovery there are "methods by which awards can be made," the minister said.

### FOUND ONE-CELLED MICROBE

Dr. Fred Delmar Cook, 45-year-old Ottawa native and a graduate of the universities of British Columbia and Ed-

Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act / Document divulgué en vertu de la loi sur l'accès à l'information

fog a mile from Horse

## Chance o

### TORONTO FORECAST

Cloudy and cool with chance of light rain late Wednesday. Winds easterly 15 to 25. Low tonight 32, high Wednesday 45.

### TORONTO CALENDAR

Sunrise 6.17 a.m.  
Sunset 8.14 p.m.  
Low yesterday at 2.55 p.m. — 62.  
Low yesterday at 6.40 a.m. — 43.  
Low today up to 7 a.m. was at 6 a.m. — 35.  
High since 1841 was in 1915 — 84.  
Low since 1841 was in 1919 — 25.  
A year ago high 47, low 37.  
Mean yesterday 53, 5 above.  
Humidity at 7 a.m. 56%.  
Moon new rises 8.54 a.m.  
Visible planets, evening Jupiter, Saturn.

### ONTARIO OUTLOOK

Disturbances moving east from the western states are expected to maintain cloudy skies throughout Ontario for the next 24 hours. There is a chance of rain in the southern part of the province and snow in the north. All areas will remain cool but temperatures will rise slightly in the north.

Place	High	Low	Forecast
Windsor	52	40	Cloudy
London	50	37	Cloudy
Hamilton	48	38	Cloudy
Mt. Forest	45	35	Cloudy
Peterborough	48	32	Cloudy
Ottawa	40	25	Sunny
Sault Ste. Marie	38	28	Cloudy
Timmins	32	20	Cloudy
North Bay	38	25	Cloudy
Sudbury	38	25	Cloudy

### OTHER PROVINCES

B.C., mainly sunny; Alberta, cloudy and cool, showers; Saskatchewan,

## Producers a walkout m

By JACK CAHILL  
Star staff writer

OTTAWA—Talks between the Toronto Producers' Association and Canadian Broadcasting Corp. reached a crisis point here last night, and a walkout of the producers appeared imminent today.

"Our services will be withdrawn for sure unless the full demands in the ultimatum we sent to CBC president Alphonse Ouimet last Tuesday are granted," said Tom Koch, president of the 70-member association.

The ultimatum read, in part, that CBC management should make no production decisions without first consulting the producers involved.

It demanded no firings or disciplinary transfers be made without showing demonstrative cause.

It also demanded compulsory and binding arbitration by a mediator appointed by the federal minister of labor

001358

file

Parl. Sec.

0/SSEA

US 4

P & L

diary

Mr. Goldschlag

circ.

Ottawa, May 12, 1966

Dear Dr. Head,

Thank you for your letter of April 27 in which you expressed your concern about the treatment of prisoners in Vietnam and asked about the position of the Canadian Government in this regard.

This question has been a matter of concern to us for some time. As early as March of last year, I assured the House of Commons that the Government would use its influence with the parties concerned so that the provisions of the Geneva Convention would be observed in Vietnam. There have, in fact, been official Canadian representations along these lines made to the Governments of both the United States and the Republic of Vietnam.

The Canadian Government has been equally concerned by evidence of inhumane treatment of prisoners by the Viet Cong. Unfortunately the means of influencing them by the same type of appeal are very limited. As a consequence, the Government has repeatedly appealed for the exercise of restraint by all the parties to the conflict.

I understand that the International Red Cross has been taking an active interest in this whole range of problems and that, in spite of the obstacles it has been encountering in this complex situation, its efforts will continue to be directed towards an improvement in the implementation of humanitarian practices in the Vietnam conflict.

It is because of the tragic toll in human suffering which the continuation of the hostilities involves and the threat to world peace which is inherent in the present situation that the Canadian

...2

Dr. Wilson A. Head  
275 Broadview Avenue  
Toronto, Ontario



- 2 -

Government has been directing a major effort, through all available diplomatic channels to bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam conflict.

As you may know, I have been discussing with representatives of India and Poland, the other two nations represented on the International Control Commission in Vietnam, the possibility of the Commission undertaking a good offices assignment which might contribute to arranging a peaceful settlement of the conflict within the Geneva Conference framework. I have also discussed these matters with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, and with representatives of other interested parties including the Governments of the Soviet Union and Britain, as Co-Chairman powers of the Geneva Conference, and the two Vietnams.

Our consultations are still continuing and I am not unhopeful that there may be some role for the Commission to play when the circumstances are ripe for a peaceful settlement of the current conflict.

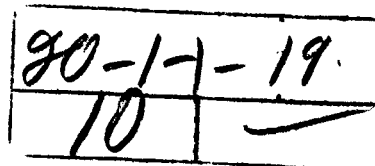
In the event that you have not already seen them, I enclose the texts of recent statements made by the Prime Minister and myself in which we set out the Canadian Government's views on some of the important factors bearing on a possible solution of the Vietnam conflict.

Yours sincerely,

PAUL MARTIN

Far Eastern/C.O.Spencer/oh

file  
diary  
Mr. Goldschlag  
circ.



May 12, 1966.

Dear Mrs. Keith,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has asked me to reply to your letter of April 27 in which you expressed your concern about the situation in Vietnam and in particular the question of the treatment of prisoners in that country.

I can assure you that the Canadian Government shares your concern about the situation in Vietnam. As you may know, Mr. Martin has been discussing with representatives of India and Poland, the other two nations represented on the International Control Commission in Vietnam, the possibility of the Commission undertaking a good offices assignment which might contribute to arranging a peaceful settlement of the conflict within the Geneva Conference framework. He has also discussed these matters with the U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Rusk, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, and with representatives of other interested parties including the Governments of the Soviet Union and Britain, as Co-Chairman powers of the Geneva Conference, and the two Vietnams.

Our consultations are still continuing and the Canadian Government is not unhopful that there may be some role for the Commission to play when the circumstances are ripe for a peaceful settlement of the current conflict.

The treatment of prisoners in Vietnam has also been a subject of concern to the Canadian Government for some time. As early as March of last year Mr. Martin assured the House of Commons that the Government would use its influence with the parties concerned so that the provisions of the Geneva Convention as they apply to the treatment of prisoners would be observed in Vietnam. There have, in fact, been official Canadian representations along these lines made to the Governments of both the United States and the Republic of Vietnam.

The Canadian Government has been equally concerned by evidence of inhumane treatment of prisoners by the Viet Cong. Unfortunately the means of influencing them by the same type of appeal are very limited. As a consequence, the Government has repeatedly appealed for the exercise of restraint by all the parties to the conflict.

Mrs. Patricia R. Keith,  
321 Linsmore Cres.,  
Toronto 6, Ontario.

....2

- 2 -

We understand that the International Red Cross has been taking an active interest in this whole range of problems and that, in spite of the obstacles it has been encountering in this complex situation, its efforts will continue to be directed towards an improvement in the implementation of humanitarian practices in the Vietnam conflict.

It is because of the tragic toll in human suffering which the continuation of the hostilities involves and the threat to world peace which is inherent in the present situation that the Canadian Government has been directing its efforts to bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Vietnam conflict.

Yours sincerely,

K. GOLDBACH  
for the

Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs.



Document disclosed under the Access to Information Act  
Document divulgué en vertu de la Loi sur l'accès à l'information

# ACTION REQUEST

## FICHE DE SERVICE

FILE NO. — DOSSIER NO.

TO — A

FAR EASTERN DIVISION

DATE

MAY 3

LOCATION — ENDROIT

FROM — DE  
O/SSEA JACQUES CORBEIL"CM

☐ ACTION  
DONNER SUITE

☐ APPROVAL  
APPROBATION

☐ COMMENTS  
COMMENTAIRES

☐ DRAFT REPLY  
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

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☐ P. A. ON FILE  
CLASSER

☐ REPLY  
RÉPONSE

☐ SEE ME  
ME VOIR

☐ SIGNATURE

☐ TRANSLATION  
TRADUCTION

☐ YOUR REQUEST  
À VOTRE DEMANDE

☐

FOR REPLY ON BEHALF OF SSEA PLEASE

BOTH  
LETTERS

FIRST — SHARE WITH  
SECOND — RE MANAGEMENT  
OF PRISONERS

001363

file  
321 Linemore Cres,  
Toronto 6, Ont.,  
April 27, 1966.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed is a copy of  
a resolution of the Canadian  
Council of Churches which  
you may have seen already.  
It expresses my thoughts.

WIMB  
EHC  
SE

001364



thing Canada or  
Canadians can do to  
improve the situation  
in Viet Nam, it will be  
done.

Yours truly,  
Patricia R. Keith.

too, except that I cannot  
always speak so calmly  
of the matter when  
presented with such  
examples of suffering as  
were photographed and  
appeared in the Toronto  
Daily Star recently.

It is to be hoped  
that, if there is an

MAY -2 1966

MINISTERS OFFICE	
MAY 3	Ent'd

## Canada's Role in Vietnam

■ Regardless of how we feel about the war in Vietnam, the fact is that Canada as a country must take a stand on a situation that imperils the peace of the world.

The committee on international affairs of the Canadian Council of Churches has adopted a resolution that originated with a similar committee of our church. It has gone forward to the Prime Minister of Canada in these terms:

While well aware of the complexity of the present situation in Vietnam and the impossibility of any easy solutions;

And aware also of the complications and difficulties in this regard for the Government of Canada arising out of the common concerns with the United States, particularly in matters of continental defence;

Nevertheless in the light of the terrible suffering and loss of life for all who are involved in Vietnam but particularly for the people of Vietnam whose land forms the battlefield, we would petition the government of Canada:

1. That Canada continue to press its good offices through the International Control Commission and in whatever ways may be possible in seeking an immediate cease-fire and plans for a negotiated settlement. Such plans should be open for unconditional negotiation and should not attempt negotiation on the basis of conditions which might already make negotiation unacceptable to one party or the other.

2. That Canada should not support the United States in the war in Vietnam, either by sending military personnel or military supplies, or any material aid for the pursuit of the war, or by making statements of support.

3. That aid for the rehabilitation of civilian sufferers should be extended both in North and South Vietnam. We would express our satisfaction in the aid which Canada has already sent for the rehabilitation of civilians in Saigon.

sen to the secular world in such a radical and fearless manner, but he cautions the church should make sure that it knows what it has to the world, lest self-exposure end up with total

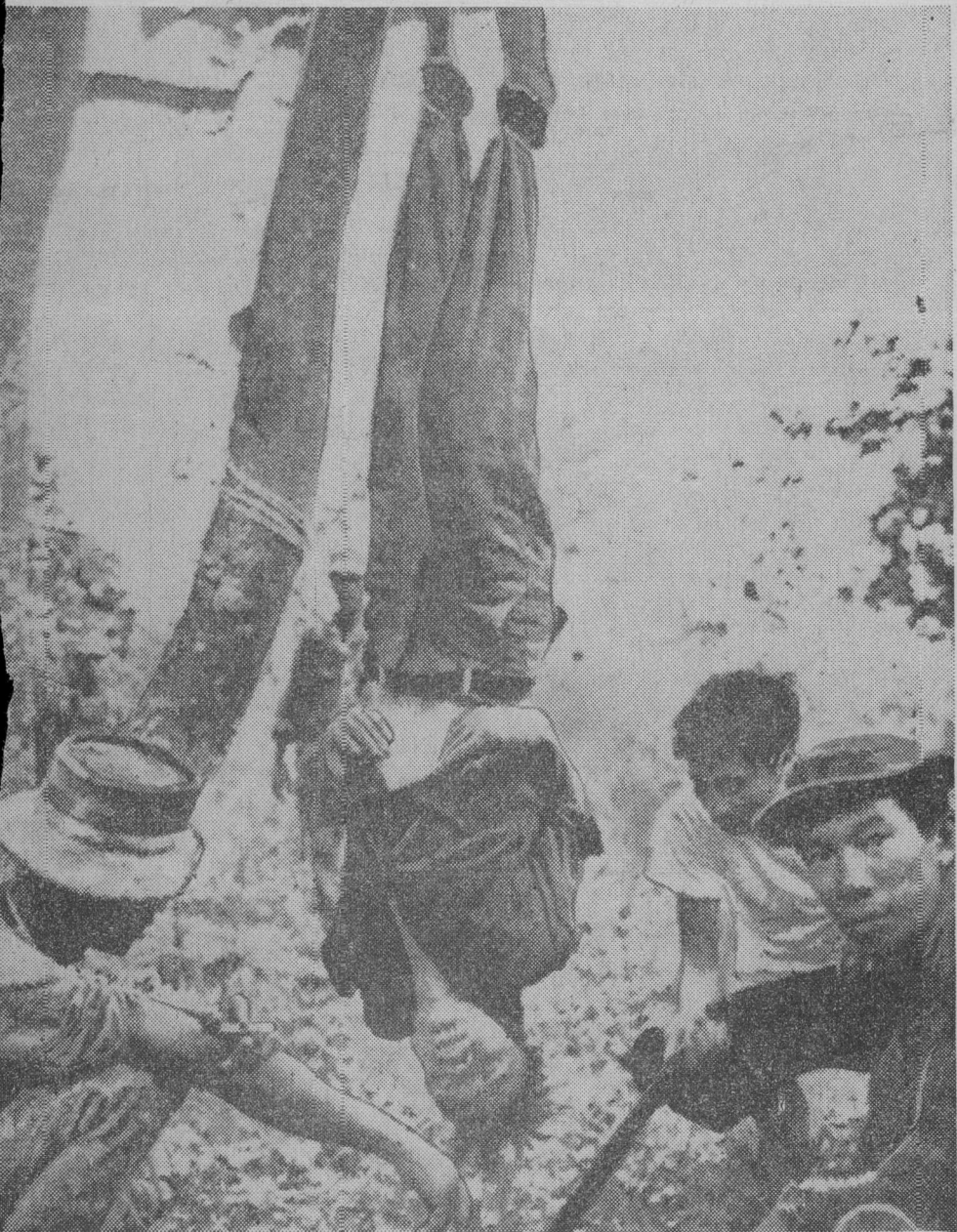
question about what the church should bring to is asked and answered most fully by Eugene er, a professor at Trinity College, Toronto, in *The Catholic Tradition*. Fairweather makes to deny the validity of the criticism which made of the church in its "too-little-too-late" vital social issues. He knows that no real possible here. Indeed, he acknowledges that on himself is an indictment against the church. no evading the hard fact of Pierre Berton. He the church. He has spent a good deal of time religious issues with Anglican priests. Yet it is clear that he has only the vaguest notion of what the Christian faith is about."

ther challenges the right of the "outsider" to

against those judgments. Berton's little v lent example of the more f to the process of seculariza embracing it." Certainly we they cannot be allowed to the church's line, for "if sec of the church in society, th is finally unnecessary is inevi secular aims may be." Berg accept Bishop Robinson's is the "ground of everything in religion must be the scie process of time "Theology care becomes psycho-therap an operation of psychology is, Berger claims, that "all fundamental proposition th giving being; that there corresponds to human me



VIET CONG SUSPECT CRIES on hearing shot after Chinese mercenaries, one of whom guards him, pretended they were killing his father. At right, the interrogator slaps his face with gun belt. Chinese work with U.S. Special Forces.



—UPI Photos

## CHINESE TORTURE VIET NAM REDS

A different Viet Cong suspect is strung up by his feet during questioning and torture by the Chinese "Nuongs" working with the U.S. forces. After 15 m001369 in this position the youth admitted he was sniper who fired at refugees.



gram. Furthermore the Crest Hour company will again tour the Ontario schools.

To a certain extent, then, for both groups, the 1966-67 season represents a marking time. One problem they will face in common with others across the country, but more acutely in Toronto, is critical scarcity of actors. With Stratford tying up some 50 players through 1967, the demands of various Centennial touring

letter, which Juliette has given mission to publish:

"Dearest Malka and Joso:

I want to be the first one to congratulate you. I just read that you were starting your own show in my old town. I couldn't dream of a more deserving pair than the two of you. You know

# Paul Anka: The brass

By FRANK KENNEDY  
Star staff writer

It's been nine years since Paul Anka exploded on the popular music scene with his recording of "Diana."

In those days, Anka gave the impression of being a brash young kid, long on gall if short on talent.

Today he's a nine-year veteran of show business, and a youthful 24.

And he showed at the O'Keefe Centre last night that he had developed into a smooth, polished, expert

performer, his voice strong and well-trained, and with an outgoing personality that's captivating.

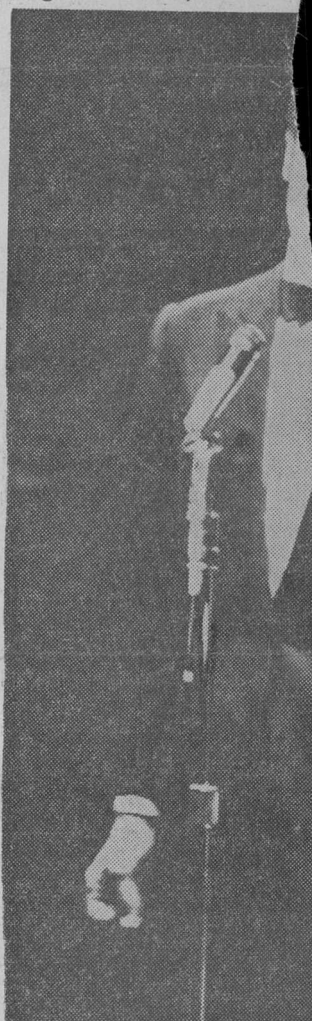
## READY AND PLEASANT

He's even developed a form of humility. Item: "It would take three hours to sing a medley of all Irving Berlin's hits. Have you got a minute?"

And he has an almost unlimited talent in improvising "instant songs."

He lured an 18-year-old girl on stage, asked her a few questions, and then im-

provided a song to her. He brought a 10-year-old on stage to dance, and the



PAUL ANKA SWINGS  
A kid long on gall develops

## VISION

6, 9 - Toronto      8 - Wingham  
12 - Peterborough      13 - Kitchener

Poor ★      — Unrated      • Color

Heroes  
Ranch  
Junction

12  
Stanley  
Detroit  
vs. Mont-  
pens  
me in  
seven

Tokyo,"  
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Pyle  
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n Hour •  
sings and  
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ch with  
ole as the  
George

re •  
Navy  
glas Show

Y, APRIL 27

30  
ora  
Dyke Show  
Bay •  
ng Game  
Capers  
NOON

9.00

- 9 The Wackiest Ship in the Army
- 2 Movie • ★★★ "The Time Machine," Rod Taylor
- 7 F-Troop

9.30

- 4 Petticoat Junction •
- 7 Peyton Place

10.00

- 11 Merv Griffin Show
- 9 I Spy
- 4 CBS Reports —"Mexico: A Lesson in Latin" examines U.S. policy in Latin America
- 7 The Fugitive
- 13 Long, Hot Summer

10.30

- 6 3 8 10 12 The Public Eye views the two governments of India, the parliament at Delhi and the "government" of caste

11.00

- 6 9 11 2 4 7 3 8 10 12 13 News; Sports

1.00

- 6 Luncheon Date (II)
- 11 Movie ★★ "Salty O'Rourke," Alan Ladd
- 9 Morning Star
- 2 Meet The Millers
- 2 PDO

11.15

- 6 Viewpoint; Night Metro; Sports News
- 11 The Saint (11.25)
- 9 Metro Final
- 4 Movie ★★ "Jazz Boat," Anthony Newley (11.20)
- 2 Tonight • —Bob Hope and Morey Amsterdam

11.30

- 6 Nightcap (11.41)
- 9 Pierre Berton with Sarah Miles —Repeat (11.40)
- 7 Movie ★★ "Two of a Kind," Edmond O'Brien

- 3 12 O'Clock High
- 13 Let's Talk Sports (11.40)

8 10 12 Movie

12.00 MIDNIGHT

- 9 Milk and Honey (12.10)
- 11 News (12.25); Organ Music

- 7 A Time For Us
- 8 M'Lady
- 10 Don Gray Show
- 12 Calendar

3.00

- 6 4 3 8 10 12 To Tell The Truth
- 9 13 Fractured Phrases

## Opera merg

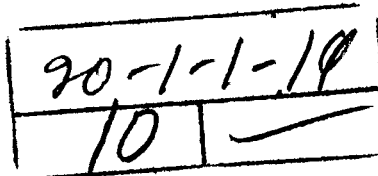
Herman Geiger-Torel, artistic director of the Canadian Opera Company, yesterday attacked the chairman of the Canada Council for his "naive" view that money can be saved by merging the opera companies of Toronto and Montreal.

"The future of opera lies only in the development of regional companies," Mr. Geiger-Torel argued. He contended that the cost of transporting a production from Montreal to Toronto makes the idea "unrealistic."

A week ago Saturday in an exclusive story 001370 Star, Jean Marinneau, chairman of the Canada

File  
Diary  
Mr. Goldschlag  
Circ.

Far Eastern/D.Molgat/S



Ottawa, May 11, 1966.

Dear Mrs. Nelson,

The Secretary of State for External Affairs has asked me to acknowledge your letter of May 3rd urging recognition of Communist China and an invitation to that country to participate in EXPO '67.

--- I am enclosing copies of statements made by Mr. Martin and by Mr. Mitchell Sharp when he was Minister of Trade and Commerce, which you may find of interest in connection with these questions.

Yours sincerely,

R. GOLDSCHLAG

Under-Secretary of State  
for External Affairs

Mrs. Sheila M. Nelson,  
Spurraway Road,  
R.R. 3,  
Kamloops, B.C.



# ACTION REQUEST

## FICHE DE SERVICE

TO — À

Fal Eastern Div.

DATE

9/5/66

LOCATION — ENDROIT

FROM — DE

O/SSEA/Jacques Corbeil

☐ ACTION  
DONNER SUITE

☐ APPROVAL  
APPROBATION

☐ COMMENTS  
COMMENTAIRES

☐ DRAFT REPLY  
PROJET DE RÉPONSE

☐ MAKE  
FAIRE.....COPIES

☐ NOTE AND FILE  
NOTER ET CLASSER

☐ NOTE & RETURN/OR FORWARD  
NOTER ET RETOURNER/OU FAIRE SUIVRE

☐ P. A. ON FILE  
CLASSER

☐ REPLY  
RÉPONSE

☐ SEE ME  
ME VOIR

☐ SIGNATURE

☐ TRANSLATION  
TRADUCTION

☐ YOUR REQUEST  
À VOTRE DEMANDE

☐ \_\_\_\_\_

for reply on behalf of SSEA please

001372



Spurraway Road,

R.R. 3. Kamloops,

B.C.

May 3<sup>rd</sup> 1966.

The Hon. Paul Martin,  
Minister for External Affairs  
House of Commons.  
Ottawa

Dear Mr Martin,

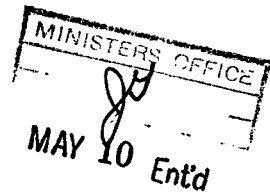
Having just read Charles Lynch's book  
"China, One Fourth of the World," I feel that in  
contributing to the isolation of mainland China  
from contact with the western world by denying  
her official recognition, we are strengthening the  
power of Communism because the people are  
ignorant of any alternative.

I therefore urge that Canada should give  
mainland China diplomatic recognition and that  
she should be invited to participate in Expo '67

Yours faithfully.

Sheila R. Nelson. V.O.W. Kamloops

MAY - 9 1966



20-1-1-19  
24

ME

ACTION COPY

cc Antis  
after 20-1-1-19

done  
Mar 9/66

FM LDN MAR8/66 CONFD

TO EXTERNAL 987

INFO CAIRO WASHDC PERMISNY EMBPARIS NATOPARIS BONN ROME

BAG TERAN DE LDN ANKRA BERUT DE PARIS

SOUTHARABIA

WE OBTAINED TODAY FROM ROBERTS, HEAD OF ADEN DEPT COLONIAL OFFICE,

BROAD REVIEW OF SITUATION IN SOUTHARABIA IN WAKE OF PUBLICATION

FEB13 OF NEW CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS AND REVELATION FEB22 IN

DEFENCE WHITE PAPER OF BRIT INTENTION TO WITHDRAW FROM ADEN BASE.

2. ROBERTS SAID THAT ON THE WHOLE MATTERS THUS FAR HAD DEVELOPED BETTER THAN COLONIAL OFFICE HAD DARED TO HOPE. FEDERAL RULERS ALTHOUGH DISTURBED HAD KEPT THEIR HEADS AND AVOIDED PANIC. THERE HAD BEEN NO RPT NO RESURGENCE OF VIOLENCE IN ADEN AS RESULT OF EITHER ANNOUNCEMENT; TROUBLES OF PAST FEW DAYS WERE ESSENTIALLY PROTESTS OVER POLICE ACTION AGAINST STUDENTS. SCORN HEAPED ON CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS BY EXTREME ARAB NATIONALIST SPOKESMEN IN ADEN AND ELSEWHERE IN REGION WAS NO RPT NO MORE THAN HAD TO BE EXPECTED; SAME COULD BE SAID OF STRIDENT CLAIMS THAT IT WAS ARAB PRESSURE WHICH HAD CAUSED BRITS TO GIVE UP ADEN BASE.

3. INDEED BRITS DETECTED IN VARIOUS QUARTERS FAINT INDICATIONS OF INTEREST IN RESUMING SOME MEASURE OF POLITICAL DIALOGUE ABOUT CONSTITUTIONAL FUTURE IN SOUTHARABIA. DURING PRESS CONFERENCE MAR7 SOUTHARABIAN LEAGUE LEADER HABSHI HAD DESCRIBED CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS AS QUOTE DISCUSSABLE UNQUOTE AND HAD SAID SAL WOULD EXAMINE THEM WITH VIEW TO WORKING THEM INTO SHAPE FULLY IN CONFORMANCE WITH UN RESLNS ON ADEN. LEADER OF PSP HAD MET BRIT

...2

PAGE TWO 987

OFFICER IN CAIRO AND ALTHOUGH ASNAG HAD NOT RPT NOT HAD ANYTHING CONSTRUCTIVE TO SAY, MERE FACT OF HIS APPROACH WAS INTERESTING. MOREOVER, HE WOULD SCARCELY HAVE DARED TO MEET BRIT REP IN CAIRO UNLESS EGYPTIANS CONDONED CONTACT. THIS POINT COUPLED WITH CONTINUED LULL IN TERRORISM IN ADEN ENCOURAGED BRITS TO HOPE EGYPTIANS MIGHT REALLY HAVE TURNED BACKS ON NLF AND DECIDED TO ENDORSE FLOSY AS AGENCY FOR POLITICAL (RATHER THAN VIOLENT) PURSUIT OF NATIONALIST AIMS IN SOUTH ARABIA. ROBERTS CONCEDED HOWEVER THAT EGYPTIAN INTENTIONS WERE FAR FROM CLEAR; LULL IN TERRORIST ACTIVITY COULD SIMPLY MEAN THAT HAVING CUT OFF SUPPORT TO NLF CAIRO HAD NOT RPT NOT YET MANAGED TO GET NEW STAFF OF SUBVERSIVES FUNCTIONING IN ADEN.

4. COLONIAL OFFICE STILL SEES ASNAG AS MAIN HOPE OF BRINGING ABOUT MEANINGFUL DISCUSSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS WITH NATIONALIST FORCES IN ADEN, ALTHOUGH NATURALLY SAL COULD ALSO BE HELPFUL. RECENT RESCINDMENT OF EXPULSION ORDERS HAD CLEARED WAY FOR RETURN TO SOUTH ARABIA OF ALL POLITICAL EXILES BUT SO FAR NONE HAD COME BACK. NEVERTHELESS THIS MOVE WAS SIGNIFICANT STEP TOWARD RESTORATION OF CONDITIONS WHERE OPPOSITION ELEMENTS IN ADEN COULD EXPRESS THEMSELVES POLITICALLY IF THEY WISHED TO DO SO. ASKED WHETHER THERE WAS POSSIBILITY OF EASING EMERGENCY REGS IF LULL IN TERRORISM PERSISTED, ROBERTS SAID BRITS HAD NO RPT NO SPECIFIC PLANS YET BUT COLONIAL OFFICE CERTAINLY WOULD BE CONSIDERING THIS BEFORE TOO LONG IF CONDITIONS REMAINED QUIET.

5. CONCERNING POSSIBILITY OF GETTING EASTERN PROTECTORATE STATES

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PAGE THREE 987

INVOLVED IN SUBSTANTIVE DISCUSSION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS, ROBERTS MENTIONED THAT HIGH COMM LAST WEEK HAD VISITED EASTERN LEADERS TO URGE DESIRABILITY OF TALKS. FEDERAL RULERS TOO HAD PRESSED THE EASTERN STATES. SO FAR RESPONSE HAD BEEN NEGLIGIBLE.

EASTERNERS HAD EVERY REASON TO REMAIN ALOOF FOR TIME BEING SINCE, IN EVENT OF THEIR NOT RPT NOT FINDING OIL AND THEREFORE EVENTUALLY DECIDING TO COME INTO ENVISAGED FEDERAL REPUBLIC, THEY COULD RELY UPON BEING WELCOMED WITH OPEN ARMS ANY TIME UP TO DATE OF INDEPENDENCE.

6. SOME OF FEDERAL RULERS WERE SHOWING HEALTHY READINESS TO CONTEMPLATE FREE-RANGING DEBATE OVER CONSTITUTIONAL FUTURE. COLONIAL OFFICE CONSIDERED THAT THERE WOULD BE NO RPT NO HARM IN TOUGH POLITICAL BARGAINING WITH (IN EFFECT) FEDERALS ALIGNED WITH SAL ON ONE SIDE AND ADENIS BACKED BY EGYPTIANS (WITH OPPORTUNISTIC SUPPORT FROM EASTERN PROTECTORATE STATES) ON OTHER. CERTAINLY THIS WOULD BE PREFERABLE TO SITUATION IN RECENT PAST WHERE OPPOSITION ELEMENTS IN ADEN WERE EITHER DIRECTLY INVOLVED IN EGYPTIAN-SPONSORED TERRORISM OR ELSE SUFFICIENTLY INTIMIDATED BY IT TO ESCHEW LEGITIMATE POLITICAL ACTIVITY.

7. WE ASKED ROBERTS ABOUT SUGGESTION IN HONE-BELL REPORT THAT NEW INTERIM GOVT OF SOUTHARABIA OUGHT TO BE ELECTED NOT RPT NOT LATER THAN AUTUMN OF 1966. HE SAID COLONIAL OFFICE CONSIDERED THIS IDEA TOTALLY UNREALISTIC. WITH BEST WILL IN WORLD IT WOULD TAKE MANY MONTHS TO ARRANGE FOR ELECTIONS, PARTICULARLY IF EFFORT WAS TO BE MADE TO EMPLOY DIRECT ELECTION PROCEDURES AS WIDELY AS POSSIBLE.

... 4

PAGE FOUR 987

8. IN ANY EVENT IT WAS NOT RPT NOT CLEAR THAT ELECTING NEW FEDERAL GOVT WAS BEST WAY TO GET STARTED TOWARD AGREEMENT ON NEW CONSTITUTION. ROBERTS SUGGESTED THAT PREFERABLE APPROACH WOULD BE TO UTILIZE HONE-BELL PROPOSALS FOR MORE LIBERAL ELECTORAL PROCEDURES IN FIRST INSTANCE TO ELECT BROADLY REPRESENTATIVE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO WHICH EXISTING FEDERAL COUNCIL WOULD ASSIGN TASK OF FORMULATING AGREED DRAFT CONSTITUTION. THIS COULD THEN BE REFERRED BACK TO FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR ENACTMENT. SUCH COURSE OF ACTION BESIDES ESTABLISHING SUITABLE FORUM FOR CONSTITUTIONAL DISCUSSIONS WOULD ALLOW FOR QUOTE TRIAL RUN UNQUOTE OF NEW ELECTORAL TECHNIQUES WITHOUT DISRUPTING PRESENT GOVTL PROCESSES IN SOUTHARABIA.

9. ALL THIS HOWEVER WOULD DEPEND UPON PROGRESS ACHIEVED DURING CURRENT VIGOROUS EFFORTS TO GET CONSTITUTIONAL DIALOGUE STARTED BETWEEN FEDERAL GOVT AND POPULAR POLITICAL ELEMENTS IN ADEN. ROBERTS FORESAW LONG GRIND BEFORE ANY SUBSTANTIVE MEASURES OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT COULD BE TAKEN AND THOUGHT BRITS WOULD BE FORTUNATE IF AGREED CONSTITUTION COULD BE GOT READY TO BECOME OPERATIVE AT BEGINNING OF 1968.

10. WE ASKED WHETHER COLONIAL OFFICE WAS FAVOURABLY DISPOSED TOWARD HONE-BELL SUGGESTIONS THAT UN MIGHT TAKE HAND IN SUPERVISION OF CENSUS AND SEND OBSERVERS TO SCRUTINIZE FIRST ELECTIONS. ROBERTS SAID THESE IDEAS WERE WELCOMED. IN ADDITION TO HELPING TO ARRANGE CENSUS AND TO ORGANIZE TEMPORARY ELECTORAL COMMISSION UN MIGHT USEFULLY FIND CHAIRMAN FOR ENVISAGED CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

File 1-1-19

orig. filed 20-Brit-1-3-MK

20-1-1-19	
34	

FM LDN FEB3/66 SECRET

TO EXTERNAL 540

INFO WASHDC CAIRO

BAG CNBRA DE OTT TERAN DE LDN

REF OURTEL 442 JAN27

BRIT DEFENCE PLANNING:PERSIAN GULF

DURING CONVERSATION TODAY WITH WEIR OF ARABIAN DEPT FO  
HE BROUGHT US UP-TO-DATE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR PROVIDING VARIOUS  
INTERESTED PARTIES IN PERSIAN GULF AREA WITH PRIVATE ADVANCE  
NOTIFICATION OF BRIT INTENTION TO ANNOUNCE IN DEFENCE WHITE PAPER  
PLANS FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM ADEN BASE.

2. AS INDICATED IN PARA2 OF OURTEL 526 FEB2 SUCH  
NOTIFICATION TO RULERS OF SOUTHARABIAN FEDERATION CANNOT RPT  
NOT BE GIVEN BEFORE WEEK OF FEB14 SINCE THEY WILL NEED FIRST TO  
HAVE RECEIVED TEXT OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS FOR SOUTHARABIA.  
THIS FACT DETERMINES TIMING OF BRIT APPROACHES TO KING FEISAL,  
THE RULER OF KUWAIT AND THE SHAH OF IRAN; THEY WILL BE NOTIFIED  
ABOUT PROPOSED ANNOUNCEMENT ON ADEN MORE OR LESS SIMULTANEOUSLY  
WITH LORD BESWICKS VISIT TO BREAK NEWS TO SAF RULERS.

3. REGARDING APPROACH TO RULER OF SHARJAH(PARA5 OF REFTEL)  
WEIR EXPLAINED THAT WHILE BRIT RESIDENT WAS IN PROCESS  
OF INFORMING RULER OF EXPANDED BRIT REQUIREMENT THERE HE WAS NOT  
RPT NOT SPELLING OUT INTENTION TO ANNOUNCE IN DEFENCE WHITE  
PAPER PLANS FOR ABANDONMENT OF ADEN BASE. MATTER WAS BEING  
PUT TO SHARJAH RULER AT THIS STAGE SIMPLY IN TERMS OF BRIT NEED

PAGE TWO 540

TO MOVE SOME TROOPS AND FACILITIES FROM ADEN IN CONNECTION WITH GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO SOUTHARABIA IN 1968 AS BRIT HAS LONG INTENDED. THUS RULER OF SHARJAH WOULD NOT RPT NOT BE TAKEN INTO BRIT CONFIDENCE ABOUT FEB23 ANNOUNCEMENT NOR RPT NOR WOULD ANY OF THE OTHER TRUCIAL STATES RULERS RECEIVE ADVANCE NOTICE ABOUT CONTENTS OF DEFENCE WHITE PAPER.



Mr. Anstis  
Mr. Touchette  
Mr. Heinbecker  
File 20-Aden  
20-Brit-1-3-ME  
20-1-1-19 ✓

from: P.HEINBECKER/R&ME/DJ  
February 3, 1966

20-1-1-19	
34	

FM LDN FEB2/66 SECRET

TO EXTERNAL 526

INFO WASHDC PERMISNY NATOPARIS EMBPARIS CAIRO BONN ROME

BAG ANKRA BERUT DE PARIS TERAN TAVIV MCOW DE LDN

REF OURTEL 155 JAN12

ADEN AND SOUTHARABIA

COLONIAL OFFICE NOW EXPECTS THAT CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS FOR SOUTHARABIAN FEDERATION FORMULATED BY HONE AND BELL WILL BE PRESENTED TO FEDERATION AUTHORITIES ABOUT FEB11 AND WITH THEIR AGREEMENT MADE PUBLIC ALMOST IMMEDIATELY THEREAFTER. WHEN WE SPOKE TO HIM FEB1 ROBERTS HEAD OF ADEN DEPT EXPRESSED SOME UNEASINESS ABOUT NEAR COINCIDENCE BETWEEN APPEARANCE OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS AND PUBLICATION FEB23 OF DEFENCE WHITE PAPER WHICH IS EXPECTED TO REVEAL BRIT INTENTION TO ABANDON ADEN BASE.

2. WITHOUT REFERRING TO CONTENT OF HONE-BELL REPORT ROBERTS IMPLIED, AS BRIT OFFICIALS HAVE CONSISTENTLY SUGGESTED, THAT CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS WOULD AROUSE CONSIDERABLE CONSTERNATION AMONG FEDERAL RULERS. THEY WOULD THEREFORE NEED SOME CUSHIONING FOR SECOND SHOCK INVOLVED IN ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING BRIT WITHDRAWAL FROM ADEN. ACCORDINGLY LORD BESWICK PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SEC WHOSE RESPONSIBILITIES INCLUDE SOUTHARABIA PLANNED TO VISIT THE AREA SOME TIME DURING WEEK OF FEB14 TO BREAK TO THE RULERS PERSONALLY AND PRIVATELY NEWS ABOUT THE ADEN BASE.
3. ROBERTS OBSERVED THAT REACTIONS IN SOUTHARABIA TO THESE

PAGE TWO 526

TWO ANNOUNCEMENTS WERE QUITE IMPOSSIBLE TO PREDICT. HIS PERSONAL GUESS WAS THAT THERE WOULD BE LULL OF SEVERAL WEEKS WHILE FEDERAL RULERS AND ADEN POLITICIANS DIGESTED AND EVALUATED BRIT PROPOSALS AND STATEMENT OF INTENTION REGARDING ADEN. IT WAS LIKELY TO BE ONLY AFTER SUCH INTERVAL OF COGITATION, DURING WHICH RULERS MIGHT TAKE COUNSEL WITH KING FEISAL WHILE ADENIS WOULD CONSULT CAIRO, THAT SIGNIFICANT INDICATIONS WOULD BE FORTHCOMING AS TO WHAT LAY AHEAD IN WAY OF LOCAL RESISTENCE.

4. ROBERTS POINTED OUT THAT BRITS WOULD SUGAR THE PILL FOR FEDERAL RULERS IN RESPECT OF ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING ADEN BASE BY REAFFIRMING PUBLICLY AT THE SAME TIME BRIT READINESS TO CONSIDER EXTENDING FURTHER FINANCIAL AID TO AN INDEPENDENT SOUTHARABIA AFTER 1968. DURING TALKS RECENTLY CONCLUDED IN LDN WITH FEDERATION AUTHORITIES BRIT HAS AGREED TO AN ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME BASICALLY VALUED AT POUNDS 4.2 MILLION FOR THREE YEAR PERIOD UP TO INDEPENDENCE WITH OPTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS WHEREBY TOTAL AID FOR THIS PERIOD COULD REACH POUNDS 5.2 MILLION. HOWEVER ROBERTS SAID FEDERAL RULERS HAD NOT RPT NOT BEEN PARTICULARLY PLEASED ABOUT THIS BRIT COMMITMENT SINCE THEY HAD COME TO LDN HOPING TO OBTAIN SOMETHING LIKE POUNDS 7 MILLION. BRIT ASSISTANCE NOW COMMITTED INVOLVES ONLY CIVIL PROGRAMME AND IS ADDITIONAL TO BRIT SUPPORT FOR FEDERAL ARMY AND OTHER MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

5. WHILE HE CAUTIONED THAT DETAILS OF PROGRAMME TO BE FORMULATED FOR IMPLEMENTING CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS WOULD DEPEND

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UPON INTER ALIA REACTION IN VARIOUS QUARTERS TO THOSE PROPOSALS, ROBERTS FORESAW CONCENTRATION THROUGHOUT BALANCE OF THIS YEAR AND UP TO END OF 1967 ON TASK OF ARRANGING ELECTION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY WHICH COULD EXAMINE AND ENDORSE NEW CONSTITUTION. THIS HOPEFULLY COULD THEN BE PRODUCED BY ABOUT MID-1968. HOWEVER ALL THIS WAS LOOKING VERY FAR INTO FUTURE AND ROBERTS EXPECTED SOME ROUGH TIMES AHEAD IN SOUTHARABIA AFTER REVELATION OF CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS AND ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING ADEN BASE MAKE THEIR JOINT IMPACT.

20-1-1-19	
34	

CG: 20-1-1-19

(original on 20-South Arabia #  
1-4)

FM LDN JAN12/66 CONFD

TO EXTERNAL 155

INFO WASHDC PERMISNY NATOPARIS EMBPARIS CAIRO BONN ROME

BAG ANKRA BERUT DE PARIS TERAN TAVIV MCOW DE LDN

SOUTHARABIA

WHEN WE REVIEWED PROSPECTS FOR SOUTHARABIA JAN11 WITH BRENCHLEY  
HEAD OF ARABIAN DEPT FO HE SUMMED UP HIS ANALYSIS WITH REMARK  
THAT WHILE CONDITIONS COULD BE WORSE PRESENT SITUATION OFFERS LITTLE  
HOPE OF EARLY CONSTITUTIONAL AGREEMENT AND TIME REMAINING BEFORE  
DECLARED DATE FOR INDEPENDENCE IS RAPIDLY RUNNING OUT.

2. INTERNAL SECURITY SITUATION IN THE FEDERATION AND EVEN IN ADEN  
WAS DESCRIBED BY BRENCHLEY AS REASONABLY SATISFACTORY. SECURITY  
SERVICES CONTINUED TO MAKE GOOD PROGRESS IN APPREHENDING NLF  
TERRORISTS LARGELY AS RESULT OF REORGANIZED AND IMPROVED SPECIAL  
BRANCH ACTIVITIES. FO UNDERSTOOD THAT EGYPTIAN INTELLIGENCE OPERAT-  
IONS FROM YEMEN CONTINUED ON SUBSTANTIAL SCALE ALTHOUGH THEIR  
SUPPLY ROUTES HAD BEEN TEMPORARILY DISRUPTED BY TRIBAL FIGHTING.

3. PROPOSALS OF BRIT CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERTS FOR LIBERALIZING SAFE  
CONSTITUTION WERE NOW BEING COMPLETED IN LDN AND WOULD PROBABLY  
BE PRESENTED TO FEDERAL AUTHORITIES TOWARD END OF JAN. BRITS HOPED  
FEDERALS WOULD AGREE TO MORE OR LESS IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION OF THESE  
PROPOSALS SO THAT ATTEMPTS TO SELL THEM TO ADENIS AND EASTERN  
PROTECTORATE STATES COULD GO AHEAD AT ONCE. WHILE NATURALLY NOT  
RPT NOT IN POSITION TO DISCUSS TERMS OF HONE-BELL RECOMMENDATIONS  
BRENCHLEY CHARACTERIZED THEM AS LIBERAL ENOUGH TO FRIGHTEN THE  
FEDERAL RULERS BUT NOT RPT NOT SUFFICIENTLY FAR-REACHING TO BE

PAGE TWO 155

ACCEPTABLY TO ADENIS. THIS WAS PROBABLY ABOUT BEST FORMULA WHICH COULD BE WORKED OUT BUT IT MEANT THERE WOULD BE TOUGH SELLING JOB BEFORE SUFFICIENT MEASURE OF AGREEMENT COULD BE OBTAINED TO PROCEED ALONG SUGGESTED LINES.

4. CONSTITUTIONAL EXPERTS HAD NOT RPT NOT INDICATED WHAT THEY CONSIDERED WOULD BE APPROPRIATE PROCEDURES FOR BRINGING NEW CONSTITUTIONAL PATTERN INTO EFFECT; THEY HAD CONSIDERED THIS POINT TO BE BEYOND THEIR TERMS OF REF. WHILE THIS WOULD BE LARGELY MATTER FOR COLONIAL OFFICE TO WORK OUT BRENCHLEY INDICATED THAT BRITS HAD NOW PRETTY WELL RULED OUT ANY FURTHER ATTEMPT AT CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE IN LDN AND WERE THINKING RATHER IN TERMS OF ESTABLISHING SOME SORT OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN SOUTHARABIA WHICH COULD ENDORSE NEW CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS. REPS TO SUCH ASSEMBLY WOULD BE ELECTED DIRECTLY WHERE THIS WAS FEASIBLE (IN SEVERAL STATES INCLUDING ADEN) AND CHOSEN BY INDIRECT ELECTION IN MORE BACKWARD AREAS. BY HAVING CONSTITUTIONAL FUTURE EXAMINED IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY BRITS WOULD BE GOING SOME WAY TOWARD MTG PROVISIONS OF UN RESLNS ON ADEN AND THIS SHOULD BE HELPFUL PRESENTATIONALLY.

5. WE ASKED BRENCHLEY HOW REALISTIC IT WAS TO HOPE THAT ANY REPS FROM ADEN WHO MIGHT BE ELECTED IN FORESEEABLE FUTURE WOULD BE PREPARED TO ENDORSE CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS SUCH AS THOSE BEING FORMULATED BY HONE AND BELL. HE CONCEDED THAT THIS WAS NUB OF BRIT DIFFICULTY IN SOUTHARABIA. ANY PROPOSALS WHICH BORE BRIT IMPRINT WOULD BE REJECTED AUTOMATICALLY BY PEOPLE LIKE MACKAWEE AND AL ASNAG AND ANY ELECTIONS WHICH MIGHT BE HELD IN NEAR FUTURE IN ADEN WOULD RETURN JUST SUCH

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PAGE THREE 155

PERSONALITIES OR INDIVIDUALS OF SIMILAR POLITICAL BENT. MORE RESPONSIBLE POLITICAL OPINION EXISTED IN ADEN AND INDEED MIGHT EVEN ENJOY MAJORITY SUPPORT BUT FOR TIME BEING NLF TERRORISTS HAD SUCCEEDED IN INTIMIDATING MORE RESPONSIBLE ELEMENTS FROM EXPRESSING THEMSELVES. THUS IN FO VIEW WHOLE KEY TO CONSTITUTIONAL FUTURE OF SOUTHARABIA LAY IN COMPLETING PROCESS OF CRUSHING TERRORIST MOVEMENT IN ADEN.

6. BRENCHLEY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THIS WAS LIKELY TO REQUIRE LENGTHY PERIOD OF DIRECT RULE AND THE PROSPECTS THEREFORE WERE NOT RPT NOT (GOOD FOR?) BRINGING UNIFIED SOUTHARABIA TO INDEPENDENCE BY 1968 WITH CONCURRENCE OF ARTICULATE POLITICAL ELEMENTS IN ADEN.

File  
20 - 1 - 1 - 19  
36 56

15?  
AFP 61 -

LONDRES, 30 JUIN (AFP.) -

LA GRANDE-BRETAGNE A ADRESSE UNE ENERGIQUE PROTESTATION AU GOUVERNEMENT DE LA R.A.U. A PROPOS DU BOMBARDEMENT D UN VILLAGE DE LA FEDERATION D ARABIE DU SUD PAR DEUX CHASSEURS DU TYPE MIG , BOMBARDEMENT QUI A FAIT CINQ MORTS, A ANNONCE AUJOURD HUI A LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES M. ANTHONY GREENWOOD, MINISTRES DES COLONIES.

L AMBASSADEUR DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE AU CAIRE A ETE PRISE DE FAIRE SAVOIR AUX AUTORITES EGYPTIENNES QUE SON PAYS SE RESERVAIT LE DROIT DE PRENDRE LES MESURES NECESSAIRES EN CAS DE RENOUVELLEMENT D UN TEL INCIDENT, ET A LEUR RECLAMER DES COMPENSATIONS.

AFP