CULTURAL BEHAVIOUR

CULTURAL ATTITUDES

AND NATIONAL IDENTITY

A project undertaken under

the Department of Communications' University Grants Program

Carleton University

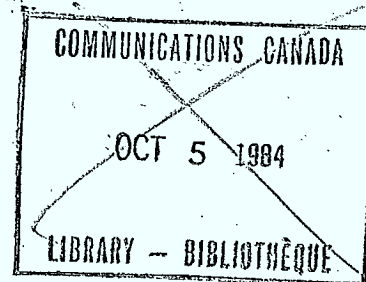Principal Investigator: Dr. Conrad Winn

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AUTHOR'S PREFACE

The point of departure for this project was the author's premise that the first priority of a central government is usually and ought normally to be to sustain the territorial integrity of the state. When the citizens of a country are overwhelmingly committed to the integrity of that country, the goal of territorial integrity -- sometimes called national unity or national identity -- is placed in abeyance. But, when a significant minority is committed to separation, the central government must give thought to how its programs and expenditures can contribute effectively and efficiently to strengthening the commitment of the citizens to the existing country (i.e. national identity) and how ethnic conflicts which threaten the persistence of the country can be diminished (national unity).

Federal Liberal and Conservative cabinets have been consistently committed to national identity and national unity as their highest priority. Their commitment to national unity is reflected in pronouncements in the Broad-casting Act, in descriptions of cultural expenditure

programs, in cabinet appointments, in public service career planning, in the distribution of federal contracts, in voting at the United Nations, in foreign aid policy, in military policy, in social policy, and in the creation of unique institutions such as the Canadian Unity Information Office.

Sometimes the commitment to national unity takes the form of seeking to assure a francophone presence in leadership positions. According to the prevailing reasoning, the federal government requires a significant francophone presence in cabinet and in the public service so that the federal government is able to respond quickly and effectively to the needs of French Canada and so that French Canadians at large perceive the federal government as a legitimate embodiment of their interests. The desire to legitimate the federal government in French Canada has also led to a strong foreign aid program among former French colonies and attempts to improve France-Canada relations. The desire to legitimate the federal government in French Canada explains Ottawa's interest in encouraging prospective French-speaking immigrants and in encouraging them to locate in Quebec. The desire for legitimation in French Canada accounts for Ottawa's commitment to bilingualism and to rights of francophones hors Quebec. The Canadian Unity

Information Office, a uniquely Canadian institution, was created as a means of using advertising and marketing methods for purposes of legitimation.

The preceding enumeration is a partial list of manifest instruments of legitimation. However, latent instruments of legitimation are often more important to scrutinize. Latent instruments are often considered more effective precisely because citizens are less likely to be aware of and therefore resistent to their purposes. Latent instruments are also a good gauge of a government's commitment to a given objective, in this instance, national unity. Direct transfer payments are an example of a latent instrument of nation-building. Though family allowances are probably a mediocre way of achieving the redistributive or family policy goals, they are believed to be an effective method of reminding citizens that the federal government continues to exist and does good things for people. Other latent instruments are de facto affirmative action for francophones in public service employment and the contracting of services.

Although latent instruments can be especially effective, they are nonetheless a mixed blessing. One reason is that the public servants who are responsible for determining the details of programs are less likely to be aware

of the importance attached to a macro policy goal by cabinet
than if exclusively manifest instruments were used. Evidence that public servants managing cultural programs sometimes forget the priority attached to national unity by
cabinet exists, for example, in support for Canadian book
publishing. In this particular program, only about 1% of
the total outlay is directed toward the translation of works
between Canada's two official languages.

Another reason why the reliance on latent instruments
is a mixed blessing is that it is difficult to evaluate the
effectiveness of latent instruments. If, for example,
family allowances are supposed to contribute to the salience
of and legitimacy of the federal government, it is reasonable to enquire whether the family allowance budget might
yield greater nation-building benefits if devoted to
another, more efficient program.

The federal government needs to identify nation-building programs which are effective and efficient.
Nation-building programs must be effective because Canada's
bicultural conflicts have been the main source of internal
instability in Canadian history. Current disputes over
language issues in Manitoba and the North are linear descendents of disputes between English and French Canada over
the Constitution, bilingual services, World War II conscription, Mussolini's invasion of Abyssinia, World War I

conscription, dreadnoughts, the Boer War, the Manitoba Schools' Crisis, Louis Riel, the Jesuit Estates conflict and other such issues.

Nation-building programs must be efficient because of the severe budgetary constraints being encountered by the Canadian and by other Western governments. Because budgetary constraint is likely to continue into the extended future, it is vital that nation-building programs be evaluated for their efficiency so that rational re-allocations can be made among nation-building programs.

The purpose of this project is to assemble objective empirical data which can be used to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of cultural, communications and other nation-building programs. My relationship with the Department of Communications began with a letter addressed to then Deputy Minister Pierre Juneau. I proposed that the Department pay for the costs of survey research conducted by me for independent scholarly purposes. I would retain use of the data for independent publication but would provide the Department with a report in advance of publication in exchange for its support of the research endeavour.

Two university grants were offered, one in 1982 and one in 1983. The first grant required me to undertake a small, local, exploratory survey. The second grant was

intended to cover the costs of preparing a machine readable dataset, conducting initial analyses based on the exploratory dataset, and preparing a report. The two deliverables were to be (a) an SPSS datafile based on the exploratory survey and (b) a report. From the perspective of the requirements of the Department, the SPSS datafile and report were to become inputs for a fullfledged national study to be undertaken in the hypothetical future.

The dataset actually produced was an international dataset, consisting of a fullfledged national survey in Canada and a small U.S. sample for comparative purposes. The dataset assembled was approximately 30 times larger and more complex than required under the contract. The sample was much larger (N=1091); the questionnaire was much more comprehensive; and many questions were open-ended, requiring costly labour-intensive analysis. The larger dataset was made possible as a result of the efforts of the Department and the project team. Both Dr. Kinsley, the project officer, and I were very pleased with the data product.

Nonetheless, the success in data collection became a mixed blessing for budgetary reasons. The second year's grant ($7,672 + university overhead) was sufficient for the preparation and analysis of an exploratory study, but fell

far short of the requirements of a fullfledged study. The grant was insufficient for the analysis of the data, nor even for the preparation of the SPSS datafile. The budgetary problem was not foreseeable since the second year's grant had to be decided before it was evident that a fullfledged national survey was realizable.

At the time of writing, a fullfledged SPSS datafile has been prepared. Considerable, but not enough, computer analysis of the data has been undertaken. These tasks have been possible because of grants totalling $3,500 from the university, use of $1,000 from a personal grant, plus approximately $10,000 of labour by the principal investigator which would normally be performed by research assistants.

All errors in data collection and analysis are the responsibility of the principal investigator. Nonetheless, both Andrew Cameron and Brian Kinsley merit my unstinting appreciation for their continuous administrative help, technical assistance, intellectual advice, and cooperative spirit.

CHAPTER 1

NATION-BUILDING

AND CULTURE-COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAMS

As a result of the federal government's commitment to the cyclical evaluation of programs, the Department of Communications must each year consider the possibility that some of its programs require a different level of funding and/or a different institutional setting. The Department's assessment of the desirable budget and setting for each program depends in principle on how it answers the following questions:

1. How important is nation-building to the government as a whole and to the particular program being evaluated?

2. Precisely which features of Canadian society does nation-building encompass?

3. Do and should all programs contribute to nation-building or only programs in culture and communications?

4. What is the relative importance of nation-building among the goals of culture and communications programs?

5. How can the nation-building performance of government programs be measured empirically?

6. How can measurement data on nation-building performance be used in policy formulation?

The author's preface has already discussed the relative importance of nation-building among the priorities of the federal cabinet. Compared to other advanced industrial countries, Canada has experienced limited internal violence, even considering the October 1970 crisis. Belgium has had to reorganize or relocate major institutions, including a major university, in order to diminish inter-ethnic interaction and therefore diminish the possibility of violent outbreaks. Florida and other regions of the United States continue to experience incidents of racial violence. On the basis of the incidence of inter-ethnic violence, the Canadian government ought not to be highly concerned about inter-ethnic relations and the goal of nation-building could be assigned a less dramatic priority.

Yet, other considerations recommend an intense priority for nation-building on the federal agenda. The most obvious consideration is the continued presence of a strong separatist movement in Quebec. A persistently strong separatist movement keeps alive the possibility of secessionist initiatives by legitimate parliamentary means. By accelerating the outflow of capital from Quebec, a strong separatist movement contributes to the situation of inequa-

lity upon which separatist resentment feeds. In addition to threatening legitimate secessionist initiatives and frustrating federalist efforts to achieve equality, a strong separatist movement impedes Ottawa's ability to adopt efficient long-term industrial strategies. With separatism as a sword of Damocles, Ottawa feels pressured to opt for short-term gain and long-term pain where the Quebec economy is concerned.

Demanding Quebec governments have become models for other provincial authorities to imitate. Although the major provincial social programs are the fruit of federal initiatives and funds, the provinces have successfully claimed the credit. OHIP is almost entirely federally funded, but it is an "Ontario" program. Figure 1 illustrates the success with which provincial governments have campaigned for the allegiance of the Canadian public.

With the brief exception of the Referendum period, Canadians have been more satisfied with their provincial government than with the federal government. Other polling data show that Canadians are twice as likely to hold the federal government accountable for inter-governmental disputes and that they are twice as likely to believe the provincial governments to be very effective. Canadians in every region are apt to hold Ottawa responsible, especially

Fig. 1

Public Satisfaction with Two Levels of Goverment

Percent satisfied with provincial governments

Percent satisfied with federal government

Source: CROP polls, various dates

This updates my original fig. produced for MSSD and published by Van Loon in Political Support in Canada, A. Kornberg, ed. (Duke Univ. Pr., 1984).
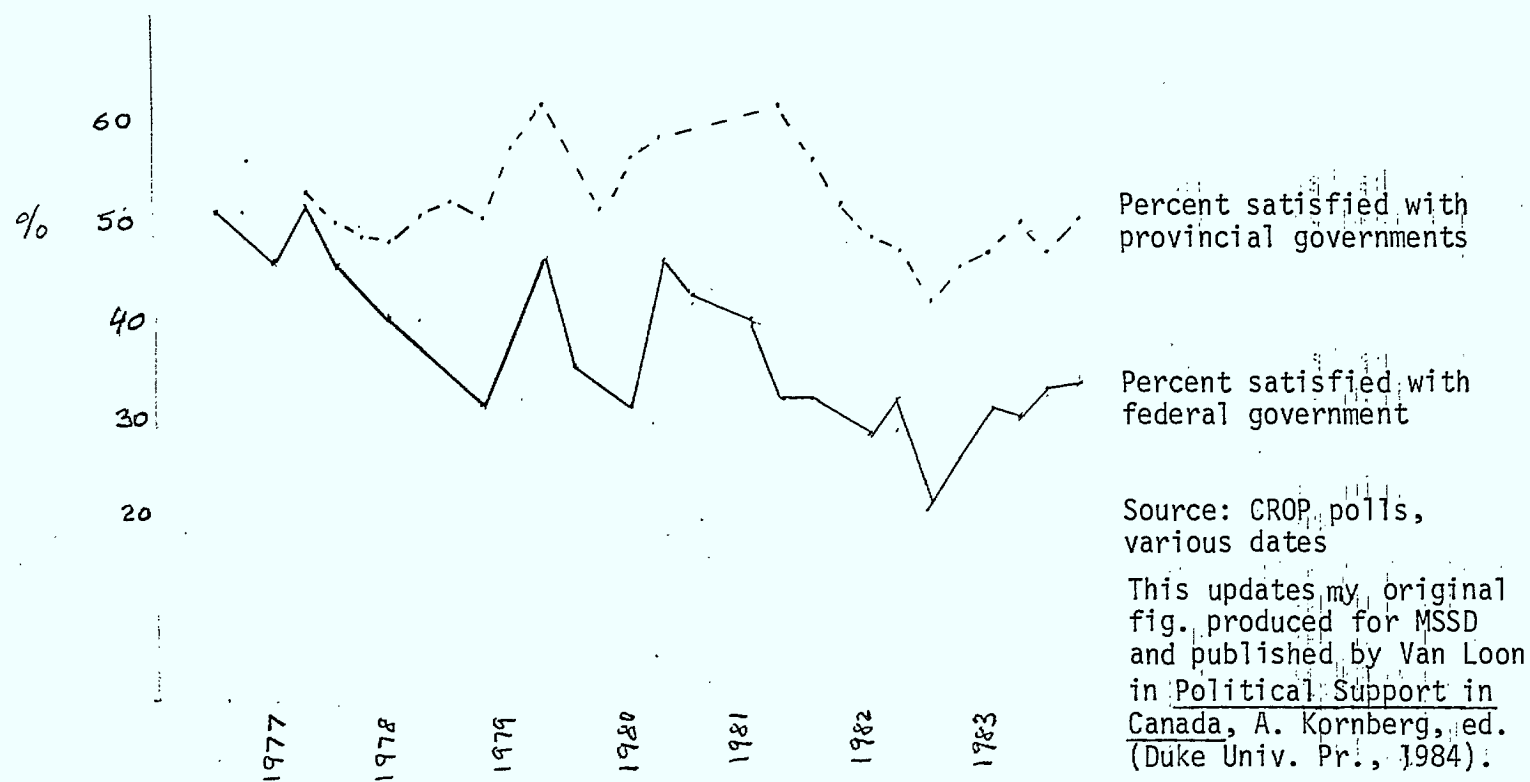
in the West, where the ratio is almost 4:1. Overall, most Canadians indicate that they would align themselves on the provincial side in the event of serious conflict.

The provincial loyalties of Canadian citizens might not matter if Canada were an island to herself. But, the decentralized allegiances of Canadians affect Canada's ability to bargain effectively in international economic relations. Canada's ability to bargain effectively with foreign economic and political units is particularly affected by the fact that natural resources, which occupy a special position in our international economic relations, fall under provincial jurisdiction. It is less difficult for the federal government to win the allegiance of the Canadian public than to amend the constitution to make resources a federal matter. In any case, the former change would be a necessary condition for achieving the latter.

The first question raised in this chapter relates to the importance of nation-building. My answer is that it is supremely important. The second question relates to the specific content of nation-building. Precisely which national, ethnic, or communitarian conflicts need to be bridged? Which people or peoples need to be unified? Virtually every reader will agree that the English-French cleavage holds primacy. But, other conflicts rooted in

ethnicity and/or region, but not primarily in class, need attention as well. These secondary cleavages are between Europeans and natives, blacks and whites, Asians and whites, Jews and Christians, Protestants and Catholics, and Westerners and central Canadians. Each of these cleavages varies greatly in importance from period to period and from region to region. For example, once the most bitter conflict, the Protestant-Catholic cleavage is today relatively moderate and emerges only occasionally in selected provincial disputes over the funding of separate Catholic schools. The federal government needs to monitor by survey research the strength of each cleavage for purposes of nation-building policy.

Each of these secondary conflicts needs to be monitored for its own sake because each could emerge as a source of severe disturbance. Furthermore, each of these secondary conflicts could acquire a particularly explosive quality if associated with the principal English-French dimension.

The third question raised in this chapter is whether all government programs can contribute to nation-building or whether the nation-building mandate is the exclusive property of programs in culture and communications. In Cultural Regulation in Canada (IRPP, 1983), Steven

Globerman asks if non-cultural programs could contribute more effectively and efficiently to national identity than cultural programs. He wonders if more funds for the army might make a better contribution to unity and identity. Globerman asks a legitimate empirical question although he himself denies -- wrongly, in my view -- that his question is amenable to an empirical inquiry.

In principle at least, non-cultural and non-communications programs can contribute effectively and efficiently to identity and unity. For example, many Canadians might become intensely more proud of their country at the thought that we may experience less pollution than some other countries. In the same vein, it is conceivable that few Canadians would become excitedly proud of their country at the thought that our ballet or opera may be world class. The relative contribution to national pride and identity made by good ballet, good environmental policy and other cultural and non-cultural achievements is capable of being measured, at least in part, with suitable survey data.

All activities of the federal government can contribute in some fashion to national identity and unity. In certain circumstances, every program of the federal government could conceivably undermine unity and identity if the program became a symbol in the public imagination of the

perceived incompetence, corruptibility, or mean-mindedness of the federal government. Any program would undermine unity and identity if it became a symbol in French Canada of the inhospitality of the federal government to a French presence.

Though all federal programs can affect unity and identity, cultural and communications programs have a special responsibility and the Department of Communications and/or some other federal agency ought to have a special role in monitoring the nation-building effectiveness of programs. As we shall see later in this report, the dataset constructed during the course of the project provides some objective empirical information about the nation-building contributions of sundry cultural and non-cultural programs, ranging from support for theatre to support for science and the armed forces.

The fourth question raised in this chapter relates to the relative importance of nation-building among the goals of culture and communications programs. Apart from nation-building, the goals of cultural and communications programs are (a) to sustain our civilizational heritage (e.g. Shakespearian theatre), (b) art for art's sake (the guiding theme of the Applebert Report), (c) individual self-development (popular arts and crafts programs), (d) freedom

of expression (the reason for keeping certain cultural-communications agencies at arm's length), (e) redistribution (the goal of Pelletier's mobile exhibits), and (f) economic development (especially in high technology).

The presence of so many different goals makes the formulation of cultural policy difficult. I could easily write 100 pages on just this issue. But, I won't. Instead, I will focus on the single greatest conundrum, the apparent conflict between the desire to unify the nation and the desire to permit and encourage freedom of expression. There are many reasons while cultural programs may fail to contribute to nation-building. One old-fashioned reason is sometimes mediocre thinking. But, on the positive, one reason for the nation-building failure of some cultural programs is the conscious or unconscious anxiety of policy-makers that attempts to mold national character necessarily infringe on freedom of expression. Nation-building tasks can indeed interfere with freedom of expression, but they need not and ought not. Indeed, to be effective a nation-building program must not interfere with freedom of expression. Censorship undermines democracy; it also undermines the essential basis of national unity, genuine good feeling.

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A nation-building program structures incentives for communication and cultural expression in order to encourage the dissemination of messages which are likely to contribute to harmony and understanding. A democratic and therefore effective nation-building program neither prohibits nor censors messages, even those hostile to territorial integrity. For example, an effective nation-building program in the field of book publishing provides substantial financial incentives for Canadian works to be translated and marketed in the other official language. Translation support entails absolutely no element of censorship or prohibition. And yet, translation support increases the likelihood of mutual knowledge and therefore understanding across the economic barrier posed by language. More generally, any cultural or communications program devoted to nation-building will allocate significant incentives in support of communication across the barrier considered to be a threat to national unity.

The fifth question raised in this chapter relates to how the nation-building performance of government programs can be measured empirically. The answer must begin with the attitudes and behaviours of ordinary Canadians since nation-building is concerned with the national orientations of ordinary citizens. Intelligent policy-makers can guess

about the impact on national unity of the CBC, the National Museums or other institutions. But, survey research or other data which can be replicated by verifiable means are needed to provide any confidence that the cultural institutions in question are affecting national attitudes in the intended directions.

No single survey question is sufficient for measuring the nation-building performance of institutions because national unity and identity have various facets and because different survey questions are required to measure the performance of different cultural institutions. Nonetheless, if we want to compare the potential contributions of various programs to national identity and national pride, the national survey could ask respondents to employ a psychometric scale to show how proud they would be under various hypothetical circumstances. Indeed, our national survey asked Canadians how proud they would be of their country if "our museums were magnificent by world standards," "if our ballet dancers were among the best in the world," "if Canadian programs on TV were a lot better," "if Canada produced more famous writers and excellent books," "if Canadian scientists were world famous," "if Canada's armed forces were truly powerful," and so forth. Sixteen different contingencies were employed.

The answer to this battery of questions would enable us to know how much potential contribution to national pride could be expected from a variety of government programs. Since respondents to this battery of questions were allowed to indicate if they thought that Canada had already achieved its potential, the answers to this battery can show what areas of government service already contribute to national pride.

Because individual cultural programs are multi-facetted, more than one type of survey question is required to measure the nation-building impact of a cultural program. In the case of television, we mentioned above that respondents were invited to score how proud they would become of Canada if our programs were much better. In a separate battery of questions, respondents were also invited to indicate the names of specific television programs which make them more proud of their country or of their province. The answers to this battery of questions can be used to help elucidate the impact on English Canadian, French Canadian and pan-Canadian nationalism of the CBC.

Without survey data, policy-makers designing programs with nation-building in mind are blindfolded to some degree. Nonetheless, survey data do have limitations on their usefulness. We mentioned above the need for multi-

facetted questioning. No single question is suitable for all programs or enough to describe the impact of just one program. No single survey, however comprehensive, is satisfactory because public attitudes are not necessarily stable and because individual survey projects may contain unintentional sources of bias. Finally, survey data are a very limited tool for measuring the impact of _proposed_ cultural programs. Respondents have difficulty providing meaningful responses about services about which they have little knowledge and with which they have no experience. Survey research is more useful for allocating resources to existing programs than for deciding how to evaluate new proposals.

The sixth and last question raised in this chapter relates to how survey data can be used in policy formulation. Figure 2 contains a quasi-causal model of the policy formulation process as a rational planning task. At the end of the process (on the far right of the page), the Department of Communications must make allocative and institutional decisions. It must decide how much more a program should receive and how and where it is to be organized. These twin budgetary-institutional decisions are affected by the Department's knowledge of the efficiency of achieving various nation-building and non-nation-building

FIG. 2

RATIONAL PLANNING MODEL AND NATION-BUILDING

Stage A   Stage B   Stage C   Stage D

Expertise re
communications
and nation-building

Budgetary
expertise

Behavioural ─────────▷ Effectiveness ─────────▷ Nation-building
Data   efficiency

Budgetary
Allocations
    and
Institutional
Decisions

a) Information about relative
    importance of the different
    goals of culture-communications
    programs

b) Information about the efficiency
    with which various programs
    achieve non-nation-building
    goals

goals. The final budgetary-institutional decisions are also made by the Department after weighing the relative importance of nation-building and non-nation-building goals.

From the exclusive perspective of nation-building (top half of the page), the Department's judgement of the nation-building efficiency of a given cultural program (e.g. Museums) is reached as a result of combining empirical information about the cost of the program with information about its effectiveness. Judgements about a program's effectiveness are reached as a result of combining objective behavioural or survey data with expertise about the communications process.

The case of support for book publishing can be used to illustrate the causal model. At stage A, behavioural or survey data are collected in order to provide some objective information about the contribution of books to national identity and pride. In the case of survey research, several possible questions are possible. Our particular survey invited respondents to reveal on a psychometric 10 point scale how proud they would feel of Canada if we produced more famous writers and excellent books. (The survey asked other questions about book publishing, but the discussion of these other questions will

wait until later in this report.) Our survey data revealed that books contributed potentially more to national pride than ballet but less than scientific achievement. Respondents would be prouder of Canada if we had famous scientists than if we had famous writers.

Our survey data are clear that book publishing contributes more to national pride than ballet and other sectors of culture. From this datum one could reasonably conclude that publishing support should receive greater financial support than some other cultural programs, assuming for the moment equal efficiency in the contribution to nation-building among publishing and the other cultural programs with which publishing is compared. In this instance, a program's efficiency refers to its impact on nation-building per unit of expenditure.

Given that respondents place a higher nation-building value on science than on publishing, should policy-makers also conclude that budgetary preference should be granted to scientific research over publishing? It is at this point, Stage B in the rational planning model, that expertise in nation-building and communications comes into play. Although citizens may place a lesser value on publishing than science, publishing is the means by which citizens become aware of scientific accomplishments and the other

achievements which inbue citizens with pride in their country.

When citizens contemplate publishing, they may be thinking of Margaret Atwood, Pierre Burton, or even Harlequin romances. A survey could of course explain to respondents the essential role of publishing in the dissemination of information about national achievement. However, to provide such complex information to respondents in a survey would change radically the policy use of the survey instrument. In this instance, the survey instrument would be used to enlist the expertise of respondents instead of to elicit behavioural information about the nation-building process.

To return to the rational planning model, the nation-building effectiveness of a program or sector such as support for publishing is determined as a result of considering objective information about the nation-building process from survey and other data and as a result of using expertise on the nation-building and communications process. At the next stage, Stage C, the efficiency of a program or sector is determined as a result of comparing its effectiveness with its cost. Cost, of course, is a complex matter but it includes latent costs such as tax expenditures and inefficiencies imposed by regulation. At

the final stage in the rational planning model, Stage D, the efficiency of different programs or sectors are compared along with the relative importance of achieving the nation-building and other objectives of government

I fully appreciate that policy decisions are almost never made according to a process which resembles the rational planning model described above. This rational planning was developed in order to describe the uses and limitations of the survey data collected in the course of this project.

This chapter began by identifying six issues to be considered from the perspective of nation-building and the culture-communications programs. These questions relate to (a) the relative importance of nation-building, (b) the precise content of nation-building, (c) the appropriateness of the nation-building goal in cultural and non-cultural programs, (d) the relative importance of nation-building and non-nation-building goals in culture and communications programs, (e) measuring the nation-building performance of government programs, and (f) the role of data on nation-building performance in policy formulation as a rational planning model.

CHAPTER 2

AN OVERVIEW OF

THE RESEARCH PROJECT

This chapter describes the procedure by which the questionnaire was developed, the sampling procedure, the data collection procedure, the procedure by which the raw data were made machine readable, and some of the procedures by which certain key open-ended questions were transformed. A substantial portion of this chapter proceeds serially through the questionnaire in its English Canadian version. This chapter should be read along with one or more versions of the questionnaire, which are found in the appendices. Some readers may not find it necessary to read this chapter, but other readers may find that it has special interest for them.

The final dataset consists of 962 adult Canadians (16 years or older), selected by stratified random sampling across Canada, plus 129 adult Americans selected by stratified random sampling, but only in Greater New York and Greater Washington, D.C. Three different questionnaires were used with the English Canadian version as the point of

departure. Most of the questions in the English and French Canadian versions were identical, but some were completely different. Thus, the psychometric battery of national pride questions, listed as questions 25 and 46 in the Canadian questionnaires, asked anglophones about the Stratford Theatre and francophones about the Theatre du Nouveau Monde. The two-part National Film Board question (# 29) asked anglophones about "Paddle to the Sea" and "Not a Love Story" while the francophone version asked about "Cordelia" and "C'est surtout pas de l'amour."

The three questionnaires did not ask respondents about precisely the same feature films. Anglophones were asked about "Why Shoot the Teacher?", "The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz," "Lies My Father Told Me," and "Les Plouffes." Francophones were asked about "Les Plouffes" and "L'apprentissage." They were also asked about "Quelques arpents de neige" and "Les Ordres." Americans were asked about "Apprenticeship" as well as "48 hours" and "Chariots of Fire."

The American questionnaire was the most different. It was shorter because we did not require behavioural information with the same depth. The U.S. was also restructured so that questions about American culture were placed first. The American respondents were nonetheless struck by the

large number of questions asked of them about Canada. We could only imagine their consternation had we begun the interviews with questions about Canada.

The long ethnic battery (# 56 in the Canadian versions) has one slight difference in the three data subsets. Anglophones were asked about their attitudes to francophones. Francophones were asked about their attitudes towards anglophones. Americans were asked about their attitudes towards Hispanics. In the SPSS datafile, the three attitudes are located on the same space. More generally, the raw data from all three questionnaires were re-ordered to produce maximum symmetry on the SPSS datafile.

In sampling, our highest priority was to produce a large accurate national sample. One Ph.D. student devoted three weeks using the latest telephone directories to produce a multi-stratified random sample for Canada. The national sample was stratified both by province and by degree of urbanization within each province. Once our interviewers achieved a large national sample (N=962), they produced a small American sample for comparative purposes. The American sample did not need to be large since we were not interested in reaching conclusions about differences

among Americans but only in using American responses to shed light on Canadian responses.

We were initially a little concerned that we could only develop an American sample in Greater New York and Greater Washington for budgetary reasons. We worried that New Yorkers and Washingtonians would greatly misrepresent Americans as a whole. This concern dissipated somewhat as we analysed the Canadian data. Among Canadians, regional differences are not enormous, which suggests the possibility that the attitudes of New Yorkers and Washingtonians may not misrepresent the views of their fellow nationals to a very high degree.

Interviews were conducted by longdistance telephone and lasted between 35 and 150 minutes. Most interviews lasted about an hour. The longer interviews usually involved senior citizens who had a great deal of information to share and who expressed a need for human interaction. Most interviewers were students at Carleton University or the University of Ottawa. All interviewers were screened for their ability to encourage interviewee participation and for their ability to encourage participation without departing from a stance of neutrality. French-speaking (mother tongue) interviewers were employed where we had

reason to anticipate that respondents would prefer a French language interview.

In commercial survey work, little effort is expended on follow-ups with respondents who are difficult to reach or uncooperative. It is financially expensive to do so because a small number of respondents account for a large portion of recalcitrant behaviour. It is easier and cheaper to select another respondent. However, our interviewers received intensive training in how to elicit cooperation. Even pugnacious respondents were repeatedly solicited. The fact that the interviewers could introduce themselves as students, which they did, helped. Even the most mistrustful sometimes felt a moral impetus to help an underdog student working for his/her professor.

Mistrust is an important element in survey research. Mistrust affects respondents' willingness to participate and candidness of response. The fact of a telephone survey helped solve both difficulties. Previous experimental research has shown that impersonal survey methods (e.g. telephone vs. face-to-face) are more likely to elicit candid views which respondents believe that high status people are unlikely to share. Many interviewees feared that our telephone calls were a pretext for an anticipated robbery, income tax investigation, or other intrusion or threat.

Our interviewers were trained in how to cope with such anxieties. Furthermore, the interviewers were constantly supervised and their questionnaires reviewed quickly upon completion.

The fact that respondents were chosen by stratified random selection of telephone numbers posed two problems. In Canada, we needed to be sure that every person at a given telephone number had an equal likelihood of being interviewed. To this end, our interviewers requested an interview with the person at the receiving household whose birthday was next in line. In the United States, an additional problem arose as a result of a significant number of unlisted telephone numbers. To overcome this liability, the "+1" routine was employed. A stratified random sample of telephone numbers was selected, and one digit was added to each selected number. Compared to the method used in Canada, the "+1" routine is time consuming because many "+1" phone numbers are not in use. But, the routine overcomes the problem of a sample biased against upper status and single people, who are most likely to delist their numbers.

The final questionnaire experienced 5 major pre-tests: two each at the two Ottawa area universities, one among a random sample of citizens in the national capital region,

and two nationally. Because the American questionnaire was essentially derivative, only one American pre-test was required. The pre-tests at Carleton University were in English, those at the University of Ottawa in French. The Canadian version was translated by two French-speaking doctoral students at Carleton and by a French-speaking professor at the University of Ottawa. The French version was then translated back into English as a double check.

A body of conventional wisdom and experimental evidence exists to help in the construction of effective survey instruments. For example, sensitive questions such as those relating to ethnicity and income are more likely to elicit responses towards the end of the questionnaire, once rapport between interviewer and respondent has been established. Nonetheless, pre-tests are useful for ensuring that questions are phrased clearly and unambiguously and for increasing the probability that the questions will prove useful in later analysis. Our pre-tests were useful for eliminating some questions, particularly those which elicited almost homogeneous responses. For example, questions about national mottos were dropped because almost no respondents could name Canada's motto (From Sea to Sea). A question about Bonnie Prince Charlie, Scotland's most significant hero, was dropped because his name was almost

entirely unrecognizable to Canadian respondents, even those
of British descent.

Our series of pre-tests was especially useful in the
development of open-ended questions about heroes and ethnic
attitudes. For reasons which will become more apparent
below, we wanted respondents to reveal their heroes. But,
most adult respondents felt too embarrassed to admit they
admired heroes. Heroes are primarily for children to
admire. Our final phrasing proved successful: "If a child
or young person asked you for some heroes to admire, whom
would you suggest? Please tell me the names of some heroes
from anywhere in the world and explain why they should be
respected."

Pre-tests were also useful in the development of open-
ended questions about ethnicity. In addition to having
respondents scale their attitudes on a 10 point psycho-
metric scale, we wanted to know in the respondents' own
words their positive and negative assessments. Positive
assessments were not difficult to elicit. But, when we
asked for negative assessments, however euphemistic the
phrasing, we encountered resistance. Some respondents
wondered if we were breaking the law. Others accused us of
racism. Still others indicated that they knew what we were
driving at but they would not cooperate. Our final wording

proved effective in eliciting responses: "How could they [i.e. the ethnic group to whom reference was made] change for you to like them better?" The expressed anger was sometimes astonishing. Indeed, we sometimes regretted being quite so successful in eliciting candid responses.

Commercial surveys use open-ended questions with great rarity because of the enormous cost of their analysis. Scholarly surveys tend to avoid open-ended questions for the same reasons. Yet, the lack of open-ended questions in survey research is severely condemned by critics of survey research because closed questions impose the investigators' preconceptions on respondents and rule out the opportunity for analysing the valuable spontaneous attitudes of respondents. Our open-ended questions about heroes and ethnic attitudes turned out to be very costly to analyse, but every bit as revealing as the critics of traditional survey research have claimed.

The remainder of this chapter reviews serially our questions, using the English Canadian version of the questionnaire. For each question or set of questions, the numbered paragraphs which follow will describe the intended use and eventual usefulness.

1. The demographic questions prior to question # 1. These are standard demographic variables. The city size

variable is a five-valued measure of degree of urbaniza-
tion, described more fully in the SPSS file.

2. Question # 1. Its purpose is to eliminate foreign
diplomats and other visitors to the country from the
sample.

3. Question # 2, 7, 8, and 15., We anticipated that
these questions might prove useful as measures of national
identification. But, our analysis to date has not revealed
these questions to be highly fruitful.

4. Question # 3, 4, 10, 12, 13, and 16. These ques-
tions about national flags and anthems were intended to be
and proved in the end to be very fruitful measures of
national identification. Flags, after all, are the most
sacred symbol of nations and anthems, their most sacred
rite.

5. Question # 5, 6, 14, 17. Like the questions listed
in the preceding paragraph, these questions about national
heroes were designed to reveal respondents' familiarity
with their national political cultures. Laura Secord and
Paul Revere, close thematic analogues of each other, were
selected because they were national heroes from the outset.
Louis Riel and Robert E. Lee were selected because they
were major regional rebels who, at least in the latter
case, were transformed into national heroes.

6. Question # 18. This open-ended question on heroes was intended to complement the closed hero questions, to capture information about nonhypothesized heroes. It turned out to be an extremely valuable source of information about the inter-generational and inter-ethnic impacts of the mass media. The proportion of respondents drawing upon the media for their heroes varied greatly by ethnicity and generation.

7. Question # 19-20. Standard questions used to identify opinion-leaders.

8. Question # 21-24. These questions about financial incentives for emigration from province or country were intended to measure provincial and national loyalties, and they proved effective in so doing.

9. Question # 25 and 46. This psychometric battery, split into two parts to reduce respondent fatigue, was intended to measure the potential as well as actual contribution to national pride of various cultural and non-cultural programs. The battery proved successful in analysis.

10. Question # 26-29. Questions 26, 27, and 29 are designed to measure the degree of impact of NFB productions, and question 28, the content (e.g. positive vs. negative) of the impact. The particular English and French

language NFB productions selected for inclusion in the questionnaires were chosen because information on estimated audience sizes provided by NFB indicated that these were the most widely seen and/or discussed.

11. Question # 30-31. Designed to measure the contribution of historic sites, museums, and galleries to national and provincial identity.

12. Question # 34-45. These questions were designed to measure the impact of the most popular Canadian content feature films upon national identity and/or ethnic relations, as appropriate to a particular film. Only thematically Canadian films were considered for inclusion in these questions. The particular English and French language films eventually selected for inclusion were chosen as a result of information on gross receipts and estimated audiences as provided by the Canadian Film Development Corporation. Coding schemes, described in the SPSS file, were developed to measure the socialization impact of these films.

13. Question # 47. An additional question to measure the impact on national identity of the Canadian film industry.

14. Question # 49, 54, and 55. These are structurally analogous questions intended to measure the impact on

national and provincial identities of television, writers, and music groups.

15. Question # 50-53. Designed to reveal the ethnic impacts of television programs with substantial ethnic content.

16. Question # 56. Designed to reveal the content and degree of affect of various ethnic and regional attitudes important in nation-building.

17. Question # 57-65. Mainly standard demographic questions.

18. Question # 66-68. Designed to test some hypotheses about the impact of theology on ethnic attitudes.

19. Question # 69. A measure of secessionist attitudes.

CHAPTER 3

CANADIAN IDENTITY

Chapters 3, 4, and 5 report empirical findings from this project. Chapter 3 surveys Canadian identity -- for the country as a whole as well as for constituent parts. Chapter 4 focuses on inter-group relations, defined broadly to cover relations that have otherwise been termed ethnic, racial, or even regional. Chapter 5 examines data on the impact of cultural programs on Canadian identity and inter-group relations.

Those readers most interested in policy-making are quite naturally most interested in empirical information which has an obvious impact on policy choices. Chapter 5 is intended to focus on issues which are obviously relevant to policy. The issues to be raised in chapter 5 encompass broad issues such as whether publishing contributes more to national identity than ballet or theatre and narrow issues such as whether Radio-Canada broadcasting contributes to Canadian identity, Quebec identity or both.

While it is tempting for a hardnosed policy-maker to rush to material which may have obvious policy

implications, it is often the case that background information is as useful for policy-making as information which pertains to specific hypotheses about the utility of individual policy instruments. Background information indicates the seriousness or urgency of a policy dilemma. Background information may provide powerful information about the impact of alternative policy instruments which hypothesis testing may have overlooked. Indeed, in this particular project, the background information proved very useful from the perspective of policy-making.

The central themes of the three chapters are as follows. For chapter 3 on Canadian identity, the central issues are how serious the Canadian identity problem is, which constituent parts of Canada present the greatest problems and why, and what are the factors affecting Canadian identity. The central themes of chapter 4 are which are the most serious inter-group conflicts, in what parts of the country are they the most serious, and what are the factors that affect the seriousness of an inter-group problem. The central themes of chapter 5 are which cultural instruments are the most fruitful in enhancing Canadian identity and what impacts do certain cultural instruments have on identity and inter-group relations.

Before beginning a review of our data on Canadian identity, the reader is asked to reflect on some of the opening remarks in the author's preface as a way of gauging the reliability of the observations which follow. Originally, the first year of this two year project called for the creation of a small exploratory dataset based on responses to a modest questionnaire administered to a modest sample of local respondents. Instead, a large Canada-U.S. dataset was created on the basis of a very large questionnaire employing many open-ended questions. The resources available for the second year of the project were predicated on a small exploratory dataset. Had the small exploratory dataset been created, this report would be able to define with precision and confidence a limited number of findings of limited thematic and geographic scope. Because the actual dataset has a broad thematic and geographic scope, its potential usefulness is very substantial. However, as a result of the insufficient resources available for analysis, the findings described in the pages which follow must be regarded as preliminary and tentative.

I have no specific reasons for doubting the accuracy of what follows. However, data findings should not be made public or relied upon in policy formulation without substantial corroboration by qualitative expertise until the

quantitative findings have been tested. Quantitative findings need to be tested by (a) the exact duplication of statistical procedures, (b) the use of parallel statistical procedures and (c) the full testing of models of spurious association or spurious non-association (i.e. suppression). These three tests of accuracy will be undertakin in coming weeks as additional resources become available. The computer analysis for chapters 3-5 was conducted in sequence with the result that much more computer analysis was performed for chapter 3 than for chapter 5. The computer analysis for the three chapters was conducted in sequence both for logical scholarly reasons and for technical reasons requiring the construction of variables in chapters 3 or 4 for use later in chapter 5. The findings presented in chapter 3 are offered with the confidence which comes from the testing of many alternative hypotheses and the exploration of sources of spurious association. By contrast, much of the evidence discussed in chapter 5 is based on my qualitative judgement as a result of interpreting gross frequency distributions for the entire dataset and as a result of my personal familiarity with the raw data.

One final point needs to be made. The pages which follow are written tersely for the benefit of the hardnosed policy maker. There are risks in doing so because the

related fields of nation-building, cultural policy, and national or political culture are complex fields, each with a multitude of definitions and scholarly perspectives. Readers of this report interested in the perspective on national culture and cultural policy upon which this report rests are invited to read the chapter on cultural policy in Robert Babe and Conrad Winn, Broadcasting Policy and Copyright Law (Ottawa: Department of Communications and Supply and Services, 1984, to be released). Readers requiring more information on the link between nation-building and cultural policy are invited to read Luc Fortin and Conrad Winn, "Communications and Culture - An Impossible Portfolio" in Bruce Doern, ed., How Ottawa Spends (Toronto: Lorimer, 1983).

The most elementary question to which policy makers require an answer is how serious the national identity problem is. One way of measuring how bonded Canadians feel to their country is to ask them how much more money a job in another country would need to provide for them to think of emigration. Both Canadians and Americans were asked this question. A comparison of the responses of the two samples suggests that Canadians are almost as linked to their country as Americans are to theirs, but not quite. In both countries, one-fourth of respondents are staunch

patriots. They would never leave or would leave only for a gigantic increment such as one million dollars annually. In both countries, our preliminary analysis shows that one tenth would readily leave -- for an incentive as low as $5000 a year or even for no financial incentive at all. Canadians and Americans are remarkably alike at the extremes. But, they are somewhat different in the middle. The sixty-five percent of Americans who are in the middle are more reticent about leaving than their Canadian counterparts. Americans in the middle would either require more money or would need to think seriously about non-economic considerations. Few Canadians mention non-economic considerations, partly perhaps because Canadians are more certain about where they would relocate -- the United States. Both francophones and anglophones were most likely to mention the United States in answer to a question about which country they would prefer such a job offer to be in.

Another way of measuring the national bonding or identity of citizens is to measure their familiarity with the national culture. The most important components of a national culture are (a) its sacred symbol, its flag, (b) its sacred rites, its anthem, and (c) its historic heroes or heroic myths. People cannot feel profoundly attached to

their nation if they are unfamiliar with its sacred symbol, its sacred rite, and its heroic myths. The sacred origins of flags and anthems are millenial. Nations make much of the special or sacred character of their flags and anthems. National flags are always fulsomely protected by common law tradition. Many countries also have specific legislative acts to prescribe punishments for their misuse or desecration. When a country's old regime is replaced by a new regime and new constitution, the national flag and anthem are typically replaced as well. Flags are also redesigned when the territorial boundaries of a state are changed or when the power of the ethnic components of the country is redistributed.

Thousands of pages could be written about the role of flags and anthems as symbols of nations and regimes, as causes of strife, and as the result of the resolution of strife. Readers will recall the extraordinarily heated debate in the Parliament of Canada during the flag debate in the 1960's. Anglophiles were deeply troubled by the departure of symbols of Canada's British connection, a departure that was hastened in order to legitimate Canada in the eyes of the increasingly alienated francophone community. Should or should not Canada's flag embody the Union Jack was the issue. The Union Jack was itself

created in order to bring harmony among the constituent elements of the United Kingdom, being a combination of the regional crosses of England, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

The design of Canada's new flag was an extraordinarily controversial issue. Indeed, flag design has been an issue of major importance in almost all the countries of the world. In Western Europe, for example, about half the nations have crosses as a motif. The countries whose flags have crosses as a motif are basically Protestant countries. Christian symbols are generally retained in Protestant countries because the Protestant churches were generally not as well organized nor as influential as was the Catholic church in Catholic countries. Protestantism in Protestant countries did not stimulate as strong a secular reaction as did Catholicism.

If flags and anthems are as important as suggested in the preceding paragraphs, what Canadians know about their own flag and anthem and what they know about foreign flags and anthems may reveal a great deal about their national identity. Canadian respondents were asked to explain why the Canadian and American flags were the way they are. Fully correct answers would point to the Maple Leaf as a Canadian symbol, the red bars as symbols of the seas, the American stars as representing the states, and the stripes

as symbols of the 13 founding colonies. Respondents were asked to explain the Union Jack (combination of regional flags) and to identify the Quebec flag. They were asked to say the first two lines of the Canadian anthem and of the U.S. anthem. American respondents were asked all the same questions except for the one about the flag of Quebec.

The answers to these questions show Canadians to be reasonably familiar with Canadian culture and, for foreigners, remarkably familiar with American culture. From the perspective of nation-building, the most positive item of information was that almost all Canadians (84%) know the title of their anthem as compared to 76% of Americans who know the title of theirs. However, this is an unfair comparison because the title and opening words of the Canadian anthem are similar to the name of the country, but this is not the case for the Americans.

The answers to the other questions were less hear-tening. Far more Canadians could explain why the American flag is the way it is as compared to the number who could explain why the Canadian flag is the way it is (preliminary percents: 67 vs. 47). Indeed, the percent of Canadians who could explain the U.S. flag was apparently as high as the percent of Americans who could do so. One-third of Americans could explain the U.S. flag fully as compared to

about one in fifteen Canadians who could explain fully the Canadian flag. In summary, Canadians are less familiar with their own flag than the American and are essentially as familiar with the Stars and Stripes as are the Americans themselves.

Canadian knowledge of things American was not reciprocated. Few Americans knew anything about our anthem and fewer could explain the Canadian flag than could explain the British. Few Canadians could explain the British flag either (preliminary: 22% vs. 14% for Americans knowing British flag). We asked respondents to identify but not explain the Quebec flag. The question was different and so a fair comparison is not possible. Nonetheless, it is interesting that as many as 70% could indeed describe the Quebec flag correctly. Furthermore, most Canadians used the French expression "Fleurs de lis," a majority doing so in almost every English speaking province. The respondents' familiarity with the Quebec flag and the ability of unilingual anglophones to use the French language term suggests something of the perceived salience of Quebec in the minds of both English and French Canadians.

Compared to flags and anthems, knowledge of a nation's mythic heroes is a more personal link between citizen and nation. Canadian respondents were asked to identify Laura

Secord and Paul Revere, Louis Riel and General Robert E. Lee. American respondents were asked only to identify the American hero in each of the two pairs. Secord and Revere were selected as obvious national heroes, both having warned the defending army against invading forces. Riel and Lee were selected as regional secessionist heroes subsequently co-opted as national heroic figures. Successful nations often co-opt heroes and other facets from their sub-regions. Lee led the forces of the Confederacy in the American civil war. According to the accepted wisdom about American political culture, Lee became a national folk hero two generations later, even among staunch supporters of the North. Riel led the uprisings in the Canadian Pacific Northwest. Lee and Riel are not absolutely strict counterparts because the former was a military leader and the latter a political spokesman. But, each was the best known figure in his respective movement.

The preliminary results show that Canadians are somewhat less familiar with American national culture than are Americans, but they are at least as familiar with American culture as they are with their own. Canadians were approximately half as familiar with Paul Revere as are Americans (preliminary 43% vs. 78%), but twice as familiar with Revere as with Laura Secord (preliminary 43% vs. 20%).

Only one in five Canadians had the vaguest idea that Laura Secord did something for Canada. Still fewer thought that she performed some act in the defence of Canada against the Americans. About one in seven Canadians identified Secord with a Canadian-American conflict while about two in five were convinced that she had a significant role in the chocolate industry. According to preliminary results, two in five Canadians could identify correctly Riel or Robert E. Lee as compared with two in three Americans who could identify Lee.

One of the disadvantages of asking respondents if they can identify given national heroes is that the investigator may have chosen the wrong ones for identification. Perhaps Canadians are ignorant of Secord and Riel because they consider these two unimportant. Perhaps Canadians know and admire other major figures from Canadian history. Accordingly, our interviewers invited respondents to name three heroes of their own choosing. The first choices of Canadian respondents were the following in descending order: Winston Churchill (8%), Terry Fox, Mahatma Gandhi, the Royal Family, Abraham Lincoln, the Kennedies, Sir John A. Macdonald, Martin Luther King, and Pierre Trudeau (1%). The preceding list was named by 34% of respondents. The

remaining 66% of respondents named hundreds of different heroes, each named by fewer than 1% of respondents.

The hundreds of heroes named by respondents ranged across a very wide spectrum. They included fictional television figures such as the Incredible Hulk, show business people such as Jane Fonda, politicians such as John Diefenbaker, Golda Meir, and Eamon de Valera, scientists, suffragette leaders, New France missionaries among the Indians, evangelists, explorers, U.S., British, and Canadian military leaders, Genghis Khan, Adolf Hitler, and other tyrants, and so forth. Altogether about 40% of the heroes named by Canadians were Americans as compared to at least three-quarters among American respondents. About one-eighth of the heroes named by Canadians were Canadians.

The American heroes named by American respondents were almost identical in relative popularity to their relative popularity among Canadian respondents. Both national samples gave priority to Lincoln, the Kennedies, and Martin Luther King. But, the Americans had an overwhelming consensus which was lacking among Canadian respondents. Canadians chose their heroic models from outside Canada and from around the globe.

The first choices made by Canadians suggest three important phenomena: the power of world events, the power

of the communications media, and the receptivity of Canadians to Canadian culture. All of the heroes mentioned required an advanced system of communications for Canadians to become aware of their existence. This is especially the case for two unexpectedly popular choices, Terry Fox and Mahatma Gandhi. Terry Fox's marathon of hope was made possible by the existence of television, which broadcast his courageous run on a daily basis. Gandhi's choice was made possible by the recent film of that name, a film that was greatly subsidized by the government of Indira Gandhi.

However, the systems of mass communication are not the only factors in the adoption of heroes. Even Gandhi's popularity as a hero reflects world events. In the judgement of our interviewers, who heard respondents explain their choices, many respondents reported being influenced to choose Gandhi as a result of seeing or hearing about the film. However, our preliminary statistical analysis of the data shows that one particular generation of respondents was especially favourable to Gandhi, the "60's generation." This generation entered adulthood at a time when the countries of the third world were gaining independence. It was a time of the U.S. Peace Corps and great hope and sympathy for the emerging new states. The low popularity for historic Canadians figures (only 2% for Macdonald and no other

Canadian historic figure near 1%) and the high popularity of contemporary Canadian figures (Terry Fox and Pierre Trudeau) suggest that Canadians are receptive to Canadian culture, that the Canadian media of communication can convey some important information about life in Canada, but that those agents of communication and socialization whose task is to convey Canadian history have failed. The selection of heroes by Canadians suggests that Canadians are influenced by world events, are influenced by U.S. and other biases in mass communication, are ignorant of Canadian history, and are biased in favour of Canadian heroes when exposed to information about them.

The preceding interpretation of hero selection is also appropriate to the responses of Canadians to other survey questions. Canadians as a whole are disposed to being patriotic, almost as much as Americans, if we focus on responses to the questions about incentives to emigrate. However, Canadians are not in fact deeply rooted in Canadian culture. They are less familiar with the elements of Canadian culture than they are with the elements of American culture although they are not yet as familiar with and oriented to American culture as are Americans themselves.

To this point, the chapter has treated Canadians as a whole without exploring differences among groups of Canadians. Yet, internal differences are many instances more important than national averages. After all, if the 25% of Quebecers who are generally committed to dismemberment of the country were located across the country instead of concentrated within one province, there would likely be no problem of separation.

Several practical themes merit consideration. Given the influence upon Canada of American culture, the first practical theme to consider is whether strong Canadian identifiers or patriotic Canadians are distinctly different from Yankee Canadians or continentalists. The scholarly literature -- epitomized by George Grant's Lament for a Nation -- has generally portrayed the issue of nationalism vs. continentalism as a conflict pitting loyal vs. continentalist Canadians against each other. The preliminary analysis of our data provides no corroboration at all for this view. Quite the contrary. The data shows that Canadians who know Canadian culture are likely to know American culture and that Canadians who do not know one culture are unlikely to know the other. For example, 71% of respondents who can identify Robert E. Lee can identify Louis Riel, and vice versa.

On reflection, the image of Canadians suggested by the preliminary analysis of our data makes a great deal of sense. For Yankee and patriotic Canadians to be pitted against each other, each community would have to be relatively self-inclosed, have its own media of communication and socialization, and be protected from the systems of communication and socialization of the other community. But, no such situation exists. All Canadians -- particularly anglophones -- are exposed to much the same systems of communication and information. Furthermore, our preliminary analysis shows that knowledge of Canadian and American national cultures are correlated for English Canadians and for French Canadians as well as for provincial sub-samples. The policy consequence of this tentative finding is that the federal government should look at nation-building as it always has, as a problem of structuring information flows for all Canadians, and not worry about a putative conflict between continentalists and nationalists which may exist among professors but not in the population at large.*

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*Furthermore evidence of the correlation between nationalism and continentalism appears in A. Kornberg, ed., Political Support in Canada (Durham, N.C.: Duke University Press, 1984).

A second theme meriting study is the possible balkanization of Canada. Three subthemes are whether Canadians are more loyal to the provincial community than to the national community, whether provincial and national mindedness are in conflict, and whether the communities of Alberta and French Quebec are more provincially minded or just less nationally minded than Canadians at large. Preliminary analysis shows that Canadians are much more loyal to their country than to their province. Only one-tenth of Canadians would leave the country for a modest incentive of $5000 or less but one-fifth would leave their province for such an incentive.

Furthermore, Canadians generally do not see provincial and national loyalties as inherently conflictual. Indeed, preliminary analysis revealed a marked tendency for strong provincial and national identities to co-vary. People who would leave the country for a modest sum would leave their province for another province for an equally modest sum. Thus, 43% of those who would leave the province for an incentive of less than $5000 per year would leave Canada for such a low incentive. Only 13% of those who would readily leave their province would refuse to leave their country. Comparing provinces, it is noteworthy that British Columbians were the most provincially minded. As

many as 34% would never leave for another province (preliminary national average of 19%). Yet, British Columbians were also the second most likely to refuse to leave the country.

The provincial governments of Alberta and Quebec have been noteworthy for actively seeked devolution of powers and for actively asserting provincial interests and claims. Yet, Albertans and French Quebecers are not very provincially minded. They are distinguished instead by a relative absence of national mindedness. Preliminary analysis shows that Albertans and both French and English Quebecers are at least as willing to relocate to another province as the average Canadian and that Albertans and Quebecers are the most willing to emigrate to another country.

The preliminary analysis of our data on willingness to relocate suggest that the federal government need not respond with worry or defensively to provincial government attempts to build provincial identities. Provincial and national identities tend to co-vary, and the most troublesome communities lack strong provincial identities. Rather than attempt to thwart province-building attempts out of fear of competition, Ottawa should seek to encourage and to co-opt these efforts where the potential for co-optation exists. Preliminary analysis of the data on the contribu-

tion of museums to national identity, discussed in chapter 5, shows that the Royal Ontario Museum, a provincial institution, contributes very strongly to national identity. Proposed federal co-optation of provincial cultural efforts is analogous to the successful co-optation by the provinces of federal efforts in social policy. After all, health programs are widely seen as a credit to the provincial governments although they are made possible by federal monies and initiative.

Before concluding a discussion of balkanization, it makes sense to consider the distribution of knowledge of Canadian national culture among Canadians. We found few strong differences among provinces which can be explained mainly by religious denomination, provincial location, ethnic background, occupation, marital status, or religiosity. But, we found some important differences explained by education, language, and age.

Preliminary analysis revealed a marked tendency for the better educated to know a great deal more about Canadian and American culture, for young adults to know less, and for francophones to know more about certain things Canadian and less about things American. Age acquired special importance during the analysis of the heroes recommended by respondents.

Francophones were appreciably less informed about American symbols and heroes than anglophones and were less informed about Laura Secord and Louis Riel than anglophones. Riel was relatively unknown among francophones and well known among residents of the prairie provinces. Francophone ignorance of Riel is easily explained by the theory of cognitive dissonance. His memory is an unpleasant one. His memory is also incompatible with the strategy adopted by successive generations of francophone elites of focussing francophone energies on the enhancement of francophone opportunities within the province of Quebec. Indeed, preliminary analysis showed that independentistes were much more likely to know who he was than French Quebec federalists. After all, his fate reinforces the separatist cause and undermines the federalist francophone case.

Francophones were better informed about the flag and especially the anthem. Four out of five francophones could recall the first two lines of the anthem as compared to half of anglophones. Francophone knowledge of flag and anthem is easily explained and provides an excellent illustration of two valuable tactics in nation-building: creating new symbols and co-opting antagonist symbols. Francophones know the flag better because it was created with them in mind. The Ensign was replaced in order to

remove the Union Jack, a provocative and alienating symbol in the minds of francophones. "O Canada" is a French Canadian song. Indeed, it was originally created for and at the request of the French Quebec nationalist movement. Since it was founded in 1834, the St. Jean Baptiste Society searched for a "chant national." Calixa Lavallee eventually provided it in 1880. Lavallee himself was so imbued with anti-Canadian feeling that he emigrated to the United States, fought in the civil war, headed the American music teachers association, travelled abroad on its behalf, wrote American patriotic music, and died in Boston, where he had settled. In the 19th century, francophones called themselves "Canadians" and the rest us, the English. In contemporary language, the original meaning of "O Canada" is "O Quebec." The adoption by all of Canada of the St. Jean Baptiste Society's chant national is an excellent illustration of the successful co-optation of regional protest by nation-builders.

Still another way of exploring balkanization is to compare the heroes voluntarily named by our respondents. Dozens of pages could be written on the nature and significance of the heroes named by respondents. But, from a policy perspective, two points need to be made. First, the heroes shared by anglophones and francophones are American

heroes, especially American political heroes such as Lincoln, the Kennedy's and Martin Luther King. The two language communities do not have Canadian heroes in common nor do they share heroes from other parts of the world. Secondly, French Canada appears to be experiencing rapid identity changes as a result of the mass media, especially television. The older generations of francophones tend to name as their heroes the nurses, missionaries, soldiers, and ecclesiastics of New France. But, the younger generations are more likely to draw from the mass media, especially television fiction, their heroes. Indeed, francophones are more likely to take their heroes from television than are anglophones. Among the youngest generation of francophones, those born in the 1960's, half selected heroes from U.S. television or U.S. show business as compared to one seventh among anglophones (preliminary data).

The impact of the mass media, especially television, is indeed the most important factor to consider in examining the process of acquiring national identity. As suggested in the preceding paragraph, television, particularly American television, appears to exercise a much greater influence among francophone youth than among anglophone youth. The conventional wisdom has been that language has protected French Canada from American civilization.

Propagated by French Canadian nationalists and their anglo-
phone sympathizers, this wisdom has always been doubtful.
If this conventional wisdom were true, it would be very
difficult to explain French Canada's very long history of
intensive emigration to the United States, arrested mainly
by periodic barriers erected by U.S. immigration policy.
If the conventional wisdom was ever true, it is no longer.
English language broadcasting is formidable in its array
and penetration and is furthermore widely available in
translation. Furthermore, the success of the American mass
media in French Canada is readily explained by the historic
positive feelings of French Canadians towards the United
States as a result of French Canadian suspicions of things
British and English Canadian.

Our preliminary analysis of the data revealed the
following tentative conclusions about Canadian identity.
Canadians are relatively committed to their country and
disposed to identifying with components of Canadian culture
which are made available to them. But, Canadians are not
highly familiar with Canadian culture and, for foreigners,
are strikingly familiar with American culture. Provincial
and national identities do not clash. Indeed, provincial
alienation is better explained by the absence of strong
national loyalties than by the presence of strong

provincial identities. The mass media, especially, television has a strong impact on the culture of young Canadians, those whose childhood took place after the introduction of television. Young French Canadians are apparently the most influenced by American television.

CHAPTER 4

INTER-GROUP RELATIONS

Nation-building efforts need to be founded on objective information on the intensity, location, and content of conflicts within a country and not just on conventional wisdoms, which may be outdated or just wrong. Our survey provides data on attitudes towards English Canadians, anglophones, francophones, natives, Jews, Protestants, Catholics, blacks, Asians, and Ontarians (among respondents in the four Western provinces only). About each target group, respondents were invited to provide a psychometric score on a 10 point scale to reflect their sentiments. Respondents were also asked to reveal what they liked best about the group and how the group could change for the respondent to like members of the group better. Readers will recall that the question about how the group could change was developed during the course of pretesting as a means of eliciting genuine negative feeling, which respondents were sometimes reluctant to share.

Patterns of ethnic attitudes were strikingly different from patterns of national identity in one important

respect. Except for English-French differences the pattern of national identity were relatively homogeneous across Canada. There were few strong differences between provinces and virtually none among religious and ethnic groups. The opposite was the situation in the case of inter-group attitudes. Nationally, all groups were viewed with almost equal favour. The problems of inter-group hostility were essential regional or characteristic of a particular subgroup.

The greatest hostility did not involve francophones or anglophones as targets. Francophones or anglophones do not dislike each other with two caveats in the case of francophone attitudes towards anglophones. They have a marked dislike for Protestants. The second caveat is that independentistes do dislike anglophones. However, on the positive side, the preliminary analysis which shows that separatists are likely to dislike the English also show that they are less likely than francophone federalists to dislike Protestants, Jews, or other subgroups. In French Quebec, separatism seems to be associated with a certain modernization of inter-group attitudes, or, at least, a simplification of attitudes. Separatists are less likely to hate various groups; they simply direct their hatred against one particular group, the English.

The data suggest that three groups merit special protection by government: native people, East Asians, and Jews. Natives are well liked across Canada except on the Prairies, especially Saskatchewan, where they are viewed abusively. On the prairies, psychometric scores towards natives are low and natives are characterized as alcoholic, lazy, and in other pejorative ways. East Indians, especially what respondents called "Pakis," are viewed reasonably well across Canada except in Ontario, where they are regarded with hostility. This hostility is given no content or justification by respondents. It is as if East Indians have been chosen as the target of free floating paranoia as a result of chance alone.

Jews are viewed positively across English Canada, especially in Toronto and Vancouver, where there are sizeable Jewish minorities. But, Jews are greatly disliked in French Canada. Scale scores are very low. While English Canadians describe Jews positively and sometimes negatively with respect to culture, diligence, and willingness or unwillingness to assimilate, French Canadians are likely to describe Jews in terms of money. In the extreme, Jews are believed to control the world's money supply. That anti-Jewish sentiment is theological in origin is supported by the fact that francophone respondents characterizing them-

selves as religiously devout are more hostile and that Protestants are almost as disliked as Jews.

Money is a major theme in francophone. responses and absent from anglophone. responses. Asians are sometimes viewed as taking jobs away. Asked what they like best about English Canadians, francophones may reply that anglophones are well organized or effective or have lots of money. : . Francophones who say that they like the English because of their money actually score the English higher on the psychometric scale than francophones who mention other likes. Francophones who say that they like Jews because of their money score Jews lower.

Money is a significant cultural theme through French Canadian history. It arose as a theological response to the threat to Catholic French Canada poses by urbanization, industrialization, and English speaking Protestant civilization. To protect French Canadians from the temptations of the city, Cure Labelle urged generations of francophones to settle the Laurentian shield and other areas unsuited to agriculture or other forms of sustenance. For generations, British Canadians dominated the private sector. During the 19th century, the British of Lower Canada also extracted the lion's share of benefits from the provincial public sector. Deprivation because a major theme of French

Canadian life. Deprivation continued to be reflected in popular literature and in radio and television broadcasting. L'Homme et son Peche, better known as the Radio Canada radio and TV series "Les Pays d'en Haut," was probably the most influential piece of literature in French Canadian history. Its central character was a peasant miser and its central theme, regularly repeated, was financial deprivation.

The persistent theme of deprivation may explain in part the resistance of Quebec intellectuals to new empirical information that Quebec francophones are no longer financially deprived in income compared to anglophones and are rapidly catching up if they have not already done so. The theme of financial deprivation is so important that it ought to become an important element in federalist propaganda and counter-propaganda.

Further quantitative analysis will produce more detailed and quantitative results, which I shall gladly share with the Department of Communications in the coming weeks. But, readers can be safely left with the impression that inter-group problems are essentially regional. Government efforts must focus on attitudes to natives in the West, attitudes to East Indians in Ontario, and attitudes to Jews in Quebec.

As for the attitudes of Westerners to Ontario, this is not a problem. Ontarians are viewed with great favour. This preliminary finding corroborates the view of those who believe that conflict between central Canada and the West is a conflict over resources and not a conflict between cultures or nations.

CHAPTER 5

THE IMPACT OF CULTURAL PROGRAMS

The purposes of this theme are to identify the cultural programs which contribute to national identity, to compare the effectiveness of various cultural and non-cultural programs, to provide information useful for the assessment of the National Film Board, and to assess the impact of Canadian feature films and Canadian content television programs on national identity and inter-group relations. Some relevant computer analysis is included as an appendix to this report. But, as in the case of chapter 4, statistical results are not included in the discussion because the initial statistical findings are too inchoate. Nonetheless, the substantive conclusions offered in the ensuing discussion are unlikely to be changed radically by the final statistical procedures undertaken in the coming weeks.

First, let us consider the two part battery inviting respondents to rate the contribution of sundry cultural and noncultural programs to their pride in Canada. An initial examination reveals that cultural programs contribute less

to national pride than major noncultural achievements such
as scientific accomplishment, a clean environment, or low
unemployment. These latter three achievements would make
Canadians more proud of their country than achievements in
ballet or theatre or even book publishing. Not all noncul-
tural achievements would contribute quite so much to pride.
For example, a strong military would not enhance the
national pride of Canadians (but would in the case of
Americans). Among cultural programs, the presence of
excellent writers would do more for Canadian pride than
excellent ballet and probably than excellent theatre.

Secondly, in the case of Quebec francophones, book
publishing, music, broadcasting, and other cultural accom-
plishments seem to contribute more to a sense of Quebec
identity than to a sense of Canadian identity. Readers
will recall that respondents were invited to list the names
of authors, music groups, or television programs that make
them more proud of being a Canadian or more proud of being
a Manitoban, Ontarian, Quebecer, etc. When Quebec franco-
phones report that a cultural phenomenon has made them
proud of being a Canadian, the phenomenon is typically an
English language phenomenon. If this preliminary finding
is corroborated by subsequent stastical analysis, this
finding would raise major questions about the validity of

the policies of the CRTC which seek to insulate French Quebec from English language cultural expression and vice-versa. More generally, the data suggest support for a general policy of excouraging cultural communication between groups with a country separated by mistrust or conflict.

Thirdly, a preliminary interpretation of the data suggests that television programs, full length films, and possibly other vehicles of cultural expression often affect public attitudes and identities in unpredictable and counter-intuitive ways. For example, one of the purposes of the film on the October crisis, <u>Les Ordres</u>, was to alert viewers to the dangers of the authoritarian state. Another purpose may have even been to alienate viewers from the federal government, which, in the view of many intellectuals, acted improperly. Yet, a preliminary look at our data suggests that Quebec francophones who saw the film did not reach a negative conclusion about the role of the federal government.

The CBC's English language television network has carried two longrunning and popular series involving inter-ethnic relations. <u>King of Kensington</u> features a polyglot neighborhood and a Jewish main character. <u>Beachcomber</u> features a Greek main character and native Indians. Media experts might speculate that the inter-ethnic content of the two series might encourage better inter-ethnic feeling. They might even speculate that

the obvious regional locations of the two series might encourage better regional understanding. However, our data suggest that most viewers were oblivious to the ethnic content of the two shows and that a significant minority were even uncertain about their location.

The fact that vehicles of cultural expression may have unpredictable and counter-intuitive impacts on public attitudes confirms the wisdom of preventing government from influencing the content of cultural expression. For government to influence the content of cultural expression is politically and morally unacceptable; it is also futile. Of course, interfering with the content of cultural expression is quite a separate matter from influencing the flow of communication, especially increasing the flow of communication between communities in conflict.

The dataset contains a fund of additional information about the impact of various cultural activities and programs. The dataset contains information about the impact on national and provincial identity of historic sites, museums and art galleries, authors and music groups, and so forth. These variables will be explored in the coming weeks as additional resources become available for data analysis.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

The most useful conclusions from this project come from the earlier sections, which benefited from sufficient resources for data analysis: Canadian identity and ethnic relations. Some preliminary conclusions about the impact of cultural programs are available; more will emerge as data analysis is conducted.

The following is a preliminary list of tentative findings relevant to policy:

1. Canadians know more about American culture than Canadian, and do so increasingly from generation to generation. Canadians nonetheless retain a sense of patriotic loyalty and are inclined to seek out and emphasize aspects of Canadian culture to which they are exposed. The policy consequence is that Canadian nation-building is an important, but not futile, task.

2. Knowledge of Canadian and American culture is correlated. The policy consequence is to ignore American culture and focus on creating a sense of Canadian identity.

3. Provincial and national identity are correlated. The policy implication is to ignore provincial government attempts to build provincial identities. This policy inference gets additional credibility from the

fact that the Alberta and Quebec publics are character-
ized by low national identity and only moderate
provincial identities and by the fact that some provincial
programs (eg. Royal Ontario Museum) actually contribute
to national identity.

4.   Our detailed analysis of hero selection revealed
the youngest generation of francophones to be highly
influenced by the American content mass media.
Young French Canadians are probably experienced
a higher rate of Americanization than are their anglo-
phone counterparts.

5.   More generally, American culture is the equalizer
between English and French Canadian societies.
It is the culture which they share in common.

6.   The problem of national identity is relatively
homogeneous among anglophone provinces, but the
problem of hostility to ethnic minorities is highly
regionalized.   The main problems are attitudes towards
native people on the Prairies, especially Saskatchewan,
attitudes towards East Indians in Ontario, and attitudes
towards Jews in Quebec.

7.   Cultural programs appear generally to contribute
less to national pride than important non-cultural
accomplishments (eg. scientific and environmental
achievements).   Publishing and museusm seem more
effective than theatre, which seems more effective
than ballet.

8.   Most cultural programs do little to bind French Quebecers closer to Canada. English language cultural expression in publishing, music, or other realms are more likely to bind francophones to Canada than French language cultural expression. The policy inference is to encourage communication across the language barrier.

Intensive statistical analysis is an essential condition for making the dataset useful for either scholarly or policy-making purposes. To this point, the more valuable finding, such as the Americanization of French youth, were made possible by intensive and costly statistical manipulation. As additional resources become available, I shall gladly share my findings with officers of the Department, irrespective of the source of those resources.

C.J. WINN

Personal

Conrad Winn, 931 Parkhaven Avenue, Ottawa K2B 5K4. Canadian citizen. Born 1945 at Shawinigan, Quebec. Married, three children.

Bilingualism

Fluent. 99.5%tile on Princeton Graduate French exam.

Education

McGill University, B.A. in social sciences, 1966. M.A. examinations in political science with Distinction.

Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania, Ph.D. in political science, 1972.

Fellowships and Grants

Grant, Centre for Developing-Areas Studies, McGill University, 1968. Steinberg Research Fellowship, 1968. University of Pennsylvania and Canada Council doctoral fellowships, 1968-70. Several Wilfrid Laurier and Carleton University research grants. Canadian Radio-Television Commission grant, 1973-74. Department of Communications research grants, 1982-84.

University Posts

Visiting Lecturer in History, Rosemont College, Pennsylvania, 1969-70.

Visiting Assistant Professor, Graduate Faculty of Environmental Studies, York University, 1972.

Lecturer, then Assistant Professor, Wilfrid Laurier University, 1970-74. Tenure, 1974.

Assistant Professor, University of Durham, England campus of WLU, 1973.

Currently Associate Professor, Carleton University, teaching in Department of Political Science and School of Public Administration. Also, Chairman, Public Administration and Public Policy Group. Tenure, 1977.

Other Academic Posts

Secretary-treasurer, Canadian Political Science Association, 1976-79.

Currently, Sponsoring Editor for Political Science, Addison-Wesley Publishing Company.

Publications

The Minicar Transportion System (short title), 2 vols. (Philadelphia: Environmental Institute, University of Pennsylvania, 1971), co-author.

"Political Alignment in a Polarized City: Electoral Cleavages in Kitchener, Ontario," Cdn. J. of Pol. Sci., June, 1973, co-author.

"Political Alienation among Sociologists and Political Scientists," co-author in David Schwartz, Political Alienation and Political Behaviour (Chicago: Aldine, 1973).

"Violence, Television News, and Reality" in Symposium on Television Violence (ottawa: CRTC, 1976).

Political Parties in Canada (Toronto: McGraw Hill Ryerson, 1976), co-author. Second printing. Author or co-author of 10 chapters including mass communication, bicultural policy, and redistributive policy.

"The Spatial Analysis of Political Cleavages and the Case of the Ontario Legislature," Cdn. J. of Pol. Sci., June, 1977, co-author.

"A Note on Regional Differences in Health Care Usage in Ontario," Growth and Change: A Journal of Regional Development, October, 1978, co-author.

"Secretary of State - Potpourri or Department of Culture" in Bruce Doern, ed., Spending Tax Dollars (Ottawa: Carleton School of Public Administration, 1980).

"Economic Policy and Electoral Self-Interest: the Allocations of the Department of Regional Economic Expansion," co-author, Canadian Public Policy (Spring, 1981)

"Communications and Culture - An Impossible Portfolio" in Bruce Doern, ed., How Ottawa Spends (Toronto: Lorimer, 1983).

Broadcasting Policy and Copyright Law (Ottawa: Department of Communications and Supply and Services, 1984, in press), co-author.

"Paradigms and the Evaluation of Cultural Policy", Canadian Public Administration (1984, in press).

Politics and Political Science (Toronto: Addison-Wesley, in preparation).

Canadian Identity and Social Policy, in preparation

Papers

Various papers for meetings of Ontario Economic Council; Social Sciences Federation; Eastern Economics Association; Atlantic Provinces, Israeli, and International Political Science Associations; and European Consortium for Political Research. Book reviews and essays in various scholarly, serious, and popular publications.

Consulting

U.S. Department of Transportation, 1969; Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, 1973 and 1975; Ontario Economic Council and Ministry of Health, 1974-75; Canadian Radio-Television Commission, 1975; Transport Canada, 1977; Bureau of Management Consulting, Supply and Services, 1978; Secretary of State 1978, 1979; PCO-FPRO, 1979, 1980; Department of Communications, 1980, 1981; Ministry of State for Social Development, 1980, 1981; National Defence, 1982; Ontario Human Rights Commision, 1983; Royal Commission on the Economic Union, 1983.

Civic Activity

Sundry contributions and posts in amateur hockey, boy scouts, civil liberties, and school board policy development. Various contributions to broadcasting and the daily press.

Ottawa
March 1984

APPENDIX II

A NOTE ON PROJECT STAFF

The project employed two research associates, both doctoral
candidates in the Department of Political Science at Carleton
University. Formerly head of the civil service commission in
Nicaragua and now an IDRC consultant, Mr. Andres Perez was responsible
for drawing the sample and for supervising the interviewing.
He received training in methodology at Carleton as well as at
the University of Souther California. Formerly a college
lecturer in Britain, Paul Nesbitt-Larking is presently a fulltime
doctoral student at Carleton. He was responsible for creating
the SPSS command file and for implementing computer analysis.
Their c.v.'s follow.

<u>ANDRES PEREZ B.</u>

PERSONAL DATA

Home address: Work address:

3360 Paul Anka Dr. 519   Department of Political Science
Ottawa, Ontario   Carleton University
K1V 9S2   Loeb Building B-640
Canada.   Ottawa, Ontario
Phone: (613) 733-9374   K1S 5B6
                                       Canada.

Date and place of birth: January 7, 1951; Managua, Nicaragua.
Marital status: Married, three children.
Nationality: Nicaraguan.
Languages: Spanish and English

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

1981-present   Ph.D. Candidate, Department of Political Science,
                Carleton University, Canada.
                Areas of Concentration: Public Administration and
                Comparative Politics.
1976-1978   M.A. in Public Administration, School of Public
                Administration, University of Southern California
                (USC), United States of America.
1977   Specialist in Training Methodologies and Organizational
                Systems Analysis, Center for Training and Development,
                University of Southern California (USC), United
                States of America.
1969-1975   B.A. in Business Administration, School of Business
                Administration, National University, Nicaragua.

PROFESSIONAL AND TEACHING EXPERIENCE

1983-1984   Project Consultant, International Development Research Centre (IDRC)

1980-1981   Investigator/Consultant.

Public Administration Program

Central American Institute of Business Administration

INCAE.

* Principal Nicaraguan Investigator, "Project on Managing Decentralization", a multinational effort of the University of California, Berkeley with the collaboration in Nicaragua of the Central American Institute of Business Administration (INCAE). INCAE is a graduate school of business administration founded in 1964 with the technical assistance of the Harvard Business School with which it maintains a linkage.

* Consultant in the area of Organizational Development for the Cooperative Program of the Nicaraguan Development Foundation (FUNDE).

* Consultant in the area of Organizational Development and Human Resources Development for the National System of Professional Development, National Government of Panama.

1980   Assessor.

Ministry of Planning.

Nicaragua

1979-1980   Founding General Director, Institue of Public Administration of Nicaragua (INAP). INAP is the state's official institute for the education and training of civil servants.

1979   Assessor.

Ministry of the Interior.

Nicaragua.

1979	Director of the Administrative Department, (Special Programs) Central Bank of Nicaragua.
1978	Director of the Technical Department, Executive Office of Surveys and Census, Central Bank of Nicaragua.
1973-1975	Director of the Administrative Department, Executive Office of Surveys and Census, Central Bank of Nicaragua.
1971-1972	Head of Section, Auditing Department, The Nicaraguan Bank.
1969-1970	Colaborator, Department of International Telephone Service, National Communications Center. Nicaragua.

Teaching Experience

1983-1984	Sessional lecturer, Political Science Carleton University
1981-1983	Teaching Assistant. Political Science Department, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada.
1980	Professor of Public Administration. National University of Nicaragua.
1980	Professor of Management. Central American University. Nicaragua.
1978	Professor of Management and Public Administration Nicaraguan Private University (CES)

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIONS

June 1978 Caracas, Venezuela	Nicaraguan Delegate to the Seminar for Statistics Officers of Latin America. Sponsored by: The Interamerican Institute of Statistics; The Central Statistics and Information Office of Venezuela and The United States Bureau of the Census.
October 1979 Caracas, Venezuela.	Nicaraguan Delegate to the XII Annual Meeting of the Directive Council of the Latin American Center for Development Administration (CLAD)
December 1979 Sao Paulo, Brazil	Nicaraguan Delegate to the First Latin American Seminar on Public Policy. Sponsored by: Foundation for Development Administration (FUNDAP) and the Latin American Council for Social Science (CLACSO)
January 1980 San Jose, Costa Rica	Member of the Nicaraguan Delegation to the Ordinary Annual Meeting for Central American Ministers of Planning.
March 1980 Ljublana, Yugoslavia	Delegate representing the Latin American Center for Development Administration to the Expert Group Meeting on Education and Training in Public Enterprises in Developing Countries. Sponsored by: The International Center for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE)

SCHOLARSHIPS AND HONORS

* Central Bank of Nicaragua Graduate Scholarship 1976- 1978.

* Carleton University Teaching Assistanship and Fellowship 1981-1982; 1982-198

* Member of PI ALPHA ALPHA, United States National Honor Society for Public Affairs and Administration.

PAUL W. NESBITT-LARKING

Address:	Apartment 1111, 89, Forward Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1Y 4M2
Telephone:	Ottawa (613) 728-0010
Date of birth	26.7.54
Place of birth:	London, England
Nationality:	British (Canadian Landed Immigrant Status pending)
Marital status:	Married

EDUCATION

1983

Ph.D in Political Science (in progress)
Carleton University, Ottawa

Courses completed:
    The Political Process in Canada
    Comparative Politics
    Basic Research Methods
    Research Design
    Applied Research Methods

Examinations passed:
    French comprehension and translation
    Comparative Politics with subfields:
       The Politics of Western Europe)
       Political Psychology   )   Distinction
    Canadian Politics (distinction) with subfields:
       Canadian Political Culture and Socialization)
       Canadian Political Economy   ) Distincti

Dissertation topic:
    Consciousness and the Individual in
    the Process of Class Formation: An
    Analysis of Canadian State Professional
    Employees

1980

M.A. Comparative Politics
University of Kent at Canterbury, England
Dissertation: 'The American Presence in Canada:
Public Opinion and the Government Response'

1978
Postgraduate Certificate in Education (distinction)
Christ Church College of Higher Education,
Canterbury, Kent, England.

1976
B.Sc. (Joint Honours)
Politics, Literature and the History of Ideas
(Upper Second Class)
University of Bradford, West Yorkshire, England
Other subjects studied: Geography, History, Law,
   Sociology
Dissertations: 'The Political Thought of Charles Dickens'
               'The Strategy and Tactics of Lobbying
                in Washington, D.C.'

1973
'A' Levels
English Literature, Politics and Economics.
St. Edmund's College, Ware, Hertford,
Herts, England.

WORK EXPERIENCE

Sept. 1983-
present
Computer Consultant
Department of Political
Science
Carleton University, Ottawa.

- Coordinator of the computer work
  involved in undergraduate courses

- preparation of student handbook:
   Introduction to SPCS

- liaison between students,
  professors and computer services

Sept. 1983-
present
Research Assistant:
Canadian Cultural and Ethnic
Attitudes Survey.   Professor C. Winn

- preparation of system file

- analysis of data

- adviser on computer techniques

July 1983-
August 1983
Research Assistant:
Contemporary British Politics and
Society. Professor L. Panitch
and Professor I. Taylor

- research with primary sources on
  contemporary British politics
  and society

- preparation of newspaper clipping
  files

Sept. 1981- Sept. 1983	Teaching Assistant Carleton University, Ottawa Subjects: Introduction to Political Science Political Enquiry - preparation and presentation of seminars; - evaluation of essays, projects and papers; - liaison between students and professors; - direction of student research; - instruction in elementary statistics and the use of the computer.

May 1981-
Sept. 1981
	Director of Studies
	Concorde International
	Summer Schools
	Canterbury, Kent, England
	
	- planned and co-ordinated teaching and
	  recreational activities for three hundred students
	  and thirty staff
	- consulted with directors, welfare officer,
	  accomodation officer, teachers and sports leaders
	  over student progress and welfare

Sept. 1979-
May 1981
	Lecturer
	Canterbury College of Technology
	Canterbury, Kent, England
	
	- taught Sociology, Politics, English, English as a
	  Foreign Language, Industrial and Environmental
	  Studies and General Studies;
	- co-ordinated 'O' level Humanities as course tutor,
	  1980-1981;
	- took part in extra-curricular activities including
	  music and theatre

Aug. 1976- Aug. 1977	Clerk City of Bradford Metropolitan Council, Bradford, West Yorkshire - routine clerical work in the Council Mortgages department

SKILLS

- research and statistical analysis
- SPSS computer language experience
- ability in French
- office practice

INTERESTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Music:	Saxophonist with recordings in contemporary music
Theatre:	Actor, director and writer in Bradford, Edinburgh and Canterbury. Chairman of University Drama Group, Bradford, 1975
Sport:	Rugby, Athletics and general fitness. Winner of school and youth awards
Committee work:	Student and staff representative on numerous and varied committees since 1971

REFERENCES

Professor J. Jenson
Department of Political Science
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada
K1S 5B6

Professor J. Jenson (after December 15, 1983)
Centre for European Studies
Harvard University
5, Bryant Street
Cambridge, Mass.
02138   U.S.A.

Professor L. Panitch
Department of Political Science
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6

Professor H. von Riekhoff
Chairman
Department of Political Science
Carleton University
Ottawa, Ontario
K1S 5B6

CULTURAL ATTITUDES SURVEY

I'm a student at Carleton University. We are doing a survey of people's attitudes and opinions and would like your help, if you don't mind. PAUSE In order to interview a representative sample of Canadians, I am supposed to talk with the person in your household whose birthday is next and who is at least 16 years old. Is that person at home? May I speak with that person? IF THAT PERSON IS NOT AT HOME, ASK FOR THE PERSON'S NAME, FIND OUT WHEN THE PERSON WILL BE AT HOME, AND SAY THAT YOU WILL PHONE BACK. BUT, IF THAT PERSON IS NOT EXPECTED HOME WITHIN TWO DAYS, ASK TO SPEAK TO THE NEXT PERSON WHOSE BIRTHDAY IS COMING UP.

Telephone number as dialed _____ |_1_|1

Interviewer's code number: _____ |__|2-3

Respondent ID # |__|__|__|__|4-7

Province: _____ |__|__|8-9

City size: _____ |__|10

City name: _____. |__|__|11-12

IF RESPONDENT WANTS MORE INFORMATION ON THE SURVEY. The survey is a sociological study of how people feel about different things in their lives and how they spend their spare time.

FROM OBSERVATION. Sex. male, 1 ( )   female, 2 ( ) |__|13

1. Are you either a Canadian citizen or an immigrant who will become a citizen? Yes ( )   No ( )
    IF NO, ASK IF THERE IS SUCH A PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE THAN 1, ASK TO SPEAK TO THE ONE WHOSE BIRTHDATE IS COMING UP. IF NONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW POLITELY.

2. How many provinces are there in Canada? _____   ·|__|__|14-15
    IF "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSE", MARK "00"

3. Do you know why the Canadian flag looks the way it does? DON'T READ OPTIONS.
    Maple leaf a cdn. symbol..1 ( )   DNK....8 ( )
    Red bars, from sea to sea.2 ( )   Refuse.9 ( ) |__|16
    Both leaf and bars ....3 ( )

4. Could you tell me what the Quebec flag is called or what it looks like? DON'T READ OPTIONS.
    Fleurs de Lis..1   DNK......8
    Adeq. descrip..2   Refuse...9
    Other.........3 |__|17

5. Could you tell me who Louis Riel was? RECORD RESPONDENT'S EXACT WORDS.

    _____ |__|__|18-19

    _____

    _____

6. Who was Laura Secord? DON'T READ OPTIONS.
   Warned of U.S. invasion 1812 ... 1 ( ) Other false ans .... 4 ( )
   Helped defend Canada .... 2 ( ) DNK .... 5 ( )
   Chocolate answer .... 3 ( ) Refuse .... 6 ( ) |__|20

7. What is Canada's population? _____ |__|__|21-22

8. What is the population of ... YOUR PROVINCE BY NAME? _____ |__|__|23-24

9. Could you name three specific things which Canada exports a lot of
   to foreign countries?

   _____   _____

   _____ |__|__|__|25-27

10. Could you please tell me the first two lines of Canada's national
    anthem? DON'T READ OPTIONS.
    title only ... 1 ( )   other wrong ... 5 ( )
    2 lines ...... 2 ( )   DNK .... 8 ( )
    God Save the . 3 ( )   Refuse .... 9 ( ) |__|28
    O Say/Star Sp. 4 ( )

11. How many states are there in the United States?
    IF DNK, MARK "00".   ____ |__|__|29-30

12. Do you know why the United States flag looks the way it does?
    Stripes of colonies .. 1 ( )   Wrong .... 4 ( )
    Stars of states ...... 2 ( )   DNK ...... 8 ( )
    Stars & stripes ...... 3 ( )   Refuse ... 9 ( ) |__|31

13. Do you know why the British flag looks the way it does?
    Combination of regional flags ... 1 ( )
    wrong .... 2 ( )
    DNK .... 3 ( )
    Refuse .... 4 ( ) |__|32

14. Could you please tell me who General Robert E. Lee was?

    _____ |__|__|33-34

15. Could you please tell me what the population of the United States
    is?

    _____ |__|__|__|35-37

16. Could you please tell me the first two lines of the American National
    anthem. DON'T READ OPTIONS.
    O Say Can You See .... 1 ( )   DNK .... 8 ( )
    False answer .... 2 ( )   Refuse . 9 ( ) |__|38

17. Could you tell me who Paul Revere was? DON'T READ OPTIONS.
    Correct answer .... 1 ( )   DNK ..... 8 ( )
    Revereware pots ...... 2 ( )   Refuse .. 9 ( )
    Other false answer ... 3 ( ) |__|39

18. If a child or young person asked you for some heroes to admire, whom
    would you suggest? Please tell me the names of some heroes from any-
    where in the world and explain why they should be respected. RECORD
    EXACT WORDS.

hero: _____ reason: _____ |__|__|__|40-42

_____   _____ |__|__|43-44

hero: _____ reason: _____ |__|__|__|45-47

_____   _____ |__|__|48-49

hero: _____ reason: _____ |__|__|__|50-52

_____   _____ |__|__|53-54

19. Some people like to talk about politics, but other people don't. Suppose we used a scale with 10 numbers to show how much people like to talk about politics. The number 10 represents most liking while the number 1 represents least liking. What number would you choose for yourself?

_____

|__|__| 55-56

20. When people talk about politics, some people express their opinions strongly while other people do not. What number would you choose to describe how strongly you express your opinions?

_____

|__|__| 57-58

21. Suppose you were offered a much better paying job in another province. How much more money in dollars each year would the new job have to pay you for you to think of moving out of ... YOUR PROVINCE BY NAME?

$ per year _____

|__|__|__| 59-61

22. If you were offered a much better paying job, which province would you prefer it to be in?

```
B.C......1 ( )        Quebec.....6 ( )
Alta.....2 ( )        N.B........7 ( )
Sask.....3 ( )        N.S........8 ( )
Man......4 ( )        P.E.I......9 ( )
Ontario..5 ( )        NFLD......10 ( )
           West............11 ( )
           Yukon or North..12 ( )
           Maritimes.......13 ( )
```

|__|__| 62-63

23. Suppose you were offered a much better paying job in another country. How much more money in dollars each year would the job have to pay you for you to think of moving from Canada?

$ per year _____

|__|__|__| 64-66

24. If you were offered a much better paying job outside Canada, where would you prefer it to be?

_____

|__|__| 67-68

25. Some Canadians say that they would feel prouder of Canada if Canada were different. I am going to read you a list of possibilities. Please use a scale numbered from 1 to 10 to tell me how proud each possibility would make you feel.

IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR AN EXPLANATION OF THE SCALE: If a possibility makes you very proud, choose the number 10. If the possibility does not make you proud, choose the number 1. Otherwise, choose a number in between.

IF RESPONDENT SAYS THAT CANADA HAS ALREADY ACHIEVED THE POSSIBILITY, SAY "Then think of how proud this makes you feel" and check this box. ────────────────────────────────┐
                                                                 ↓

How proud would you feel
if Canada regularly beat the Soviet Union in hockey( )   ( )
if Canadian programs on TV were a lot better ( )   ( )
if Canada's armed forces were truly powerful ( )   ( )
if there were very little unemployment in Canada( )   ( )
if Canada produced more famous writers and
    excellent books   ( )   ( )
if Canadian scientists were world famous ( )   ( )
if we had some really good Canadian movies each
    year   ( )   ( )
if Canada stood up to the United States more often( )   ( )

|__|__|__|__| 69-72

|__|__|__|__| 73-76

NEXT CARD |2| 1
|__|__|__|__| 2-5

|__|__|__|__| 6-9

26. Could you please tell me if you have ever seen or heard about any movies produced by the National Film Board?

        seen only........1 ( )   not seen or heard...4 ( )
        heard, not seen..2 ( )   DNK.................8 ( )
        seen & heard.....3 ( )   Refuse..............9 ( )

L__|10

27. ASK ONLY IF SEEN. Could you please tell me how many National Film Board movies you have seen?

_____

L_|_| 11-12

28. ASK ONLY IF SEEN. What is your general impression of National Film Board movies? RECORD EXACT WORDS.

_____

L_|_|13-14

_____

29. Could you please tell me if you have seen or heard about the following two movies:

  "Paddle to the Sea"   seen.........1 ( )
                   heard about..2 ( )
                   seen&heard...3 ( )
                   neither......4 ( )
                   DNK..........8 ( )
                   Refuse.......9 ( )

L__|15

  "Not a Love Story"   seen.........1 ( )
                   heard about..2 ( )
                   seen&heard...3 ( )
                   neither......4 ( )
                   DNK..........8 ( )
                   Refuse.......9 ( )

L__|16

30. Historical sites are buildings, battlefields, or other places which remind us of our past. Have you ever visited any historical sites in Canada in the last 5 years and, if so, how many times?

                    no....... 0 ( )
                    # times.. _____

L_|_|17-18

        In particular,

31. IF VISITED. Did any historical site affect your pride in Canada or in ... YOUR PROVINCE BY NAME? IF YES, which site and how did your sense of pride change? No ( )

Site affecting
Cdn. pride: _____   more proud ...1 ( )
                                less proud ...2 ( )

L_|_|_|19-21

Site affecting
Prov. pride:_____   more proud ....1 ( )
                                less proud ...2 ( )

L_|_|_|22-24

31a. IF RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERS THAT HIS/HER PROVINCE OF IDENTIFICATION IS OTHER THAN WHERE HE/SHE LIVES, RECORD NAME OF PROVINCE OF IDENTIFICATION.

_____

L__|25

32. Have you visited any museum or art galleries in Canada during the last 5 years and, if so, how many times?

                    no ....0 ( )
                    # of times.... _____

L_|_|26-27

33. IF VISITED. Did any museum or art gallery affect your pride in Canada or in ... YOUR PROVINCE BY NAME? IF YES, could you tell me which museum or gallery and how your pride was affected? No ( )

Locus affecting   more Cdn. pride...1 ( )
Cdn. pride: _____   less Cdn. pride...2 ( )

L_|_|_|28-30

Locus affecting   more Prov. pride..1 ( )
Prov. pride: _____   less Prov. pride..2 ( )

L_|_|_|31-33

34. Have you seen the movie "Why Shoot the Teacher"?

> yes....1 ( )
> no..... ( )
> DNK....8 ( )
> Refuse.9 ( )

|__| 34

35. IF SAW FILM. What was life like for the people who settled the West according to the movie?

_____

|__|__| 35-36

36. Do you think life was like that? _____

|__|__| 37-38

37. Have you seen the movie "The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz"?

> yes....1 ( )
> no..... ( )
> DNK....8 ( )
> Refuse.9 ( )

|__| 39

38. IF SAW FILM. What were Jewish Canadians and French Canadians like according to the film?

_____

_____

|__|__|__| 40-42

|__|__|__| 43-45

39. Do you think Jewish Canadians AND/OR French Canadians are generally like that? IF RESPONDENT SAYS ONLY YES OR NO, ASK "Why do you think that"? OR OTHERWISE ELICIT AN EXPLANATION IN A NEUTRAL WAY.

_____

_____

|__|__|__| 46-48

|__|__|__| 49-51

40. Have you seen the movie "Lies My Father Told Me"?

> yes....1 ( )
> no..... ( )
> DNK....8 ( )
> Refuse.9 ( )

|__| 52

41. IF SAW FILM. What were Jewish people like according to the film?

_____

|__|__|__| 53-55

42. Do you think that Jewish people are generally like that? ____ ELICIT MORE THAN YES OR NO.

_____

_____

|__|__|__| 56-58

43. Have you seen the movie about the Plouffe family?

> yes....1 ( )
> no.....2 ( )
> DNK....8 ( )
> Refuse.9 ( )
>
> Saw series..3

|__| 59

44. IF SAW FILM OR SERIES. What were French Canadians like according to the film?

_____

|__|__|__| 60-62

45. Do you think that French Canadians are generally like that? ____ ELICIT MORE THAN YES OR NO.

_____

|__|__|__| 63-65

46. A couple of minutes ago, I read you a list of possibilities that would make some people feel prouder of Canada. You told me how proud you would be using a scale numbered from 1 to 10. I just have a few more which I would like to ask you.

IF RESPONDENT SAYS THAT CANADA HAS ALREADY ACHIEVED THE POSSIBIL-ITIES, SAY "Then think of how proud this makes you feel" and check this box. ───┐
                                                                    ↓

How proud would you feel
if our Stratford theatre were world famous   ( )   ( )   └─┴─┴─┴─┘66-69
if Canadian athletes did well at the Olympics   ( )   ( )
if Canada's symphony orchestras were highly respected ( )   ( )
if our ballet dancers were among the best in the world ( ) ( )   └─┴─┴─┴─┘70-73
if we had far less air and water pollution   ( )   ( )
if our museums were magnificent by world standards ( )   ( )   └─┴─┴─┴─┘74-77
if Canada's capital city were a showcase for the world
   to admire   ( )   ( )   NEXT CARD └3┘1
if Canada's high technology industry were as strong as
   Japan's   ( )   ( )   └─┴─┴─┴─┘2-5

47. Could you please tell me the names of any other Canadian films you have seen on TV or in movie theatres?

_____

_____   └─┴─┴─┘6-8

48. On a typical day, how many hours do you spend watching tele-vision?   _____   └─┴─┘9-10

49. What programs on TV make you more proud of living in Canada or in ... YOUR PROVINCE BY NAME? IF YES, could you tell their names?
More proud of Canada: _____

   _____   └─┴─┴─┴─┴─┴─┘11-16

More proud of Province: _____

   _____   └─┴─┴─┴─┴─┴─┘17-22

50. Have you ever seen the television series called "The Beach-combers"? If so, could tell me how many times you have seen the show?   _____   └─┴─┴─┘23-25

51. IF SAW SERIES. Did the "Beachcomber" series affect the way you feel about Canada's regions or ethnic groups? RECORD RE-SPONDENT'S OWN WORDS.

_____

_____   └─┴─┴─┘26-28

52. Have you ever seen the television series called "King of Kensington"? If so, could you tell me how many times you have seen the show?   _____   └─┴─┴─┘29-31

53. IF SAW SERIES. Did the "King of Kensington" series affect the way you feel about Canada's regions or ethnic groups? RECORD RESPONDENT'S OWN WORDS.

_____

_____   └─┴─┴─┘32-34

54. Are there any writers whose books you have read who have strengthened your pride in Canada or in...YOUR PROVINCE BY NAME?

Names of writers who strengthened Canadian pride:

_____

_____ |_|_|_|_|_|_| 35-40

Names of writers who strengthened provincial pride:

_____

_____ |_|_|_|_|_|_| 41-46

54a. IF RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERS THAT HIS/HER PROVINCE IS OTHER THAN WHERE HE/SHE LIVES, RECORD NAME OF PROVINCE HE/SHE IDENTIFIES WITH.

_____ |_|_| 47-48

55. Are there any musicians or popular singers who have strengthened your pride in Canada or in...YOUR PROVINCE BY NAME?

Name of musicians/singers who have strengthened Cdn. pride:

_____

_____ |_|_|_|_|_|_| 49-54

Names who strengthened provincial pride:

_____

_____ |_|_|_|_|_|_| 55- 60

56. We are coming to the end of the questionnaire. I am now going to read you a list of ethnic groups in Canada. Using the scale with 10 numbers, I would like you to tell me how favourably you feel towards each group. I would also like you to tell me what you like most about each group and how each group would have to improve for you to like them better. Let's start with French Canadians.

French Canadians. How favourably do you feel towards them? |_|_| 61-62
What do you like most about them?

_____ |_|_|_|_|_|_| 63-68

How could they change for you like them better?

_____ |_|_|_|_|_|_| 69-74

IF RESPONDENT SAYS HE/SHE CAN'T SAY ANYTHING NEGATIVE BECAUSE HE/SHE DOESN'T KNOW ANY, YOU SAY "Well, from what you know about them generally, how could they change...?" IF RESPONDENT STILL BALKS, YOU SAY "What could they do for you to give them a 10?"

Native People. How favourably do you feel towards them? |_|_| 75-76
What do you like most about them?   NEXT CARD |4|1

_____ |_|_|_|_|_|_| 2-7

How could they change for you to like them better? |_|_|_|_|_|_| 8-13

Jewish Canadians. How favourably do you feel towards them? |_|_| 14-15
What do you like most about them?

_____ |_|_|_|_|_|_| 16-21

How could they change for you to like them better?

_____ |_|_|_|_|_|_| 22-27

Catholic Canadians. How favourably do you feel towards them? |__|__|28-29
What do you like most about them?

_____ |__|__|__|__|30-33

How could they change for you to like them better?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__|__|__|34-41

Black   Canadians.
                    How favourably do you feel towards them ? |__|__|42-43
                    What do you like most about them?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__|44-49

How could they change for you to like them better?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__|50-55

Protestant Canadians. How favourably do you feel towards them? |__|__|56-57
                    What do you like most about them? |__|__|__|__|__|__|58-63

_____

How could they change for you to like them better?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__|64-69

Asian Canadians.   How favourably do you feel towards them? |__|__|70-71
                                                                |__|__|__|__|__|__|72-77

_____

When you answered this question, were you thinking   NEXT CARD|5|1
of any particular Asian group? IF YES, which one?

_____ |__|2

What do you like most about them?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__|3-8

How could they change for you to like them better?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__|9-14

IF RESPONDENT IN WESTERN PROVINCE.

ONTARIONS.   How favourably do you feel towards them? |__|__|15-16
                  What do you like most about them?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__|17-22

How could they change for you to like them better?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__|23-28

57. At this point, I would like to ask you just a few background questions.
     In what year were you born?
                            _____ |__|__|29-30

58. What type of work does the main wage earner in this household do?

_____ |__|__|31-32

59. Are you married?   single.........1 ( )
                             married........2 ( )
                             sep/div........3 ( )
                             widow..........4 ( )
                             Refuse.........9 ( ) |__|__|33

60. Using the 10 numbered scale, to express your feelings, please tell me
     how important it is to you personally to have your own children as
     compared to other things in life? _____ |__|__|34-35

61. To which ethnic, national, or racial group do you belong mainly?

_____ ⌊⌊⌋36-37

62. What was the last grade of school you completed? _____ ⌊⌊⌋38-39

                COMPLETING
63. IF FINISHED, OR ⌃ COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. Could you please tell me your main field of study at college or university?

        1 general arts ( )   5 business/commerce ( )
        2 social science ( )   6 law/medicine   ( )
        3 science   ( )   7 teaching/nursing ( )
        4 engineer/arch. ( )   8 other   ( ) ⌊⌋40

64. With which religious group do you identify? Please be specific.

_____ ⌊⌊⌋41-42

65. Using the 10 numbered scale, could you please tell me how strongly you believe in the main religious beliefs of your religion? _____ ⌊⌊⌋43-44

66. What comes to mind or what do you think of when I mention the death of Jesus Christ? _____

_____ ⌊⌊⌋45-47

67. IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T HOLD ANYONE RESPONSIBLE BY NAME, ASK. Was any person or group responsible for the death of Jesus?

_____ ⌊⌊⌋48-50

68. IF RESPONDENT SAYS ONLY YES, ASK Who was responsible?

_____ ⌊⌊⌋51-53

69. IN QUEBEC ONLY. In the Referendum on Sovereignty Association, did you vote Yes or No. DON'T READ OPTIONS.

        Yes.......1 ( )
        no........2 ( )
        Abstained.3 ( )
        Ineligible4 ( )
        Cnt.recall5 ( )
        Refuse....9 ( ) ⌊⌋54

70. Thank you very much for all your help. We appreciate it very much. As my last request, would you please tell me your name. All your answers are confidential and anonymous. However, my professor is going to phone a sample of people who answered the questionnaire to find out if we students did a good job.

        Name: _____

SONDAGE SUR LES ATTITUDES CULTURELLES

Je suis étudiant à l'université Carleton. Nous menons une enquête sur les attitudes et les opinions de la population canadienne et nous aurions besoin de votre aide, si ce n'est pas trop vous demander. Afin d'interviewer un échantillon représentatif de la population, je voudrais parler à la personne chez vous dont l'anniversaire aura lieu le plus prochainement et qui est âgé(e) d'au moins 16 ans. Est-ce que cette personne est à la maison? Pourrais-je lui parler? (SI CETTE PERSONNE DEMANDEZ QUAND ELLE REVIENDRA ET DITES QUE VOUS LA RAPPELLE-REZ. CEPENDANT, SI LA PERSONNE EN QUESTION NE DEVAIT PAS ETRE DE RETOUR AVANT 2 JOURS, DEMANDEZ A PARLER A L'AUTRE PERSONNE DONT L'ANNIVERSAIRE EST LE PLUS RAPPROCHE.)

No. de téléphone tel que signalé _____ | 1 | 1

No. de code de l'interviewer _____ | | | 2-3

No. d'identification du répondant _____ | | | | | 4-7

Province _____ | | | 8-9

Code de la ville _____ | | 10

Nom de la ville _____ | | | 11-12

(SI LE REPONDANT VEUT PLUS D'INFORMATION SUR L'ENQUETE:)
Cette enquête est une étude sociologique sur ce que les gens ressentent à propos de certaines choses dans leur vie, et sur ce qu'ils font durant leurs loisirs.

(D'APRES OBSERVATION) Sexe: masculin, 1 ( )   féminin, 2 ( ) | | 13

1. Etes-vous citoyen canadien ou immigrant en voie de devenir citoyen canadien? oui ( )   non ( )

   SI IL N'Y A PAS DE CITOYEN CANADIEN PRESENT OU FUTUR DANS LA MAISON, TERMINEZ POLIMENT L'INTERVIEW.)

2. Combien de provinces y a-t'il au Canada? _____ | | | 14-15
   (EN CAS D'IGNORANCE OU DE REFUS DE REPONDRE, INSCRIVEZ "00".)

3. Savez-vous pourquoi le drapeau canadien a l'apparence qu'on lui connaît? (NE PAS SUGGERER DE REPONSES.)
   feuille d'érable-symbole canadien...1 ( )   NSP...8 ( )
   bandes rouges-d'un océan à l'autre..2 ( )   NRP...9 ( )
   feuille et bandes...................3 ( ) | | 16

4. Pouvez-vous me dire le nom du drapeau du Québec ou à quoi il ressemble?
   fleurs de lys..........1 ( )   NSP...8 ( )
   description correcte...2 ( )   NRP...9 ( )
   autre réponse.........3 ( ) | | 17

5. Pourriez-vous me dire que était Louis Riel?
   (RAPPORTEZ LES MOTS EXACTS DU REPONDANT)

   _____

   _____

   _____ | | | 18-19

6. Qui était Laura Secord? (PAS D'INDICES, S.V.P.)
   Elle avertit de l'invasion américaine, 1812...1 ( )
   Elle aida à défendre le Canada................2 ( )
   Une chocolatière..............................3 ( )
   Autre fausse réponse..........................4 ( )
   NSP.....8 ( )   NRP.....9 ( ) | | 20

7.   Quelle est la population du Canada? _____ |__|__| 21-22

8.   Quelle est la population de/du (PROVINCE DU REPONDANT)? · |__|__| 23-24

9.   Pourriez-vous me nommer trois produits que le Canada
     exporte en grandes quantités vers d'autres pays?

     _____   _____

          _____ |__|__|__| 25-27

10. Pourriez-vous me réciter les deux premières phrases de
     l'hymne national canadien? (PAS D'INDICES, S.V.P.)
          titre seulement......1 ( )   NSP...8 ( )
          2 phrases.............2 ( )   NRP...9 ( )
          God Save the Queen...3 ( )
          autre fausse réponse.5 ( ) |__| 28

11. Combien d'Etats y-a-t'il aux Etats-Unis? ____ _____ |__|__| 29-30
     (SI NSP, INSCRIVEZ "00".)

12. Savez-vous pourquoi le drapeau américain a l'apparence qu'on lui
     connaît?
          bandes des 13 colonies...1 ( )   fausse réponse...4 ( )
          Etoiles pour les Etats...2 ( )   NSP..............8 ( )
          Etoiles et bandes........3 ( )   NRP..............9 ( ) |__| 31

13. Savez-vous pourquoi le drapeau britannique a l'apparence
     qu'on lui connaît?
          combinaison de drapeaux régionaux...1 ( )
          fausse réponse.....................2 ( )
          NSP......8 ( )   NRP.....9 ( ) |__| 32

14. Pourriez-vous me dire qui était le général Robert E. Lee?

     _____   _____ |__|__| 33-34

15. Pouvez-vous me dire quelle est la population des Etats-Unis?
     _____ _____ ___ |__|__|__| 35-37

16. Pourriez-vous me dire quelles sont les deux premières phrases
     de l'hymne national américain?
          O Say can you see...1( )   NSP..............8( )
          Fausse réponse......2( )   NSP..............9( ) |__| 38

17. Pouvez-vous me dire qui était Paul Revere?
          Bonne réponse..............1( )   NSP...8( )
          les chaudrons Revereware...2( )   NSP...9( )
          autre fausse réponse.......3( ) |__| 39

18. Si vous aviez à proposer des héros à l'admiration des enfants,
     qui choisiriez-vous? Donnez-moi S.V.P. les noms de héros
     de n'importe où dans le monde et dites-moi pourquoi ils
     devraient être respectés. (RAPPORTEZ LES REPONSES EXACTES.)

     Héros _____ Raison _____ |__|__|__| 40-42
           _____   _____ |__|__| 43-44

     Héros _____ Raison _____ |__|__|__| 45-47
           _____   _____ |__|__| 48-49

     Héros _____ Raison _____ |__|__|__| 50-52
           _____   _____ |__|__| 53-54

19. Il y a des gens qui aiment parler de politique et d'autres qui n'aiment pas ça. Supposons que nous utilisons une échelle à dix degrés pour représenter comment les gens aiment à parler de politique. Dans cette échelle, le nombre 10 représente le plus grand intérêt pour les discussions politiques, et le nombre 1 représente le moins grand intérêt.
Sur cette échelle, comment vous classeriez-vous? _____

|__|__| 55-56

20. Il y a des gens qui expriment leurs opinions politiques avec force, et d'autres non. Sur l'échelle de un à dix comment vous classeriez-vous au point de vue de la force avec laquelle vous exprimez vos opinions politiques?

_____

|__|__| 57-58

21. Supposons que l'on vous propose un emploi beaucoup mieux payé dans une autre province. Quelle augmentation en dollars par année sur votre salaire actuel exigeriez-vous pour que vous pensiez à vous établir hors de/du...
(NOM DE LA PROVINCE)?
$par année _____

|__|__|__| 59-61

22. Si l'on vous offrait un emploi beaucoup plus rénumérateur ailleurs au pays, dans quelle province choisiriez-vous de vous établir?

C.B........1( )	Québec.....6( )	Ouest.........11( )
Alberta....2( )	N.B........7( )	Yukon et Nord.12( )
Sask.......3( )	N.E........8( )	Maritimes.....13( )
Manitoba...4( )	I.P.E......9( )	
Ontario....5( )	T.N.......10( )	

|__|__| 62-63

23. Supposons que l'on vous propose un emploi beaucoup mieux payé dans un autre pays. Quelle augmentation en dollars par année sur votre salaire actuel exigeriez-vous pour que vous songiez à vous établir hors du Canada?
$par année _____

|__|__|__| 64-66

24. Si l'on vous offrait un emploi beaucoup plus rénumérateur hors du Canada, où préféreriez-vous vous établir?

_____

|__|__| 67-68

25. Il y a des canadiens qui disent qu'ils se sentiraient plus fiers du Canada si le pays était différent. Je vais vous lire une liste de possibilités d'améliorations pour le Canada. S.V.P., utilisez l'échelle graduée de 1 à 10 pour me dire jusqu'à quel point la réalisation de chaque possibilité influencerait votre fierté pour le Canada.

SI LE REPONDANT DEMANDE DES EXPLICATIONS SUR L'ECHELLE): Si la réalisation d'une de ces possibilités vous ferait vous sentir très fier, choisissez le nombre 10. Si la possibilité ne vous rend pas fier du tout, choisissez le nombre 1. Autrement, choisissez un nombre entre 1 et 10.

(SI LE REPONDANT DIT QUE LE CANADA A DEJA REALISE UNE POSSIBILITE, DITES): "Alors dites-moi combien cela vous rend fier" et cochez dans cette colonne ─────────────

A quel point vous sentiriez-vous fier
...Si le Canada battait régulièrement l'Union Soviétique au hockey? ( ) |__|__|__|__| 69-72
...Si les émissions de télé canadiennes étaient meilleures? ( )   ( )
...Si les forces armées canadiennes étaient vraiment puissantes? ( )   ( )|__|__|__|__| 73-76
...Si le taux de chômage au Canada était très faible ?( )   ( )
...Si le Canada produisait plus de grands écrivains et de livres remarquables? ( )   ( )
...Si les savants canadiens étaient reconnus mondialement? ( )   ( )|__|__|__|
( )

...Si il y avait plus de bons films canadiens à chaque
année? ( )   ( ) |__|__|__| 6-9

...Si le Canada se tenait plus souvent debout devant
les Etats-Unis? ( )   ( )

26. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà vu ou entendu
parler de films produits par l'Office National du Film? |__| 10
        Vu.....................1( )   Jamais.....4( )
        Entendu parler........2( )   NSP........8( )
        Vu et entendu parler..3( )   NSP........9( )

27. A DEMANDER SEULEMENT DI DES FILMS ONT ETE VUS. S.V.P.
Pourriez-vous me dire combien de films de l'Office
National du Film vous avez vu? _____ |__|__| 11-12

28. A DEMANDER SEULEMENT SI DES FILMS ONT ETE VUS. Quelle
est votre impression générale des films de l'Office
National du Film? RAPPORTEZ LES MOTS EXACTS UTILISES
PAR LE REPONDANT |__|__| 13-14

_____

_____

29. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous avez déjà vu ou entendu
parler des deux films suivants:
        "Cordélia"   Vu.......................1( )
                        Entendu parler de ....2( )
                        Vu et entendu parler de..3( )
                        Ni l'un ni l'autre.......4( )
                        NSP......................8( )
                        NRP......................9( ) |__| 15

        "C'est surtout
        pas de l'amour"

                        Vu.......................1( )
                        Entendu parler...........2( )
                        Vu et entendu parler.....3( )
                        Ni l'un ni l'autre.......4( )
                        NSP......................8( )
                        NRP......................9( ) |__| 16

30. Les sites historiques sont constitués par des édifices,
champs de bataille et autres lieux qui nous rappellent
notre passé. Avez-vous déjà visité des sites historiques
au Canada au cours des dernières cinq années et, si oui,
combien de fois?

        Non.....0( )   Nombre de fois_____ |__|__| 17-18

31. SI "OUI" A 30. Y-a-t'il un site historique en particulier
qui a influencé votre fierté pour le Canada ou pour....
(NOM DE LA PROVINCE)? SI OUI: Quel site, et comment
influence-t'il votre fierté?
Non( )
Site influençant la   Plus fier.......1( )
fierté pour le Canada:_____   Moins fier......2( ) |__|__|__| 19-21

Site influençant la   Plus fier.......1( )
fierté pour la Province:_____   Moins fier......2( ) |__|__|__| 22-24

31a. SI LE REPONDANT INDIQUE QUE LA PROVINCE A LAQUELLE IL
S'IDENTIFIE N'EST PAS CELLE QU'IL HABITE, INDIQUEZ LE NOM
DE LA PROVINCE D'IDENTIFICATION _____ |__| 25

32. Avez-vous visité des musées ou galeries d'art au Canada au
cours des cinq dernières années et, si oui, combien de fois?
        Non...0( )   Nombre de fois_____ |__|__| 26-27

33. SI "OUI" A 32. Y-a-t'il un musée ou une galerie qui a affecté votre fierté pour le Canada ou pour...NON DE LA PROVINCE?
SI OUI: pourriez-vous me dire quel musée ou quelle galerie d'art, et comment votre fierté fut affectés? Non ( )

Influence sur la   plus fier......1( )
fierté pour le Canada:_____   moins fier.....2( ) | | | | 28-30

Influence sur la   plus fier......1( )
fierté pour la province:_____   moins fier.....2( ) | | | | 31-33

34. Avez-vous déjà vu le film "Les Plouffes"?

             oui....1( )   Série télévisée...3( )
             non....2( )
             NSP....8( )
             NRP....9( ) | | 34

35. SI LE FILM OU LA SERIE ONT ETES VUS. Comment les Canadiens français étaient-ils présentés dans ce film?

_____ | | | 35-36

36. Croyez-vous que les canadiens-français sont comme cela en général? _____ | | | 37-38

37. Avez-vous déjà vu le film "L'apprentissage de Duddy Kravitz?"

             oui....1( )
             non....2( )
             NSP....8( )
             NRP....9( ) | | 39

38. SI "OUI" A 37. comment les juifs et les francophones étaient-ils présentés dans le film?

_____ | | | | 40-42

_____ | | | | 43-45

39. Croyez-vous que les juifs et les francophones sont comme cela en général?   EN CAS DE SIMPLE "OUI" OU "NON", DEMANDER: "Pourquoi pensez-vous çà?" OU DEMANDEZ UNE EXPLICATION DANS DES TERMES PLUS NEUTRES

_____ | | | | 46-48

_____ | | | | 49-51

40. Avez-vous déjà vu le film "Quelques arpents de neige"?

             oui....1( )
             non....2( )
             NSP....8( )
             NRP....9( ) | | 52

41. SI "OUI" A 40. Comment les Canadiens-anglais étaient-ils présentés dans le film?_____ | | | | 53-55

42. Croyez-vous que les Canadiens-anglais sont comme cela en général? _____

_____ | | | | 56-58

43. Avez-vous déjà vu le film "Les Ordres"?

             oui....1( )
             non....2( )
             NSP....8( )
             NRP....9( ) | | 59

44. SI "OUI" A 43. Comment le gouvernement fédéral était-il présenté dans le film? _____

_____

| | | | 60-62

45. Croyez-vous que le gouvernement fédéral est comme celà en général? DEMANDEZ UNE REPONSE EXPLICITE.

_____

| | | | 63-65

46. Il y a quelques minutes, je vous ai lu une liste de possibilités d'amélioration pour le Canada. Vous aviez alors utilisé une échelle graduée de un à dix pour m'indiquer combien la réalisation de ces possibilités pourrait influencer votre fierté pour le Canada. J'aimerais que vous faissiez la même chose encore, mais à propos d'autres possibilités d'amélioration.

SI LE REPONDANT DIT QUE LE CANADA A DEJA REALISE UNE POSSIBILITE, DITES: "Alors dites-moi combien cela vous rend fier" et   cochez   dans cette colonne:

A quel point vous sentiriez-vous fier...
...Si le théâtre du Nouveau Monde était mondialement reconnu? ( )   ( )
...Si les athlètes canadiens connaissaient de grands succès aux jeux olympiques? ( ).   ( )
...Si les orchestres symphoniques du Canada étaient hautement respectés? ( )   ( )
...Si nos danceurs de ballet étaient parmi les meilleurs au monde? ( )   ( )
...Si nous avions moins de pollution de l'air et de l'eau? ( )   ( )
...Si nos musées étaient de calibre international? ( )   ( )
...Si la capitale du Canada était une attraction touristique mondiale? ( )   ( )
...Si les industries à haute technologie du Canada étaient aussi fortes que celles du Japon? ( )   ( )

| | | | 66-69

| | | | 70-73

| | | | 74-77

Autre
Carte | | 1
| | | 2-5

47. Pourriez-vous S.V.P. me nommer les titres d'autres films Canadiens que vous avez vu à la télé ou au cinéma?

_____

_____

| | | | 6-8

48. Combien d'heures passez-vous devant la télévision au cours d'une journée ordinaire? _____

| | | 9-10

49. Quelles émissions de télévision vous font le plus sentir la fierté de vivre au Canada ou en/au... NON DE LA PROVINCE?
Fierté pour le Canada: _____

_____

| | | | | | 11-16

Fierté pour la province: _____

_____

| | | | | | | 17-22

50. Avez-vous déjà regardé l'émission "Le temps d'une paix"? Si oui, combien de fois?

| | | | 23-25

51. SI "OUI" A 50. Est-ce que l'émission "Le temps d'une paix influence votre sentiment d'appartenance au Canada-Français? Comment? _____

| | | | 26-28

52. Avez-vous déjà regardé la série télévisée "Chez Denise"?
    Si oui, combien de fois?

    _____ |__|__|__| 29-31

53. SI "OUI" A 52. Est-ce que la série télévisée "Chez
    Denise" a influencé votre perception des groupes
    ethniques au Canada?   Comment?

    _____
    _____ |__|__|__| 32-34

54. Y a t'il des écrivains dont les livres ont renforcé
    votre fierté pour le Canada ou pour...NOM DE LA
    PROVINCE?
    Ecrivains-fierté canadienne: _____ |__|__|__|__|__|__| 35-40

    _____

    Ecrivains-fierté provinciale: _____ _____ |__|__|__|__|__|__| 41-46

    _____

54a. SI LE REPONDANT INDIQUE QUE LA PROVINCE A LAQUELLE IL
     S'IDENTIFIE N'EST PAS CELLE QU'IL HABITE, INDIQUEZ
     LE NOM DE LA PROVINCE D'IDENTIFICATION.

     _____ |__|__| 47-48

55. Y a t'il des musiciens ou des chanteurs/chanteuses
    populaires qui renforcent votre fierté pour le Canada
    ou pour...NOM DE LA PROVINCE?
    Musiciens/chanteurs - fierté canadienne: _____ |__|__|__|__|__|__| 49-54
    _____

    Musiciens/chanteurs - fierté provinciale: _____ |__|__|__|__|__|__| 55-60
    _____

56. Nous approchons de la fin du questionnaire. Je vais
    maintenant vous lire une liste de groupes ethniques,
    culturels et religieux du Canada. en utilisant
    l'échelle à dix degrés, j'aimerais que vous me disiez
    jusqu'à quel point vous êtes favorable à chacun de ces
    groupes. Je voudrais aussi que vous me disiezce que vous
    aimez le plus de chaque groupe et comment chacun de ces
    groupes devrait s'améliorer pour mériter une meilleure
    opinion de votre part. Nous commencerons par les
    canadiens-anglais:

    Canadiens-anglais: Jusqu'à quel point leur êtes-vous
                        favorable? ( ) |__|__| 61-62
                        Qu'est-ce que vous appréciiez le
                        plus de ces gens? |__|__|__|__|__| 63-68

    _____

                        Que devraient-ils faire pour que vous
                        les appréciiez plus?
                                                               |__|__|__|__|__| 69-74

    SI LE REPONDANT DIT QU'IL NE PEUT RIEN DIRE DE NEGATIF
    PARCE QU'IL NE CONNAIT PAS DE MEMBRES OU GROUPE EN QUESTION
    DITES: "D'après ce que vous savez d'eux en général..."
    SI LE REPONDANT HESITE ENCORE, DITES: "Que devraient-ils
    faire pour que vous leur donniez un 10?"

Autochtones: Jusqu'à quel point leur êtes-vous favorable? ( ) |_|_| 75-76
(Indiens et esquimaux) Qu'est-ce que vous appréciiez le
plus de ces gens? |_|_|_|_|_| 2-7

_____

Que devraient-ils faire pour que vous les
appréciiez plus?

|_|_|_|_|_| 8-13

Juifs Canadiens: Jusqu'à quel point leur êtes-vous
favorable? ( ) |_|_| 14-15

Qu'est-ce que vous appréciiez le plus
de ces gens?

|_|_|_|_| 16-21

Que devraient-ils faire pour que vous
les appréciiez plus?

|_|_|_|_| 22-27

Catholiques :   Jusqu'à quel point leur êtes-vous favorable? ( ) |_|_| 28-29
Anglophones   Qu'est-ce que vous appréciiez le plus
de ces gens?

|_|_|_|_| 30-33

Que devraient-ils faire pour que vous les
appréciiez plus? |_|_|_|_|_|_| 34-41

Noirs Canadiens: Jusqu'à quel point leur êtes-vous favorable? ( ) |_|_| 42-43
Qu'est-ce que vous appréciiez le plus de
ces gens?

|_|_|_|_| 44-49

Que devraient-ils faire pour que vous les
appréciiez plus?

|_|_|_|_| 50-55

Protestants: Jusqu'à quel point leur êtes-vous favorable? ( ) |_|_| 56-57
Qu'est-ce que vous appréciiez le plus de
ces gens?
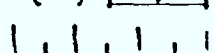
|_|_|_|_|_| 58-63

Que devraient-ils faire pour que vous les
appréciiez plus?

|_|_|_|_|_| 64-69

Canadiens :   Jusqu'à quel point leur êtes-vous favorable? ( ) |_|_| 70-71
d'origine
asiatique |_|_|_|_|_|_| 72-77

Quand vous répondiez à cette dernière
question, pensiez-vous à un groupe
d'asiatiques en particulier? SI OUI Lequel? |_|

|_ 2

Qu'est-ce que vous appréciiez le plus de
ces gens?

|_|_|_|_|_| 3-8

Que devraient-ils faire pour que vous les
appréciiez plus?

| | | | | | | 9-14

A DEMANDER AUX REPONDANTS DES PROVINCES DE L'OUEST
Ontariens:　　　　Jusqu'à quel point leur êtes-vous favorable? ( ) | | | 15-16
Qu'est-ce que vous appréciiez le plus de
ces gens?

| | | | | | | 17-22

Que devraient-ils faire pour que vous les
appréciiez plus?

| | | | | | | 23-28

57.　Maintenant, je voudrais vous poser quelques questions pour
mieux vous situer. En quelle année êtes-vous né(e)? _____ | | | 29-30

58.　Quel genre de travail fait le principal salarié de la maison?

| | | 31-32

59.　Etes-vous marié(e)?　　　　Célibataire....1( )
Marié(e).......2( )
Séparé(e)......3( )
Veuve/veuf.....4( )
NRP...........9( )　　　　| | | 33

60.　En utilisant encore l'échelle à dix degrés pour exprimer vos
sentiments, pourriez-vous évaluer le degré d'importance que
vous donnez à avoir des enfants, par rapport aux autres choses
de la vie? _____ | | | 34-35

61.　A quel groupe ethnique, national ou racial appartenez-vous
principalement? _____ | | | 36-37

62.　Quelle est la dernière année d'école que vous avez complété?
_____ | | | 38-39

63.　SI LE REPONDANT A COMPLETE LE CEGEP OU L'UNIVERSITE　Quel
était votre principal champ d'étude au CEGEP ou à
l'université?

　　　　1. Sc. humaines ( )　　5. Commerce　　　　( )
　　　　2. Sc. sociales ( )　　6. Droit/médecine　( )
　　　　3. Sc. pures　　( )　　7. Pédagogie/
　　　　4. Sc. appliqué ( )　　　　Sc. infirmières ( )
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　8. Autres　　　　　( )　　| | 40

64.　A quel groupe religieux vous identifiez-vous? Spécifiez
S.V.P. _____ | | | 41-42

65.　En utilisant l'échelle à dix degrés, pourriez-vous évaluer
votre degré de foi dans les principales croyances de votre
religion? _____ | | | 43-44

66.　A quoi pensez-vous si je vous mentionne la mort de
Jésus-Christ? _____
_____ | | | | 45-47

67.　SI LE REPONDANT NE MENTIONNE AUCUNE RESPONSABILITE pour
cette mort, demandez: Y-a-t'il un groupe de gens ou une
personne responsable de la mort de Jésus? _____ _____

_____ | | | | 48-50

68. SI LE REPONDANT NE DIT QUE "OUI" DEMANDEZ: Qui fut
    responsable? _____ |__|__|__| 51-53

69. AU QUEBEC SEULEMENT. Lors du référendum sur la
    souveraineté-association, avez-vous voté Oui ou Non?
          oui....1( )   Abstention..3( )   Ne se souvient pas.5( )
          non....2( )   Inégibilité.4( )   NRP...............9( ) |__| 54

70. Merci beaucoup, nous apprécions énormément votre aide.
    J'aimerais maintenant que vous me donniez votre nom, S.V.P.
    Ne soyez pas inquiet, tout ceci restera anonyme et
    confidentiel. Cependant, le professeur responsable veut
    rappeler certaines personnes pour vérifier si les étudiants
    ont bien fait leur travail d'interviewer.

    Nom: _____

CULTURAL ATTITUDES SURVEY

I'm a student at Carleton University. We are doing a survey of people's attitudes and opinions and would like your help, if you don't mind. PAUSE In order to interview a representative sample of Americans I am supposed to talk with the person in your household whose birthday is next and who is at least 16 years old. Is that person at home? May I speak with that person? IF THAT PERSON IS NOT AT HOME, ASK FOR THE PERSON'S NAME, FIND OUT WHEN THE PERSON WILL BE AT HOME, AND SAY THAT YOU WILL PHONE BACK. BUT, IF THAT PERSON IS NOT EXPECTED HOME WITHIN TWO DAYS, ASK TO SPEAK TO THE NEXT PERSON WHOSE BIRTHDAY IS COMING UP.

Telephone number as dialed _____ |_1_|1

Interviewer's code number: _____ |__|2-3

Respondent ID # |____|4-7

                                                  |__|8-9

State   _____ |_|10

City size: _____ |__|11-12

City name: _____

IF RESPONDENT WANTS MORE INFORMATION ON THE SURVEY. The survey is a sociological study of how people feel about different things in their lives and how they spend their spare time.

FROM OBSERVATION. Sex. male, 1 ( )   female, 2 ( ) |__|13

1. Are you either a U.S. citizen or an immigrant who will become a citizen? Yes ( )   No ( )
   IF NO, ASK IF THERE IS SUCH A PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD. IF MORE
   THAN 1, ASK TO SPEAK TO THE ONE WHOSE BIRTHDATE IS COMING UP. IF
   NONE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW POLITELY. |____|14-16

10. Could you please tell me the first two lines of Canada's national anthem? DON'T READ OPTIONS.

title only ... 1 ( )	other wrong ... 5 ( )
2 lines ...... 2 ( )	DNK .... 8 ( )
God Save the . 3 ( )	Refuse .... 9 ( )
O Say/Star Sp. 4 ( )	

    |__|21-22

    |_|28

11. How many states are there in the United States?
    IF DNK, MARK "00".   ____ |__|29-30

12. Do you know why the United States flag looks the way it does?

Stripes of colonies .. 1 ( )	Wrong .... 4 ( )
Stars of states ...... 2 ( )	DNK ...... 8 ( )
Stars & stripes ...... 3 ( )	Refuse ... 9 ( )

    |_|31

13. Do you know why the British flag looks the way it does?
    Combination of regional flags ... 1 ( )
    wrong .... 2 ( )
    DNK .... 3 ( )
    Refuse .... 4 ( ) |_|32

14. Could you please tell me who General Robert E. Lee was?

    _____ |___|33-34

15. Could you please tell me what the population of the United States is?

    _____ |____|35-37

16. Could you please tell me the first two lines of the American National anthem. DON'T READ OPTIONS.
    O Say Can You See .... 1 ( )   DNK .... 8 ( )
    False answer .... 2 ( )   Refuse . 9 ( ) |_|38

17. Could you tell me who Paul Revere was? DON'T READ OPTIONS.
    Correct answer .... 1 ( )   DNK ..... 8 ( )
    Revereware pots ...... 2 ( )   Refuse .. 9 ( )
    Other false answer ... 3 ( ) |_|39

How many provinces are there in Canada? _____
IF "DON'T KNOW" OR "REFUSE", MARK "00"

Do you know why the Canadian flag looks the way it does? DON'T
READ OPTIONS.

      Maple leaf a cdn. symbol..1 ( )   DNK....8 ( )
      Red bars, from sea to sea.2 ( )   Refuse.9 ( )
      Both leaf and bars ....3 ( )

What is Canada's population? _____

18. If a child or young person asked you for some heroes to admire, whom
would you suggest? Please tell me the names of some heroes from any-
where in the world and explain why they should be respected. RECORD
EXACT WORDS.

hero: _____ reason: _____ |__|__|__| 40-42

_____ _____ |__|__| 43-44

hero: _____ reason: _____ |__|__|__| 45-47

_____ _____ |__|__| 48-49

hero: _____ reason: _____ |__|__|__| 50-52

_____ _____ |__|__| 53-54

19. Some people like to talk about politics, but other people don't. Suppose we used a scale with 10 numbers to show how much people like to talk about politics. The number 10 represents most liking while the number 1 represents least liking. What number would you choose for yourself?

_____ |__|__|55-56

20. When people talk about politics, some people express their opinions strongly while other people do not. What number would you choose to describe how strongly you express your opinions?

_____ |__|__|57-58

21. Suppose you were offered a much better paying job in another state .. How much more money in dollars each year would the new job have to pay you for you to think of moving out of ... YOUR STATE . BY NAME?

$ per year _____ |__|__|__|59-61

22. If you were offered a much better paying job, which .state would you prefer it to be in?

_____

|__|__|62-63

23. Suppose you were offered a much better paying job in another country. How much more money in dollars each year would the job have to pay you for you to think of moving from the U.S.?

$ per year _____ |__|__|__|64-66

24. If you were offered a much better paying job outside the U.S. where would you prefer it to be?

_____

|__|__|67-68

25. Some Americans say that they would feel prouder of the U.S. if the U.S. were different. I am going to read you a list of possibilities. Please use a scale numbered from 1 to 10 to tell me how proud each possibility would make you feel.

IF RESPONDENT ASKS FOR AN EXPLANATION OF THE SCALE: If a possibility makes you very proud, choose the number 10. If the possibility does not make you proud, choose the number 1. Otherwise, choose a number in between.

IF RESPONDENT SAYS THAT ⟨U.S.⟩ HAS ALREADY ACHIEVED THE POSSIBILITY, SAY "Then think of how proud this makes you feel" and check this box.━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━━┐
                                                          ↓

How proud would you feel
if the U.S regularly beat the Soviet Union in hockey( )   ( ) |__|__|__|__|69-72
if American programs on TV were a lot better ( )   ( )
if America's armed forces were truly powerful ( )   ( ) |__|__|__|__|73-76
if there were very little unemployment in the U.S.( )   ( )
if the US produced more famous writers and
   excellent books   ( )   ( )   NEXT CARD |2|1
if American scientists were world famous ( )   ( ) |__|__|__|2-5
if we had some really good American movies each
   year   ( )   ( ) |__|__|__|__|6-9
if the United States stood up more often to countries   ( )
   which say they are our friend but dont act that
   way ( )

30. Historical sites are buildings, battlefields, or other places which remind us of our past. Have you ever visited any historical sites in U.S. in the last 5 years and, if so, how many times?

no....... 0 ( )
times.. _____

|__|__|17-18

In particular,

31. IF VISITED. Did any historical site affect your pride in the U.S. or in ... YOUR STATE BY NAME? IF YES, which site and how did your sense of pride change? No ( )
Site affecting
U.S. pride: _____

more proud ...1 ( )
less proud ...2 ( )

|__|__|__|19-21

Site affecting
State pride: _____

more proud ...1 ( )
less proud ...2 ( )

|__|__|__|22-24

31a. IF RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERS THAT HIS/HER STATE OF IDENTIFICATION IS OTHER THAN WHERE HE/SHE LIVES, RECORD NAME OF PROVINCE OF IDENTIFICATION.

_____

|__|25

32. Have you visited any museum or art galleries in the U.S. during the last 5 years and, if so, how many times?

no ....0 ( )
# of times.... _____

|__|__|26-27

33. IF VISITED. Did any museum or art gallery affect your pride in the U.S. or in ... YOUR STATE BY NAME? IF YES, could you tell me which museum or gallery and how your pride was affected? No ( )
Locus affecting
U.S. pride: _____

more pride...1 ( )
less pride...2 ( )

|__|__|__|28-30

Locus affecting
State pride: _____

more pride..1 ( )
less pride..2 ( )

|__|__|__|31-33

34. Have you seen the movie "Chariots of Fire"?

yes....1 ( )
no..... ( )
DNK....8 ( )
Refuse.9 ( )

|__|34

35. IF SAW FILM. What was life like for Jews and Englishmen according to the film?

_____

|__|__|35-36

36. Do you think Jews and Englishment are generally like that?

|__|__|37-38

37. Have you seen the movie "The Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz"?

yes....1 ( )
no..... ( )
DNK....8 ( )
Refuse.9 ( )

|__|39

38. IF SAW FILM. What were Jewish Canadians and French Canadians like according to the film?

_____

|__|__|__|40-42

_____

|__|__|__|43-45

39. Do you think Jewish Canadians AND/OR French Canadians are generally like that? IF RESPONDENT SAYS ONLY YES OR NO, ASK "Why do you think that"? OR OTHERWISE ELICIT AN EXPLANATION IN A NEUTRAL WAY.

_____

|__|__|__|46-48

_____

|__|__|__|49-51

40. Have you seen the movie "48 Hours"?

yes....1 ( )
no..... ( )
DNK....8 ( )
Refuse.9 ( )

|__|52

41. IF SAW FILM. What were blacks & whites like according to the film?

_____

|__|__|__|53-55

42. Do you think that blacks&whites are generally like that? _____
ELICIT MORE THAN YES OR NO.

_____

_____

|__|__|__|56-58

46. A couple of minutes ago, I read you a list of possibilities that would make some people feel prouder of U.S. You told me how proud you would be using a scale numbered from 1 to 10. I just have a few more which I would like to ask you.

IF RESPONDENT SAYS THAT U.S. HAS ALREADY ACHIEVED THE POSSIBIL-ITIES, SAY "Then think of how proud this makes you feel" and check this box.

How proud would you feel
if Broadway theatre were world famous ( ) ( )
if American athletes did well at the Olympics ( ) ( )   └┴┴┴┘66-69
if American symphony orchestras were highly respected ( ) ( )
if our ballet dancers were among the best in the world ( ) ( )   └┴┴┴┘70-73
if we had far less air and water pollution ( ) ( )
if our museums were magnificent by world standards ( ) ( )   └┴┴┴┘74-77
if Wasshington, D.C. were a showcase for the world
  to admire ( ) ( )   NEXT CARD └3┘1
if Americas high technology industry were as strong as
  Japan's ( ) ( )   └┴┴┴┘2-5

47. Could you please tell me the names of any other American films you have seen on TV or in movie theatres?

_____

_____   └┴┴┘6-8

48. On a typical day, how many hours do you spend watching television? _____   └┴┘9-10

49. What programs on TV make you more proud of living in the US or in ... YOUR STATE BY NAME? IF YES, could you tell their names?
More proud of U.S.: _____

_____   └┴┴┴┴┴┘11-16

More proud of STATE : _____

_____   └┴┴┴┴┴┘17-22

50. Have you ever seen the television series called "Archie Bunker's Place"? If so, could tell me how many times you have seen the show? _____   └┴┴┘23-25

51. IF SAW SERIES. Did the Archie Bunker series affect the way you feel about America's regions and ethnic or racial groups? RECORD RESPONDENT'S OWN WORDS.

_____

_____   └┴┴┘26-28

└┴┴┘29-31

└┴┴┘32-34

54. Are there any writers whose books you have read who have
strengthened your pride in U.S. or in...YOUR STATE
BY NAME?

Names of writers who strengthened U.S. pride:

_____

|__|__|__|__|__|__| 35-40

_____

Names of writers who strengthened state pride:

_____

_____

|__|__|__|__|__|__| 41-46

54a. IF RESPONDENT VOLUNTEERS THAT HIS/HER STATE IS OTHER THAN
WHERE HE/SHE LIVES, RECORD NAME OF STATE HE/SHE IDENTIFIES
WITH.

_____

|__|__| 47-48

55. Are there any musicians or popular singers who have strengthened
your pride in U.S. or in...YOUR STATE BY NAME?

Name of musicians/singers who have strengthened U.S. pride:

_____

_____

|__|__|__|__|__|__| 49-54

Names who strengthened state pride:

_____

_____

|__|__|__|__|__|__| 55- 60

56. We are coming to the end of the questionnaire. I am now going
to read you a list of ethnic groups in the US. Using the scale
with 10 numbers, I would like you to tell me how favourably you
feel towards each group. I would also like you to tell me what
you like most about each group and how each group would have to
improve for you to like them better. Let's start with French
Canadians.

Hispanic   How favourably do you feel towards them? |__|__| 61-62
Americans.   What do you like most about them?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__| 63-68

              How could they change for you like them better?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__| 69-74

IF RESPONDENT SAYS HE/SHE CAN'T SAY ANYTHING NEGATIVE BECAUSE HE/
SHE DOESN'T KNOW ANY, YOU SAY "Well, from what you know about them
generally, how could they change...?" IF RESPONDENT STILL BALKS, YOU
SAY "What could they do for you to give them a 10?"

Native People.   How favourably do you feel towards them? |__|__| 75-76
                  What do you like most about them?   NEXT CARD |4|1

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__| 2-7

              How could they change for you to like them better? |__|__|__|__|__|__| 8-13

Jewish Americans. How favourably do you feel towards them? |__|__| 14-15
                   What do you like most about them?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__| 16-21

              How could they change for you to like them better?

_____ |__|__|__|__|__|__| 22-27

Catholic Americans. How favourably do you feel towards them? ⌴⌴ 28-29
What do you like most about them?

⌴⌴⌴⌴ 30-33

How could they change for you to like them better?

⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴ 34-41

Black Americans.

How favourably do you feel towards them ? ⌴⌴ 42-43
What do you like most about them?

⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴ 44-49

How could they change for you to like them better?

⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴ 50-55

Protestant Americans. How favourably do you feel towards them? ⌴⌴ 56-57
What do you like most about them? ⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴ 58-63

How could they change for you to like them better?

⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴ 64-69

Asian Americans. How favourably do you feel towards them? ⌴⌴ 70-71
⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴ 72-77

When you answered this question, were you thinking NEXT CARD ⌴5⌴ 1
of any particular Asian group? IF YES, which one?

⌴ 2

What do you like most about them?

⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴ 3-8

How could they change for you to like them better?

⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴ 9-14

⌴⌴ 15-16

⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴ 17-22

⌴r?

⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴⌴ 23-28

57. At this point, I would like to ask you just a few background questions.
In what year were you born? ⌴⌴ 29-30

58. What type of work does the main wage earner in this household do?

⌴⌴ 31-32

59. Are you married?   single.........1 ( )
married........2 ( )
sep/div........3 ( )
widow..........4 ( )
Refuse.........9 ( )   ⌴ 33

60. Using the 10 numbered scale, to express your feelings, please tell me
how important it is to you personally to have your own children as
compared to other things in life? _____   ⌴⌴ 34-35

61. To which ethnic, national, or racial group do you belong mainly?

_____ ⌊_⌊_⌋36-37

62. What was the last grade of school you completed? _____ ⌊_⌊_⌋38-39

                    COMPLETING
63. IF FINISHED, OR ⌐ COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY. Could you please tell
    me your main field of study at college or university?

        1 general arts   ( )   5 business/commerce ( )
        2 social science ( )   6 law/medicine   ( )
        3 science   ( )   7 teaching/nursing ( )
        4 engineer/arch. ( )   8 other   ( )   ⌊__⌋40

64. With which religious group do you identify? Please be specific.

_____ ⌊⌊_⌋41-42

65. Using the 10 numbered scale, could you please tell me how strongly
    you believe in the main religious beliefs of your religion? _____ ⌊⌊_⌋43-44

66. What comes to mind or what do you think of when I mention the death
    of Jesus Christ? _____

    _____ ⌊⌊⌊_⌋45-47

67. IF RESPONDENT DOESN'T HOLD ANYONE RESPONSIBLE BY NAME, ASK. Was any
    person or group responsible for the death of Jesus?

_____ ⌊⌊⌊_⌋48-50

68. IF RESPONDENT SAYS ONLY YES, ASK Who was responsible?

_____ ⌊⌊⌊_⌋51-53

                                                    ⌊__⌋ 54

70. Thank you very much for all your help. We appreciate it very much.
    As my last request, would you please tell me your name. All your
    answers are confidential and anonymous. However, my professor is
    going to phone a sample of people who answered the questionnaire to
    find out if we students did a good job.

            Name: _____

18:21 MAR 27 '84 WINNER1.F47WINNP

```
  1 -        1.000  !JOB WSN=LOCAL
  2 -        2.000  !RES TIME=30,MFM=256,DISCOUNT=50
  3 -        3.000  !LIMIT LO=500
  4 -        4.000  !BANNER,X (SEND TO/NESBITT-LARKING/LOEB)
  5 -        5.000  !SPSS VA=185,WO=50
  6 -        6.000  RUN NAME CANADIAN CULTURAL ATTITUDES SURVEY
  7 -        7.000  DATA LIST FIXED(5)/1 VAR001 4-7 VAR002 8-9 VAR003 10
  8 -        8.000  VAR004 11-12 VAR005 13 VAR006 14-15 VAR007 16
  9 -        9.000  VAR008 17 VAR009 18-19 VAR010 20 VAR011 21-22
 10 -       10.000  VAR012 23-24 VAR013A 25 VAR013B 26 VAR013C 27
 11 -       11.000  VAR014 28 VAR015 29-30
 12 -       12.000  VAR016 31 VAR017 32 VAR018 33-34 VAR019 35-37
 13 -       13.000  VAR020 38 VAR021 39 VAR022 40-41 VAR023 42
 14 -       14.000  VAR024 45-46 VAR025 47 VAR026 50-51
 15 -       15.000  VAR027 52 VAR028 55-56 VAR029 57-58
 16 -       16.000  VAR030 59-61 VAR031 62-63 VAR032 64-66
 17 -       17.000  VAR033 67-68 VAR034 69-70 VAR035 71-72
 18 -       18.000  VAR036 73-74 VAR037 75-76/2 VAR038 2-3
 19 -       19.000  VAR039 4-5 VAR040 6-7 VAR041 8-9
 20 -       20.000  VAR042 10 VAR043 11-12 VAR044 13 VAR045 14
 21 -       21.000  VAR046 15 VAR047 16 VAR048 17-18
 22 -       22.000  VAR050 19-20 VAR051 21 VAR052 22-23 VAR053 24
 23 -       23.000  VAR054 25 VAR055 26-27 VAR057 28-29
 24 -       24.000  VAR058 30 VAR059 31-32 VAR060 33 VAR061 34
 25 -       25.000  VAR062 35-36 VAR063 37 VAR064 39 VAR065 40-41
 26 -       26.000  VAR066 42 VAR067 43-44 VAR068 45 VAR069 52
 27 -       27.000  VAR070 53-54 VAR071A 55 VAR071B 56-57 VAR071C 58
 28 -       28.000  VAR072 59 VAR073 60-61
 29 -       29.000  VAR074 62 VAR075 66-67 VAR076 68-69
 30 -       30.000  VAR077 70-71 VAR078 72-73 VAR079 74-75
 31 -       31.000  VAR080 76-77/3 VAR081 2-3 VAR082 4-5
 32 -       32.000  VAR083 6-7 VAR084 8 VAR085 9-10 VAR086 11-12
 33 -       33.000  VAR087 13-14 VAR088 15-16 VAR089 17-18 VAR090 19-20
 34 -       34.000  VAR091 21-22 VAR092 23-25 VAR093 26-27 VAR094 29-31
 35 -       35.000  VAR095 32-34 VAR096 35-36 VAR097 37-38 VAR098 39-40
 36 -       36.000  VAR099 41-42 VAR100 43-44 VAR101 45-46 VAR102 47-48
 37 -       37.000  VAR103 49-50 VAR104 51-52 VAR105 53-54 VAR106 55-56
 38 -       38.000  VAR107 57-58 VAR108 59-60 VAR109 61-62 VAR110 63-64
 39 -       39.000  VAR111 65-66 VAR112 67-68 VAR113 69-70
 40 -       40.000  VAR114 71-72 VAR115 73-74 VAR116 75-76/4 VAR117 2-3
 41 -       41.000  VAR118 4-5 VAR119 6-7 VAR120 8-9 VAR121 10-11
 42 -       42.000  VAR122 12-13 VAR123 14-15 VAR124 16-17 VAR125 18-19
 43 -       43.000  VAR126 20-21 VAR127 22-23 VAR128 24-25 VAR129 26-27
 44 -       44.000  VAR130 28-29 VAR131 30-31 VAR132 32-33 VAR133 34-35
 45 -       45.000  VAR134 36-37 VAR135 38-39 VAR136 40-41 VAR137 42-43
 46 -       46.000  VAR138 44-45 VAR139 46-47 VAR140 48-49 VAR141 50-51
 47 -       47.000  VAR142 52-53 VAR143 54-55 VAR144 56-57 VAR145 58-59
 48 -       48.000  VAR146 60-61 VAR147 62-63 VAR148 64-65 VAR149 66-67
 49 -       49.000  VAR150 68-69 VAR151 70-71 VAR152 72-73 VAR153 74-75
 50 -       50.000  VAR154 76-77/5 VAR155 2 VAR156 3-4 VAR157 5-6
 51 -       51.000  VAR158 7-8 VAR159 9-10 VAR160 11-12 VAR161 13-14
 52 -       52.000  VAR162 15-16 VAR163 17-18 VAR164 19-20 VAR165 21-22
 53 -       53.000  VAR166 23-24 VAR167 25-26 VAR168 27-28 VAR169 29-30
 54 -       54.000  VAR170 31-32 VAR171 33 VAR172 34-35 VAR173 36-37
 55 -       55.000  VAR174 38-39 VAR175 40 VAR176 41-42 VAR177 43-44
 56 -       56.000  VAR178 45 VAR179 48-49 VAR180 51 VAR181 52
 57 -       57.000  VAR182 53 VAR183 54
 58 -       58.000  N OF CASES 1091
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59 -     59.000 INPUT MEDIUM CARLE1
60 -     60,000 VAR LABELS VAR001 RESPONDENT ID/
61 -     61.000 VAR002 PROVINCE OR STATE/
62 -     62,000 VAR003 CITY SIZE/
63 -     63.000 VAR004 CITY NAME/
64 -     64.000 VAR005 SEX/
65 -     65.000 VAR006 NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN CANADA/
66 -     66.000 VAR007 WHY CANADIAN FLAG LOOKS WAY IT DOES/
67 -     67.000 VAR008 NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF QUEBEC FLAG/
68 -     68.000 VAR009 WHO WAS LOUIS RIEL?/
69 -     69.000 VAR010 WHO WAS LAURA SECORD?/
70 -     70.000 VAR011 WHAT IS CANADA'S POPULATION?/
71 -     71.000 VAR012 WHAT IS POPULATION OF YOUR PROVINCE?/
72 -     72.000 VAR013A THREE THINGS CANADA EXPORTS-FIRST/
73 -     73.000 VAR013B THREE THINGS CANADA EXPORTS-SEC,/
74 -     74.000 VAR013C THREE THINGS CANADA EXPORTS-THIRD/
75 -     75.000 VAR014 NAME FIRST TWO LINES CANADA'S NAT.ANTHEM/
76 -     76.000 VAR015 HOW MANY STATES IN USA?/
77 -     77.000 VAR016 WHY US FLAG LOOKS WAY IT DOES/
78 -     78.000 VAR017 WHY BRITISH FLAG LOOKS WAY IT DOES/
79 -     79.000 VAR018 WHO WAS ROBERT E. LEE?/
80 -     80.000 VAR019 WHAT IS USA POPULATION?/
81 -     81.000 VAR020 FIRST TWO LINES OF US NAT. ANTHEM/
82 -     82.000 VAR021 WHO WAS PAUL REVERE?/
83 -     83.000 VAR022 FIRST HERO MENTIONED/
84 -     84.000 VAR023 REASON FIRST HERO MENTIONED/
85 -     85.000 VAR024 SECOND HERO MENTIONED/
86 -     86.000 VAR025 REASON SECOND HERO MENTIONED/
87 -     87.000 VAR026 THIRD HERO MENTIONED/
88 -     88.000 VAR027 REASON THIRD HERO MENTIONED/
89 -     89.000 VAR028 LIKE TO TALK ABOUT POLITICS-1 TO 10/
90 -     90.000 VAR029 HOW STRONG EXP. POL. OPINIONS-1 TO 10/
91 -     91.000 VAR030 FIN. INCENTIVE TO MOVE PROVINCE-DOLLARS/
92 -     92.000 VAR031 IF BETTER PAID JOB, PREF, FOR PROVINCE/
93 -     93.000 VAR032 FIN. INCENTIVE TO MOVE COUNTRY-DOLLARS/
94 -     94.000 VAR033 IF BETTER PAID JOB. PREF, FOR COUNTRY/
95 -     95.000 VAR034 PRIDE IF NATION BEAT USSR IN HOCKEY/
96 -     96.000 VAR035 PRIDE IF NATIONAL TV PROGRAMS BETTER/
97 -     97.000 VAR036 PRIDE IF NATIONAL ARMED FORCES POWERFUL/
98 -     98.000 VAR037 PRIDE IF LITTLE UNEMPLOYMENT IN NATION/
99 -     99.000 VAR038 PRIDE IF NATION HAD BETTER WRITERS-BOOKS/
100 -   100.000 VAR039 PRIDE IF NATIONAL SCIENTISTS FAMOUS/
101 -   101.000 VAR040 PRIDE IF NATION HAD GOOD MOVIES/
102 -   102.000 VAR041 PRIDE IF NATION STOOD UP TO OTHER/
103 -   103.000 VAR042 SEEN OR HEARD ABOUT N.F.B. MOVIES/
104 -   104.000 VAR043 HOW MANY N.F.B. MOVIES SEEN/
105 -   105.000 VAR044 GENERAL IMPRESSION OF N.F.B. MOVIES/
106 -   106.000 VAR045 GEN. IMPR. OF N.F.B. MOVIES-NON-EVAL,/
107 -   107.000 VAR046 SEEN! 'PADDLE TO THE SEA' OR 'CORDELIA'/
108 -   108.000 VAR047 SEEN! 'NOT A LOVE STORY'/
109 -   109.000 VAR048 IF VISITED HIST.SITES, HOW OFTEN?/
110 -   110.000 VAR050 DID VISIT AFFECT PRIDE IN NATION?/
111 -   111.000 VAR051 HOW DID SENSE OF PRIDE IN NATION CHANGE?/
112 -   112.000 VAR052 DID VISIT AFFECT PRIDE IN PROVINCE-STATE/
113 -   113.000 VAR053 HOW DID  PRIDE IN PROVINCE-STATE CHANGE?/
114 -   114.000 VAR054 IF PROV.ID, OTHER THAN RESIDENCE,RECORD/
115 -   115.000 VAR055 IF VISITED MUSEUMS-ART GALS, HOW OFTEN/
116 -   116.000 VAR057 DID VISIT AFFECT PRIDE IN NATION?/
117 -   117.000 VAR059 HOW DID  PRIDE IN NATION CHANGE?/
118 -   118.000 VAR059 DID VISIT AFFECT PRIDE IN PROVINCE-STATE/
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119 -    119.000   VAR060 HOW DID  PRIDE IN PROV.-STATE CHANGE?
120 -    120.000   VAR061 SEEN:'WHY SHOOT':'CHARIOTS':'PLOUFFES'/
121 -    121.000   VAR062 IN VAR061 MOVIE, HOW WAS LIFE OF CHARCS/
122 -    122.000   VAR063 WAS LIFE REALLY AS IN VAR061 MOVIE?/
123 -    123.000   VAR064 SEEN: 'APPRENTICESHIP OF DUDDY KRAVITZ'?/
124 -    124.000   VAR065 IN VAR064 MOVIE, HOW WERE JEW.CANS. PORT/
125 -    125.000   VAR066 JEWISH CANS, REALLY AS IN VAR064 MOVIE?/
126 -    126.000   VAR067 IN VAR064 MOVIE, HOW WERE FR.CANS, PORTR/
127 -    127.000   VAR068 ARE FR.CANS, REALLY AS IN VAR064 MOVIE?/
128 -    128.000   VAR069 SEEN:'LIES':'QUELQUES':'48'?/
129 -    129.000   VAR070 IN VAR069 MOVIE, HOW WAS RACE PORTR.?/
130 -    130.000   VAR071A IS RACE REALLY AS IN VAR069 MOVIE?/
131 -    131.000   VAR071B HOW WERE WHITES IN VAR069 MOVIE-US RESP/
132 -    132.000   VAR071C ARE WHITES AS IN VAR069 MOVIE-US RESP/
133 -    133.000   VAR072 SEEN:'LES PLOUFFES' OR 'LES ORDRES'?/
134 -    134.000   VAR073 IN VAR072 MOVIE, HOW WERE FR.CANS, PORTR/
135 -    135.000   VAR074 ARE FR. CANS, REALLY AS IN VAR072 MOVIE?/
136 -    136.000   VAR075 PRIDE IF NATION HAD WORLD FAMOUS THEATRE/
137 -    137.000   VAR076 PRIDE IF NAT, ATHLETES GOOD AT OLYMPICS/
138 -    138.000   VAR077 PRIDE IF NAT, ORCHESTRAS RESPECTED/
139 -    139.000   VAR078 PRIDE IF DANCERS AMONG BEST IN WORLD/
140 -    140.000   VAR079 PRIDE IF LESS AIR AND WATER POLLUTION/
141 -    141.000   VAR080 PRIDE IF MUSEUMS WERE MAGNIFICENT/
142 -    142.000   VAR081 PRIDE IF CAPITAL WERE SHOWCASE FOR WORLD/
143 -    143.000   VAR082 PRIDE IF HIGH TECH. STRONG AS JAPAN'S/
144 -    144.000   VAR083 SEEN: OTHER CANADIAN FILMS -NAME/
145 -    145.000   VAR084 SEEN: OTHER CAN.FILMS -NUMBER/
146 -    146.000   VAR085 TYPICAL HRS, PER DAY WATCHING T.V./
147 -    147.000   VAR086 T.V, PROG, FOR PRIDE IN NATION-FIRST/
148 -    148.000   VAR087 T.V, PROG, FOR PRIDE IN NATION-SECOND/
149 -    149.000   VAR088 T.V, PROG, FOR PRIDE IN NATION-THIRD/
150 -    150.000   VAR089 T.V, PROG, FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-FIRST/
151 -    151.000   VAR090 T.V, PROG, FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-SECOND/
152 -    152.000   VAR091 T.V, PROG, FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-THIRD/
153 -    153.000   VAR092 SEEN:'BEACHCOMBERS':'BUNKER':'TEMPS'/
154 -    154.000   VAR093 DID VAR092PROG, AFFECT ETH.:REG, VIEW/
155 -    155.000   VAR094 SEEN:'KING OF KENSINGTON':'CHEZ DENISE'/
156 -    156.000   VAR095 DID VAR094PROG, AFFECT ETH,:REG, VIEW/
157 -    157.000   VAR096 WRITERS FOR PRIDE IN NATION-FIRST/
158 -    158.000   VAR097 WRITERS FOR PRIDE IN NATION-SECOND/
159 -    159.000   VAR098 WRITERS FOR PRIDE IN NATION-THIRD/
160 -    160.000   VAR099 WRITERS FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-FIRST/
161 -    161.000   VAR100 WRITERS FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-SECOND/
162 -    162.000   VAR101 WRITERS FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-THIRD/
163 -    163.000   VAR102 IF PROV, ID OTHER THAN RES., RECORD/
164 -    164.000   VAR103 MUSICIANS FOR PRIDE IN NATION-FIRST/
165 -    165.000   VAR104 MUSICIANS FOR PRIDE IN NATION-SECOND/
166 -    166.000   VAR105 MUSICIANS FOR PRIDE IN NATION-THIRD/
167 -    167.000   VAR106 MUSICIANS FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-FIRST/
168 -    168.000   VAR107 MUSICIANS FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-SECOND/
169 -    169.000   VAR108 MUSICIANS FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-THIRD/
170 -    170.000   VAR109 HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD FRENCH CANADIANS?/
171 -    171.000   VAR110 LIKE MOST ABOUT FR. CANS.-RESPONSE ONE/
172 -    172.000   VAR111 LIKE MOST ABOUT FR. CANS.-RESPONSE TWO/
173 -    173.000   VAR112 LIKE MOST ABOUT FR. CANS, RESPONSE THREE/
174 -    174.000   VAR113 HOW COULD FR.CANS, CHANGE FOR BET.-FIRST/
175 -    175.000   VAR114 HOW COULD FR.CANS, CHANGE FOR BET.-SEC./
176 -    176.000   VAR115 HOW COULD FR.CANS, CHANGE FOR BET.-THIRD/
177 -    177.000   VAR116 HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD NATIVE PEOPLE?/
178 -    178.000   VAR117 LIKE MOST ABOUT NAT.PEO.-FIRST/
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179 -     179.000    VAR118 LIKE MOST ABOUT NAT.PEO.-SEC./
180 -     180.000    VAR119 LIKE MOST ABOUT NAT.PEO.-THIRD/
181 -     181.000    VAR120 HOW COULD NAT.PEO. CHANGE FOR BET.-FIRST/
182 -     182.000    VAR121 HOW COULD NAT.PEO. CHANGE FOR BET.-SEC./
183 -     183.000    VAR122 HOW COULD NAT.PEO. CHANGE FOR BET.-THIRD/
184 -     184.000    VAR123 HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD JEWISH PEOPLE?/
185 -     185.000    VAR124 LIKE MOST ABOUT JEW.PEO.-FIRST/
186 -     186.000    VAR125 LIKE MOST ABOUT JEW.PEO.-SEC./
187 -     187.000    VAR126 LIKE MOST ABOUT JEWISH PEOPLE-THIRD/
188 -     188.000    VAR127 HOW COULD JEW.PEO. CHANGE FOR BET.-FIRST/
189 -     189.000    VAR128 HOW COULD JEW.PEO. CHANGE FOR BET.-SEC./
190 -     190.000    VAR129 HOW COULD JEW.PEO. CHANGE FOR BET.-THIRD/
191 -     191.000    VAR130 HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD CATHOLICS?/
192 -     192.000    VAR131 LIKE MOST ABOUT CATHOLICS-FIRST/
193 -     193.000    VAR132 LIKE MOST ABOUT CATHOLICS-SEC./
194 -     194.000    VAR133 LIKF MOST ABOUT CATHOLICS-THIRD/
195 -     195.000    VAR134 HOW COULD CATHS. CHANGE FOR BET.-FIRST/
196 -     196.000    VAR135 HOW COULD CATHS. CHANGE FOR BET.-SEC./
197 -     197.000    VAR136 HOW COULD CATHS. CHANGE FOR BET.-THIRD/
198 -     198.000    VAR137 HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD BLACKS?/
199 -     199.000    VAR138 LIKE MOST ABOUT BLACKS-FIRST/
200 -     200.000    VAR139 LIKE MOST ABOUT BLACKS-SEC./
201 -     201.000    VAR140 LIKE MOST ABOUT BLACKS-THIRD/
202 -     202.000    VAR141 HOW COULD BLACKS CHANGE FOR BET.-FIRST/
203 -     203.000    VAR142 HOW COULD BLACKS CHANGE FOR BET.-SEC./
204 -     204.000    VAR143 HOW COULD BLACKS CHANGE FOR BET.-THIRD/
205 -     205.000    VAR144 HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD PROTESTANTS?/
206 -     206.000    VAR145 LIKE MOST ABOUT PROTS.-FIRST/
207 -     207.000    VAR146 LIKE MOST ABOUT PROTS.-SEC./
208 -     208.000    VAR147 LIKE MOST ABOUT PROTS.-THIRD/
209 -     209.000    VAR148 HOW COULD PROTS. CHANGE FOR BET.-FIRST/
210 -     210.000    VAR149 HOW COULD PROTS. CHANGE FOR BET.-SEC./
211 -     211.000    VAR150 HOW COULD PROTS. CHANGE FOR BET.-THIRD/
212 -     212.000    VAR151 HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD ASIANS?/
213 -     213.000    VAR152 LIKE MOST ABOUT ASIANS-FIRST/
214 -     214.000    VAR153 LIKE MOST ABOUT ASIANS-SEC./
215 -     215.000    VAR154 LIKE MOST ABOUT ASIANS-THIRD/
216 -     216.000    VAR155 WERE YOU THINKING OF PART. ASIAN GROUP?/
217 -     217.000    VAR156 LIKE MOST ABOUT ASIANS-FOURTH /
218 -     218.000    VAR157 LIKE MOST ABOUT ASIANS-FIFTH /
219 -     219.000    VAR158 LIKE MOST ABOUT ASIANS-SIXTH /
220 -     220.000    VAR159 HOW COULD ASIANS CHANGE FOR BET.-FIRST/
221 -     221.000    VAR160 HOW COULD ASIANS CHANGE FOR BET.-SEC./
222 -     222.000    VAR161 HOW COULD ASIANS CHANGE FOR BET.-THIRD/
223 -     223.000    VAR162 HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD ONTARIONS?/
224 -     224.000    VAR163 LIKE MOST ABOUT ONTARIONS-FIRST/
225 -     225.000    VAR164 LIKE MOST ABOUT ONTARIONS-SEC./
226 -     226.000    VAR165 LIKE MOST ABOUT ONTARIONS-THIRD/
227 -     227.000    VAR166 HOW COULD ONTS. CHANGE FOR BET.-FIRST/
228 -     228.000    VAR167 HOW COULD ONTS. CHANGE FOR BET.-SEC./
229 -     229.000    VAR168 HOW COULD ONTS. CHANGE FOR BET.-THIRD/
230 -     230.000    VAR169 YEAR OF BIRTH/
231 -     231.000    VAR170 TYPE OF WORK OF MAIN WAGE-EARNER./
232 -     232.000    VAR171 MARITAL STATUS/
233 -     233.000    VAR172 RELATIVE VALUE OF OWN CHILDREN-1 TO 10/
234 -     234.000    VAR173 MEMB. ETHNIC OR NATIONAL OR RACIAL GROUP/
235 -     235.000    VAR174 LAST GRADE OF SCHOOL COMPLETED/
236 -     236.000    VAR175 MAIN FIELD OF STUDY. POST-SCHOOL/
237 -     237.000    VAR176 RELIGIOUS GROUP IDENTITY/
238 -     238.000    VAR177 STRENGTH OF RELIGIOUS BELIEFS-1 TO 10/
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239 -     239.000    VAR178 WHAT DOES'DEATH OF CHRIST' SIGNIFY?/
240 -     240.000    VAR179 PERSON OR GROUPS RESP. DEATH OF CHRIST/
241 -     241.000    VAR180 ANYONE RESP, DEATH OF CHRIST PROBE/
242 -     242.000    VAR181 DID RESPONDENT IDENTIFY SELF?/
243 -     243.000    VAR182 LANGUAGE OF QUESTIONNAIRE/
244 -     244.000    VAR183 HOW VOTED IN REFERENDUM ON SOV.-ASS./
245 -     245.000    VALUE LABELS VAR002 (01)BRITISH COLUMBIA
246 -     246.000    (02)ALBERTA
247 -     247.000    (03)SASKATCHEWAN
248 -     248.000    (04)MANITOBA
249 -     249.000    (05)ONTARIO
250 -     250.000    (06)QUEBEC
251 -     251.000    (07)NEW BRUNSWICK
252 -     252.000    (08)PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
253 -     253.000    (09)NOVA SCOTIA
254 -     254.000    (10)NEWFOUNDLAND
255 -     255.000    (11)YUKON OR N.W.T.
256 -     256.000    (20)WASHINGTON D.C.
257 -     257.000    (21)NEW YORK/
258 -     258.000    VAR003 (01)OVER 1,000,000
259 -     259.000    (02)300,000-999,999
260 -     260.000    (03)100,000-299,999
261 -     261.000    (04)25,000-99,999
262 -     262.000    (05)5,000-24,999
263 -     263.000    (06)UNDER 4,999
264 -     264.000    (07)OTHER
265 -     265.000    (08)OTHER
266 -     266.000    (20)WASHINGTON D.C.
267 -     267.000    (21)NEW YORK/
268 -     268.000    VAR004 (01)MONTREAL
269 -     269.000    (02)TORONTO
270 -     270.000    (03)VANCOUVER
271 -     271.000    (04)HAMILTON
272 -     272.000    (05)WINNIPEG OR LONDON
273 -     273.000    (06)WINDSOR OR QUEBEC
274 -     274.000    (07)BURLINGTON
275 -     275.000    (08)LAVAL
276 -     276.000    (09)SAGUENAY
277 -     277.000    (10)HALIFAX DARTMOUTH
278 -     278.000    (11)ST. JOHNS,NFLD.
279 -     279.000    (12)CALGARY
280 -     280.000    (13)EDMONTON
281 -     281.000    (14)SASKATOON
282 -     282.000    (15)REGINA
283 -     283.000    (16)SASKATOON DISTRICT
284 -     284.000    (19)OTTAWA
285 -     285.000    (20)WASHINGTON D.C.
286 -     286.000    (21)NEW YORK
287 -     287.000    (30)OTHER/
288 -     288.000    VAR005 (1)MALE
289 -     289.000    (2)FEMALE/
290 -     290.000    VAR007 (1)MAPLE LEAF
291 -     291.000    (2)RED BARS
292 -     292.000    (3)BOTH LEAF AND BARS
293 -     293.000    (4)OTHER
294 -     294.000    (8)DON'T KNOW
295 -     295.000    (9)REFUSE/
296 -     296.000    VAR008 (1)FLEURS DE LIS
297 -     297.000    (2)ADEQ. DESC.
298 -     298.000    (3)OTHER
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299 -    299.000   (4)OTHER
300 -    300.000   (8)DON'T KNOW
301 -    301.000   (9)REFUSE/
302 -    302.000   VAR009 (00)FALSE OR NO ANSWER
303 -    303.000   (01)ANY PLAUS. ANSWER
304 -    304.000   (02)QUEBEC REFERENCE
305 -    305.000   (03)FALSE OR NO ANSWER
306 -    306.000   (04)FALSE OR NO ANSWER
307 -    307.000   (05)FALSE OR NO ANSWER
308 -    308.000   (06)FALSE OR NO ANSWER/
309 -    309.000   VAR010 (1)WARNED US INVAS.
310 -    310.000   (2)DEFEND CANADA
311 -    311.000   (3)CHOC. ANSWER
312 -    312.000   (4)OTHER FALSE
313 -    313.000   (5)DON'T KNOW
314 -    314.000   (6)REFUSE
315 -    315.000   (8)DON'T KNOW
316 -    316.000   (9)DON'T KNOW/
317 -    317.000   VAR011 (00)NO ANSWER D.N.K.
318 -    318.000   (01)0-999,999
319 -    319.000   (99)OVER 99,000,000/
320 -    320.000   VAR013A,VAR013B,VAR013C (0)NO ANSWER
321 -    321.000   (1)WHEAT
322 -    322.000   (2)PETROL OIL GAS
323 -    323.000   (3)AUTOS
324 -    324.000   (4)HYDRO NUCLEAR POWER
325 -    325.000   (5)PULP AND PAPER
326 -    326.000   (6)FISH
327 -    327.000   (7)METAL OR MINERALS
328 -    328.000   (8)METAL OR MINERALS
329 -    329.000   (9)OTHER/
330 -    330.000   VAR014 (1)TITLE ONLY
331 -    331.000   (2)TWO LINES
332 -    332.000   (3)GOD SAVE...
333 -    333.000   (4)O SAY...
334 -    334.000   (5)OTHER WRONG
335 -    335.000   (8)DON'T KNOW
336 -    336.000   (9)REFUSE/
337 -    337.000   VAR015 (00)DON'T KNOW/
338 -    338.000   VAR016 (1)STRIPES OF COLONIES
339 -    339.000   (2)STARS OF STATES
340 -    340.000   (3)STARS AND STRIPES
341 -    341.000   (4)WRONG
342 -    342.000   (8)DON'T KNOW
343 -    343.000   (9)REFUSE/
344 -    344.000   VAR017 (1)COMB. REG. FLAGS
345 -    345.000   (2)WRONG
346 -    346.000   (3)DON'T KNOW
347 -    347.000   (4)REFUSE
348 -    348.000   (8)DON'T KNOW
349 -    349.000   (9)DON'T KNOW/
350 -    350.000   VAR018
351 -    351.000   (00)WRONG NO ANSWER
352 -    352.000   (01)PLAUSIBLE ANSWER
353 -    353.000   (02)PLAUSIBLE ANSWER
354 -    354.000   (03)WRONG NO ANSWER
355 -    355.000   (04)WRONG NO ANSWER
356 -    356.000   (05)WRONG NO ANSWER/
357 -    357.000   VAR020 (1)O SAY...
358 -    358.000   (2)WRONG
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359 -    359,000    (8)DON'T KNOW
360 -    360,000    (9)REFUSE/
361 -    361,000    VAR021 (1)CORRECT
362 -    362,000    (2)REVEREWARE
363 -    363,000    (3)OTHER FALSE
364 -    364,000    (8)DON'T KNOW
365 -    365,000    (9)REFUSE/
366 -    366,000    VAR022,VAR024,VAR026 (01)BRIT. MONARCH
367 -    367,000    (02)GHANDI,BUDDHA
368 -    368,000    (03)OTHER US POL, FIGURE
369 -    369,000    (04)MARTIN LUTHER KING
370 -    370,000    (05)BRIT. MILIT.,POL,FIG
371 -    371,000    (06)LOUIS RIEL
372 -    372,000    (07)PIERRE TRUDEAU
373 -    373,000    (08)WINSTON CHURCHILL
374 -    374,000    (09)ADOLF HITLER
375 -    375,000    (10)EINSTEIN
376 -    376,000    (11)ALEX. THE GREAT
377 -    377,000    (12)POPE
378 -    378,000    (13)PRINCE CHARLES,PHIL.
379 -    379,000    (14)TERRY FOX
380 -    380,000    (15)BUSINESSMEN
381 -    381,000    (16)JOHN TURNER
382 -    382,000    (17)LESTER B. PEARSON
383 -    383,000    (18)CAN. MILITARY
384 -    384,000    (19)SADAT
385 -    385,000    (20)BRIT. GENERALS
386 -    386,000    (21)FLO. NIGHTINGALE
387 -    387,000    (22)SHAKESPEARE,DICKENS
388 -    388,000    (23)DIEF.,JOE CLARK
389 -    389,000    (24)COLUMBUS
390 -    390,000    (25)WAYNE GRETZKY
391 -    391,000    (26)US TV FICT. CHAR.
392 -    392,000    (27)ALEX. GRAHAM BELL
393 -    393,000    (28)JIMMY CARTER
394 -    394,000    (29)SIR JOHN A. MACD.
395 -    395,000    (30)SHOWBIZ,HOLLYWOOD
396 -    396,000    (31)SUCCESS PERSONIFIED
397 -    397,000    (32)FAMILY,FRIENDS
398 -    398,000    (33)POLICE
399 -    399,000    (34)OFFICE OF P.M.
400 -    400,000    (35)RONALD REAGAN
401 -    401,000    (36)CHURCH LEADERS
402 -    402,000    (37)JESUS
403 -    403,000    (38)SANTA
404 -    404,000    (39)BILLY BISHOP
405 -    405,000    (40)RIEL,DUMONT
406 -    406,000    (41)CAN. GENERALS
407 -    407,000    (42)NOBEL PEACE WINNER
408 -    408,000    (43)MOH. ALI,LOUIS
409 -    409,000    (44)LINCOLN
410 -    410,000    (45)CARTIER
411 -    411,000    (46)DE MAISONNEUVE
412 -    412,000    (47)OTHER CAN. EXPLORS.
413 -    413,000    (48)DISRAELI
414 -    414,000    (49)ANY ISRAELI
415 -    415,000    (50)SCIENTISTS
416 -    416,000    (51)AERO-.ASTRONAUTS
417 -    417,000    (52)TEHERAN CANS.
418 -    418,000    (53)ROBERT F. KENNEDY
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419 -    419.000   (54)SOCRATES
420 -    420.000   (55)US GENERALS
421 -    421.000   (56)MUSSOLINI
422 -    422.000   (57)J.F.KENNEDY
423 -    423.000   (58)ASIAN LEADER
424 -    424.000   (59)F.D.ROOSEVELT
425 -    425.000   (60)PROV.PREMIER
426 -    426.000   (61)ENG.CAN.SCIENTISTS
427 -    427.000   (62)QUE. HIST. FIGS.
428 -    428.000   (63)SHIRLEY CHISOLM
429 -    429.000   (64)LAURA SECORD
430 -    430.000   (65)MARGARET THATCHER
431 -    431.000   (66)E.DEVALERA
432 -    432.000   (67)GOD
433 -    433.000   (68)LITERATI.PHILO..ETC.
434 -    434.000   (69)G.LAFLEUR.MD.RICHARD
435 -    435.000   (70)PODBORSKI.READ
436 -    436.000   (71)MARCO POLO.OTHER EXP
437 -    437.000   (72)XAVIERA HOLLANDER
438 -    438.000   (73)OTHER CAN.PRO.ATHLS.
439 -    439.000   (74)PRINCESS DIANA
440 -    440.000   (75)SADAT
441 -    441.000   (76)HIST.CONQUERORS
442 -    442.000   (77)RELIG.LEADERS
443 -    443.000   (78)NORMAN BETHUNE
444 -    444.000   (79)OTH.CAN.NAT.POL.FIGS
445 -    445.000   (80)OTHER CAN.DEVELOPERS
446 -    446.000   (81)CAN.PROV..LOC.POLITS
447 -    447.000   (82)US HIST.POLIT.FIGS.
448 -    448.000   (83)LEVESQUE.QUE.PREMS
449 -    449.000   (84)NAPOLEON.DE GAULLE
450 -    450.000   (85)DOLLARD DESORMEAUX
451 -    451.000   (86)WOLFE.MONTCALM
452 -    452.000   (87)WALESA
453 -    453.000   (88)LAURIER.ST.LAURENT
454 -    454.000   (89)THIRD WORLD LEADERS
455 -    455.000   (90)OLD TEST.FIGS
456 -    456.000   (91)FRENCH AUTHORS
457 -    457.000   (92)FR.CAN.REL.FIGS
458 -    458.000   (93)FRENCH ATHLETES
459 -    459.000   (94)FR.FICT.TV.CHARS
460 -    460.000   (97)BROADBENT.CCF.NDP
461 -    461.000   (98)JOAN ARC.OTH.WOMAN
462 -    462.000   (99)OTHER/
463 -    463.000   VAR023.VAR025.VAR027 (1)ALTRUISM
464 -    464.000   (2)CHANGE
465 -    465.000   (3)HELP OWN PEOPLE
466 -    466.000   (4)HERO.SELF BELIEF
467 -    467.000   (5)SACRIFICE.COURAGE
468 -    468.000   (6)FUNCTION
469 -    469.000   (7)POWER
470 -    470.000   (8)HARD JOB
471 -    471.000   (9)OTHER/
472 -    472.000   VAR030.VAR032 (000)NO ANSWER
473 -    473.000   (997)CONS.NON-MONEY ISS.
474 -    474.000   (998)RETIRED.MONEY IRREL
475 -    475.000   (999)NEVER.GREAT FIN.INC/
476 -    476.000   VAR031 (01)BRITISH COLUMBIA
477 -    477.000   (02)ALBERTA
478 -    478.000   (03)SASKATCHEWAN
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479 -    479,000    (04)MANITOBA
480 -    480,000    (05)ONTARIO
481 -    481,000    (06)QUEBEC
482 -    482,000    (07)NEW BRUNSWICK
483 -    483,000    (08)NOVA SCOTIA
484 -    484,000    (09)PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
485 -    485,000    (10)NEWFOUNDLAND
486 -    486,000    (11)WEST
487 -    487,000    (12)YUKON,NORTH
488 -    488,000    (13)MARITIMES
489 -    489,000    (14)NON-CONTIG.PROVS.
490 -    490,000    (15)NEW YORK
491 -    491,000    (16)US WESTCOAST
492 -    492,000    (17)FLORIDA,SOUTH
493 -    493,000    (18)MIDWEST/
494 -    494,000    VAR033 (00)NO CHOICE,NEV.MOVE
495 -    495,000    (01)USA
496 -    496,000    (02)EASTCOAST USA
497 -    497,000    (03)WESTCOAST USA
498 -    498,000    (04)CALIFORNIA
499 -    499,000    (05)AUSTR.-NEW ZEAL.
500 -    500,000    (06)U.K.
501 -    501,000    (07)EUROPE
502 -    502,000    (08)JAPAN
503 -    503,000    (09)WARM,NON-FR.HOL.SPOT
504 -    504,000    (10)ASIA
505 -    505,000    (11)AFRICA
506 -    506,000    (12)FRANCE
507 -    507,000    (13)CANADA
508 -    508,000    (14)LATIN AMERICA
509 -    509,000    (15)WARM,FR.HOL.SPOT/
510 -    510,000    VAR035,VAR036,VAR037,VAR038,VAR039,VAR040,VAR041,
511 -    511,000    VAR075,VAR076,VAR077,VAR078,VAR079,VAR080,VAR081,VAR082
512 -    512,000    (99)IMMEASURABLE PRIDE/
513 -    513,000    VAR042 (1)SEEN ONLY
514 -    514,000    (2)HEARD ONLY
515 -    515,000    (3)SEEN AND HEARD
516 -    516,000    (4)NOT HEARD,SEEN
517 -    517,000    (8)DON'T KNOW
518 -    518,000    (9)REFUSE/
519 -    519,000    VAR044 (1)EXCELLENT
520 -    520,000    (2)VERY GOOD
521 -    521,000    (3)GOOD
522 -    522,000    (4)QUALIFIED GOOD
523 -    523,000    (5)GOOD AND BAD
524 -    524,000    (6)NOT GOOD
525 -    525,000    (7)US IS BETTER
526 -    526,000    (8)BAD
527 -    527,000    (9)NFB BETTER THAN QUEB/
528 -    528,000    VAR045 (1)BEAUTIFUL SETTINGS
529 -    529,000    (2)SUBJECT MENTIONED
530 -    530,000    (3)DOCUMENT,-EDUC.
531 -    531,000    (4)ECOLOGY
532 -    532,000    (6)OTHER
533 -    533,000    (9)OTHER/
534 -    534,000    VAR046,VAR047 (1)SEEN
535 -    535,000    (2)HEARD ABOUT
536 -    536,000    (3)SEEN AND HEARD
537 -    537,000    (4)NEITHER
538 -    538,000    (8)DON'T KNOW
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539 -    539,000   (9)REFUSE/
540 -    540,000   VAR050,VAR052 (01)FORT NANAIMO
541 -    541,000   (02)CN TOWER
542 -    542,000   (03)CHAMPLAIN TRAIL
543 -    543,000   (04)LOUISBURG
544 -    544,000   (05)FED,PARLIAMENT
545 -    545,000   (06)CITY HALL,PROV,PARL,
546 -    546,000   (07)FORT HENRY,KING
547 -    547,000   (08)UPPER CAN,VILLAGE
548 -    548,000   (09)PLAINS ABRAHAM
549 -    549,000   (10)TALBOT SETTLEMENT
550 -    550,000   (11)FORK OF THAMES
551 -    551,000   (12)DUKE LAKE
552 -    552,000   (13)DUNCUN UPRISING
553 -    553,000   (14)IND,VILL,,ARCH,SITE
554 -    554,000   (15)TRAVEL IN ANY REG,
555 -    555,000   (16)FORT YORK
556 -    556,000   (17)BROCK MONUMENT
557 -    557,000   (18)HALIFAX CITADEL
558 -    558,000   (19)ANY CITY BUT TOR,MON
559 -    559,000   (20)OTTAWA,WASH,D,C,
560 -    560,000   (21)STE,MARIE,HURONS
561 -    561,000   (22)STE,ANNE BEAUPRE
562 -    562,000   (23)MARIE CHAPDLAINE
563 -    563,000   (24)STONY CREEK
564 -    564,000   (25)FORT WILLIAM
565 -    565,000   (26)NIAGARA FALLS
566 -    566,000   (27)WAR MEMORIALS
567 -    567,000   (28)FORT BEAUSEJOUR
568 -    568,000   (29)NS,PEI MUSEUM
569 -    569,000   (30)CONFED,CENTRE
570 -    570,000   (31)FORT VERCHERE
571 -    571,000   (32)BOD HILL
572 -    572,000   (33)FORT LORRAINE
573 -    573,000   (34)OTTAWA MUSEUMS
574 -    574,000   (35)BLUE NOSE
575 -    575,000   (36)QUEBEC CITY
576 -    576,000   (37)FORT GEORGE
577 -    577,000   (38)DUNDURN CASTLE
578 -    578,000   (39)WINDSOR MUS,,GALL,
579 -    579,000   (40)FORT MALDEN
580 -    580,000   (41)FORT ERIE
581 -    581,000   (42)CALGARY HIST,MUS,
582 -    582,000   (43)FORT STEELE
583 -    583,000   (44)FORT EDMONT,,CALG,
584 -    584,000   (45)EDMONTON MUS,
585 -    585,000   (46)GRAHAM BELL MUS,
586 -    586,000   (47)FORT HOWE
587 -    587,000   (48)ILE D'ORLEAN
588 -    588,000   (49)PIONEER VILL,
589 -    589,000   (50)OLD TORONTO
590 -    590,000   (51)OLD MONTREAL,EXPO
591 -    591,000   (52)FORT CHAMBLY
592 -    592,000   (53)CARDQUET
593 -    593,000   (54)VAL JALBERT
594 -    594,000   (55)FORT SEPT ILES
595 -    595,000   (56)FORT GARY
596 -    596,000   (57)BATOCHE
597 -    597,000   (58)FORT LENNOX
598 -    598,000   (59)MANIC,BAIE JAMES
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599 -    599.000   (73)TRAVEL IN PROV.
600 -    600.000   (74)CAN.,NATURE TRAVEL
601 -    601.000   (75)OTHER
602 -    602.000   (76)OTHER
603 -    603.000   (77)OTHER
604 -    604.000   (98)OTHER FORT
605 -    605.000   (99)OTHER/
606 -    606.000   VAR051,VAR053 (0)EQUAL PRIDE
607 -    607.000   (1)MORE PROUD
608 -    608.000   (2)LESS PRIDE
609 -    609.000   (3)EQUAL PRIDE
610 -    610.000   (9)OTHER/
611 -    611.000   VAR054,VAR102 (01)BRITISH COLUMBIA
612 -    612.000   (02)ALBERTA
613 -    613.000   (03)SASKATCHEWAN
614 -    614.000   (04)MANITOBA
615 -    615.000   (05)ONTARIO
616 -    616.000   (06)QUEBEC
617 -    617.000   (07)NEW BRUNSWICK
618 -    618.000   (08)PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
619 -    619.000   (09)NOVA SCOTIA
620 -    620.000   (10)NEW FOUNDLAND
621 -    621.000   (11)YUKON OR N.W.T./
622 -    622.000   VAR057,VAR059 (01)ROYAL ONTARIO MUS.
623 -    623.000   (02)TORONTO ART GALL.
624 -    624.000   (03)HARBOUR FRONT
625 -    625.000   (04)VANCOUVER ART GALL.
626 -    626.000   (05)LONDON,HAM. ART GALL
627 -    627.000   (06)OTTAWA ART GALL.
628 -    628.000   (07)GREY-BRUCE
629 -    629.000   (08)ONT.SCIE.CENTRE
630 -    630.000   (09)WINNIPEG,MAN AND ENV
631 -    631.000   (10)MONTREAL GALLS.
632 -    632.000   (11)NIAGARA
633 -    633.000   (12)UBC MUSEUM
634 -    634.000   (13)ANY NATIVE ART
635 -    635.000   (14)WAR MUSEUM
636 -    636.000   (15)QUEBEC CITADEL,PLAIN
637 -    637.000   (16)McMICHAEL GALL.
638 -    638.000   (17)B.C.MUS,ANTH.,VAN.SM
639 -    639.000   (18)UBC NATIVE MUS.
640 -    640.000   (19)VICTORIA MUS.
641 -    641.000   (20)ALBERTA MUS.
642 -    642.000   (21)FORT MALDEN
643 -    643.000   (22)MONT.MUS.,FINE ART
644 -    644.000   (23)SECORD HOME
645 -    645.000   (24)SAULT MUS.
646 -    646.000   (25)STRATFORD GALL.
647 -    647.000   (26)B.C.FOREST MUS.
648 -    648.000   (27)GRAHAM BELL MUS.
649 -    649.000   (28)N.B.MUS.,B'BROOK GAL
650 -    650.000   (29)KLEINBERG
651 -    651.000   (30)FORT HENRY
652 -    652.000   (31)N.S.MUS.
653 -    653.000   (32)OTTAWA MUSEUMS
654 -    654.000   (33)WINNIPEG ART GAL,MUS
655 -    655.000   (34)FORT STEELE
656 -    656.000   (35)TRAVEL ANYWHERE
657 -    657.000   (36)QUEBEC MUS.
658 -    658.000   (37)REGINA ART GALL.
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659 -     659,000    (38)B.C.PROV.MUS.
660 -     660,000    (39)MANITOBA MUS.
661 -     661.000    (40)WINDSOR MUS.
662 -     662,000    (41)MENDEL ART GALL.
663 -     663.000    (42)EDMONTON ART GALL.
664 -     664.000    (43)OTHER
665 -     665.000    (45)OTHER
666 -     666.000    (75)OTHER
667 -     667.000    (76)OTHER
668 -     668.000    (77)OTHER
669 -     669.000    (78)OTHER
670 -     670,000    (79)OTHER
671 -     671.000    (80)OTHER
672 -     672,000    (98)OTHER
673 -     673.000    (99)OTHER/
674 -     674.000    VAR058.VAR060 (1)MORE PROUD
675 -     675.000    (2)LESS PROUD
676 -     676.000    (3)SAME PRIDE
677 -     677.000    (9)OTHER/
678 -     678.000    VAR061 (0)NO
679 -     679.000    (1)YES
680 -     680.000    (2)FRENCH NO
681 -     681.000    (3)FREN. SAW SERIES
682 -     682.000    (8)DON'T KNOW
683 -     683.000    (9)REFUSE/
684 -     684.000    VAR062.VAR065.VAR067.VAR070.VAR071B.VAR073.VAR093.VAR095.
685 -     685.000    VAR110.VAR111.VAR112.VAR113.VAR114.VAR115.VAR117.VAR118.
686 -     686.000    VAR119.VAR120.VAR121.VAR122.VAR124.VAR125.VAR126.VAR127.
687 -     687.000    VAR128.VAR129.VAR131.VAR132.VAR133.VAR134.VAR135.VAR136.
688 -     688.000    VAR138.VAR139.VAR140.VAR141.VAR142.VAR143.VAR145.VAR146.
689 -     689.000    VAR147.VAR148.VAR149.VAR150.VAR152.VAR153.VAR154.VAR156.
690 -     690.000    VAR157.VAR158.VAR159.VAR160.VAR161.VAR163.VAR164.VAR165.
691 -     691.000    VAR166.VAR167.VAR148 (01)FRIENDLY.WARM
692 -     692.000    (02)HONEST.SINCERE
693 -     693.000    (03)CANDN..AVER..SOLID
694 -     694.000    (04)RUDE.BAD.DISLIKE
695 -     695.000    (05)HAPPY.SPONT.HUMOUR
696 -     696.000    (06)INTERESTING.INTRIG.
697 -     697.000    (07)BORING
698 -     698.000    (08)DETERMINED.DILIGENT
699 -     699.000    (09)LAZY.WELFARE
700 -     700.000    (10)SUCCESSFUL
701 -     701.000    (11)FINANC.SUCCESS.
702 -     702.000    (12)FINAN.SELFISH.OBS.
703 -     703.000    (13)FINAN.BOSSES
704 -     704.000    (14)PUSHY
705 -     705.000    (15)CONCEIT.SNOB.DOM
706 -     706.000    (16)VIOLENT.CRIM.
707 -     707.000    (17)PEACEFUL
708 -     708.000    (18)DEFENSIVE.PARANOID
709 -     709.000    (19)RELIG..TRAD.
710 -     710.000    (20)NONRELIG..MOD.
711 -     711.000    (21)PRINCIPLED
712 -     712.000    (22)HYPOCRITICAL
713 -     713.000    (23)PAPIST
714 -     714.000    (24)LIVE IN PAST
715 -     715.000    (25)TOLERANT
716 -     716.000    (26)INTOLERANT
717 -     717.000    (27)HELPFUL
718 -     718.000    (28)TROUBLE.RADIC..DEM.
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719 -    719,000    (29)GROUP-ORIENTED
720 -    720,000    (30)STAND UP FOR GRP,
721 -    721,000    (31)FAMILY-ORIENT,
722 -    722,000    (32)GOOD CULT,,LIFE,HIST
723 -    723,000    (33)COMMITM,,COUR,TO SUR
724 -    724,000    (34)OPPRESSED
725 -    725,000    (35)ECON,,OTH,PROBS,
726 -    726,000    (36)WELL-TREATED
727 -    727,000    (37)INTEGRATE-ASSIMIL,
728 -    728,000    (38)SEPARATIST
729 -    729,000    (39)PUSH LANG,DISL,ENG,
730 -    730,000    (40)SPEAK-LEARN ENG,
731 -    731,000    (41)LEARN FRENCH
732 -    732,000    (42)STAY-GO HOME
733 -    733,000    (43)QUIET,KNOW PLACE
734 -    734,000    (44)INTEL,,COMPET,,STR,
735 -    735,000    (45)IGNORANT,CONPLAC,
736 -    736,000    (46)ALCOHOLIC
737 -    737,000    (47)IN ENTERT,INDUSTR,
738 -    738,000    (48)LIKE FOOD
739 -    739,000    (49)ISRAEL
740 -    740,000    (50)LOW WAGES
741 -    741,000    (51)LIKE ENG,CANS,
742 -    742,000    (52)LIKE FR,CANS,
743 -    743,000    (53)LIKE ROMAN CATHS
744 -    744,000    (54)MUSIC
745 -    745,000    (55)ARTS
746 -    746,000    (56)SPORT
747 -    747,000    (57)DIRTY
748 -    748,000    (58)SEX
749 -    749,000    (59)LIKE JEWS
750 -    750,000    (60)LIKE WHITES
751 -    751,000    (61)CONVERT
752 -    752,000    (64)OTHER
753 -    753,000    (68)OTHER
754 -    754,000    (70)WHITES RACIST
755 -    755,000    (71)BLACKS BAD
756 -    756,000    (74)OTHER
757 -    757,000    (80)OTHER
758 -    758,000    (90)OTHER
759 -    759,000    (94)OTHER
760 -    760,000    (99)OTHER/
761 -    761,000    VAR063,VAR066,VAR068,VAR071A,VAR071C,VAR074 (1)MORE SO
762 -    762,000    (2)SAME AS
763 -    763,000    (3)LESS SO
764 -    764,000    (4)NO LONGER
765 -    765,000    (5)NOT AT ALL
766 -    766,000    (9)OTHER/
767 -    767,000    VAR064,VAR069 (0)NO
768 -    768,000    (1)YES
769 -    769,000    (2)FRENCH NO
770 -    770,000    (8)DON'T KNOW
771 -    771,000    (9)REFUSE/
772 -    772,000    VAR072 (0)NO
773 -    773,000    (1)YES
774 -    774,000    (2)NO
775 -    775,000    (3)SAW SERIES
776 -    776,000    (8)DON'T KNOW
777 -    777,000    (9)REFUSE/
778 -    778,000    VAR083 (01)QUEST FOR FIRE
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779 -    779,000    (02)RED BALLOON
780 -    780,000    (03)THE CHAMP
781 -    781,000    (04)PAS DE DEUX
782 -    782,000    (05)EMPIRE
783 -    783,000    (06)LITTLEST HOBO
784 -    784,000    (07)GT,CANADIAN CAPER
785 -    785,000    (08)WINGS OF NORTH
786 -    786,000    (09)PORKY'S
787 -    787,000    (10)MEATBALLS
788 -    788,000    (11)ONTARIO'S NORTH
789 -    789,000    (12)MON ONCLE ANTOINE
790 -    790,000    (13)CHARIOTS OF FIRE
791 -    791,000    (14)SILENT PARTNERS
792 -    792,000    (15)CHANGELING
793 -    793,000    (16)WHO SHOT PRES.?
794 -    794,000    (17)WHO HAS SEEN WIND
795 -    795,000    (18)KLONDIKE
796 -    796,000    (19)TRAP
797 -    797,000    (20)DEMETER
798 -    798,000    (21)IF YOU LOVE THIS
799 -    799,000    (22)BLACK XMAS
900 -    800,000    (23)GOING DOWN ROAD
801 -    801,000    (24)ATLANTIC CITY
802 -    802,000    (25)CORDELIA
803 -    803,000    (26)FLEURS SAUVAGES
804 -    804,000    (27)OUTRAGEOUS
805 -    805,000    (28)ON GOLDEN POND
806 -    806,000    (29)BULL-DOZERS
807 -    807,000    (30)MORT D'UN BUCHERON
808 -    808,000    (31)COLOMBES
809 -    809,000    (32)KAMOURASKA
810 -    810,000    (33)PLOUFFES
811 -    811,000    (34)SCANNERS
812 -    812,000    (35)MANON MANON
813 -    813,000    (36)MOURIR A TUE-TETE
814 -    814,000    (37)TEMPS D'UNE PAIX
815 -    815,000    (38)ORDRES
816 -    816,000    (39)UN JOUR EN TAXI
817 -    817,000    (40)ATLANTIC CITY
818 -    818,000    (41)KILLING SOFTLY
819 -    819,000    (42)LES COLOMBES
820 -    820,000    (43)MURDER BY DECREE
821 -    821,000    (44)INITIATION
822 -    822,000    (45)J'AI MON VOYAGE
823 -    823,000    (46)LES MARS
824 -    824,000    (47)DEUX FEM.-SILENTPTN.
825 -    825,000    (48)J'AI MON VOYAGE
826 -    826,000    (49)LE SURVENANT
827 -    827,000    (50)GUERRE DE FEU
828 -    828,000    (51)BONS DEBARRAS
829 -    829,000    (52)J.A.MARTIN PHOTO
830 -    830,000    (53)L'ANGE ET FEMME
831 -    831,000    (54)RED
832 -    832,000    (75)US RESP. FILMS
833 -    833,000    (76)US RESP. FILMS
834 -    834,000    (77)US RESP. FILMS
835 -    835,000    (79)US RESP. FILMS
836 -    836,000    (80)US RESP. FILMS
837 -    837,000    (99)US RESP. FILMS/
838 -    839,000    VAR086,VAR087,VAR088,VAR089,VAR090,VAR091 (01)DOCUMENT.
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839 -    839,000   (02)THE JOURNAL
840 -    840,000   (03)FIFTH ESTATE
841 -    841,000   (04)OTHER ENTERTAIN.
842 -    842,000   (05)THE NATIONAL
843 -    843,000   (06)SCTV
844 -    844,000   (07)BEACHCOMBERS
845 -    845,000   (08)ANY SCI.:NATURE
846 -    846,000   (09)FRONT PAGE CHALL.
847 -    847,000   (10)BRIAN LANAHAN
848 -    848,000   (11)CITY LIGHTS
849 -    849,000   (12)HOCKEY
850 -    850,000   (13)ANY NEWS
851 -    851,000   (14)CBC PLAYS
852 -    852,000   (15)SCIENCE MAGAZ.
853 -    853,000   (16)60 MINUTES
854 -    854,000   (17)W5
855 -    855,000   (18)MAN ALIVE
856 -    856,000   (19)TRAVELOGUES
857 -    857,000   (20)SUZUKI
858 -    858,000   (21)CANADA A.M.
859 -    859,000   (22)THE CBC
860 -    860,000   (23)CANADIAN EST.
861 -    861,000   (24)LIVE PERFORMANCES
862 -    862,000   (25)OTHER
863 -    863,000   (26)ALAN THICKE
864 -    864,000   (27)US NEWS,REPS,FOREI
865 -    865,000   (28)GLOBAL
866 -    866,000   (29)CBC
867 -    867,000   (30)CTV
868 -    868,000   (31)OTHER
869 -    869,000   (41)OTHER
870 -    870,000   (50)SOIRES CANADIENNE
871 -    871,000   (51)TERRE HUMAINE
872 -    872,000   (52)TEMPS D'UNE PAIX
873 -    873,000   (53)M. LE MINISTRE
874 -    874,000   (54)BEAUX DIMANCHES
875 -    875,000   (55)NOIR SUR BLANC
876 -    876,000   (56)POP CITROUILLE
877 -    877,000   (57)IMPROVISATIONS
878 -    878,000   (58)REPERE
879 -    879,000   (59)SEMAINE VERTE
880 -    880,000   (60)PREMIERE PAGE
881 -    881,000   (61)MICHEL JASMIN
882 -    882,000   (62)PIERRE NADEAU
883 -    883,000   (63)SEMAINE VERTE
884 -    884,000   (64)JEAN CORNOYER
885 -    885,000   (65)TELEMONDE
886 -    886,000   (66)PASSE PARTOUT
887 -    887,000   (67)P.M. ON T.V.
888 -    888,000   (70)OTHER
889 -    889,000   (75)ABOUT NEW YORK
890 -    890,000   (76)PBS
891 -    891,000   (93)OTHER
892 -    892,000   (95)OTHER CAN. SHOW
893 -    893,000   (96)NON-CANADIAN
894 -    894,000   (97)NOTH.MAKES R.PROUD
895 -    895,000   (98)OTH.CAN.IN OTH LANG.
896 -    896,000   (99)DON'T WATCH CANAD./
897 -    897,000   VAR096,VAR097,VAR098,VAR099,VAR100,VAR101 (01)KILLODNY
898 -    898,000   (02)MOWAT
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899 -    899,000    (03)PIERRE BERTON
900 -    900,000    (04)NEWMAN
901 -    901,000    (05)GORD SINCLAIR
902 -    902,000    (06)ATWOOD
903 -    903,000    (07)E. LATTIA
904 -    904,000    (08)MARG. LAWRENCE
905 -    905,000    (09)DON CHERRY
906 -    906,000    (10)ALICE MUNRO
907 -    907,000    (11)J. LAMB
908 -    908,000    (12)W.O. MITCHELL
909 -    909,000    (13)MAX BRAITHWAITE
910 -    910,000    (14)BARB DAVIES
911 -    911,000    (15)MORDECAI RICHLER
912 -    912,000    (16)ARTHUR HAILEY
913 -    913,000    (17)BILL READ
914 -    914,000    (18)CASS BROWN
915 -    915,000    (19)OTHER
916 -    916,000    (20)E.BELLIVEAU-M.LAWR.
917 -    917,000    (21)STUART TRUEMAN
918 -    918,000    (22)HELEN CREIGHTON
919 -    919,000    (23)NELLIE McLUNG
920 -    920,000    (24)FRANK SAUNDERS
921 -    921,000    (25)KEVIN MAJR
922 -    922,000    (26)STEPHEN LEACOCK
923 -    923,000    (27)HUGH McLELLAN
924 -    924,000    (28)RAY GUY
925 -    925,000    (29)THAS. RADDELL
926 -    926,000    (30)L-M MONTGOMERY
927 -    927,000    (31)SUZANNE MOODY
928 -    928,000    (32)COHEN
929 -    929,000    (33)ALICE MUNRO
930 -    930,000    (34)JAMES GRAY
931 -    931,000    (35)MARG. TRUDEAU
932 -    932,000    (36)MORLEY CALLAGHAN
933 -    933,000    (37)CHAS. TEMPLETON
934 -    934,000    (38)OTHER POL.MEMOIRS
935 -    935,000    (39)RICHARD ROHMER
936 -    936,000    (49)NON-CANADIAN
937 -    937,000    (54)OTHER
938 -    938,000    (60)SIR WILF LAURIER
939 -    939,000    (61)MARIE-C BLAIS
940 -    940,000    (62)JEAN GODBOUT
941 -    941,000    (63)DUPLESSIS,LEVESQUE
942 -    942,000    (64)GABRIEL ROY
943 -    943,000    (65)MICHEL TREMBLAY
944 -    944,000    (66)CLAUDE TREMBLAY
945 -    945,000    (67)M. CHAMPAGNE-GILBERT
946 -    946,000    (68)FELIX LECLERC
947 -    947,000    (69)GILLES VIGNEAULT
948 -    948,000    (70)YVES THEERIAULT
949 -    949,000    (71)EMILE NELLIGAN
950 -    950,000    (72)DELAROSH
951 -    951,000    (73)ROGER LEMELIN
952 -    952,000    (74)C.MARTIN
953 -    953,000    (75)LOUIS HEBERT
954 -    954,000    (76)DERROCHERS
955 -    955,000    (77)ROALND GIGUERE
956 -    956,000    (78)ANTOINE MAILLET
957 -    957,000    (79)GABRIEL ROY
958 -    958,000    (80)CLAUDE LEMELIN
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959 -      959,000    (81)MARIE-CLAIRE BLAIS
960 -      960,000    (82)J.GILLET
961 -      961,000    (83)FELIZ ANTOINE SAVARD
962 -      962,000    (84)OTHER
963 -      963,000    (85)ROBERT RUMILLY
964 -      964,000    (86)BRUCE HUTCHISON
965 -      965,000    (87)OTHER
966 -      966,000    (90)OTHER
967 -      967,000    (99)OTHER CANADIAN/
968 -      968,000    VAR103,VAR104,VAR105,VAR106,VAR107,VAR108 (01)ANNE MURRAY
969 -      969,000    (02)ELTON JOHN
970 -      970,000    (03)GORDON LIGHTFOOT
971 -      971,000    (04)DAN MIDDLEBROOK
972 -      972,000    (05)DOUG AND SLUGS
973 -      973,000    (06)TORONTO SYMPHANY
974 -      974,000    (07)CAL DODD
975 -      975,000    (08)HO KAUFMANN
976 -      976,000    (09)MARK KENNY
977 -      977,000    (10)LEONA BOYD
978 -      978,000    (11)RENE GAGNON
979 -      979,000    (12)HAGOOD HARDY
980 -      980,000    (13)BURTON CUMMINGS
981 -      981,000    (14)SYLVIA TYSON
982 -      982,000    (15)MRS.DON HERRON
983 -      983,000    (16)RUSH
984 -      984,000    (17)GUESS WHO
985 -      985,000    (18)LOVERBOY
986 -      986,000    (19)MAX WEBSTER
987 -      987,000    (20)PAYOLAS
988 -      988,000    (21)NEIL YOUNG
989 -      989,000    (22)ANDRE GAGNON
990 -      990,000    (23)STOMPIN'TOM CNRS.
991 -      991,000    (24)JOAN SUTHERLAND
992 -      992,000    (25)KATE FERRIER
993 -      993,000    (26)LOIS MARSHALL
994 -      994,000    (27)GLEN GOULD
995 -      995,000    (28)MAUREEN FORRESTER
996 -      996,000    (29)ROGER WHITEAKER
997 -      997,000    (30)PAUL ANKA
998 -      998,000    (31)IAN AND SYLVIA
999 -      999,000    (32)ALMALKA AND YASO
1000 -     1000,000   (33)PRISM
1001 -     1001,000   (34)HEADPINS
1002 -     1002,000   (35)MURRAY McLAUGHLIN
1003 -     1003,000   (36)POWDER BLUES
1004 -     1004,000   (37)TOMMY COMMONS
1005 -     1005,000   (38)CANADIAN BRASS
1006 -     1006,000   (39)LONDON SYMPHANY
1007 -     1007,000   (40)MARX DUBOIS
1008 -     1008,000   (41)JOANNE BOTTRELL
1009 -     1009,000   (42)HEALY WILLIAM
1010 -     1010,000   (43)MURRAY ADASKIN
1011 -     1011,000   (44)PATRICIA HOLT
1012 -     1012,000   (45)BORIS BERLIN
1013 -     1013,000   (46)GUY LOMBARDO
1014 -     1014,000   (47)JOHN CAM. MacDONALD
1015 -     1015,000   (48)CHILLIWACK
1016 -     1016,000   (49)TOMMY HUNTER
1017 -     1017,000   (50)THE SPOONS
1018 -     1018,000   (51)BRUCE COCKBURN
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1019 -   1019,000   (52)LEONARD RIBS
1020 -   1020,000   (53)VIOLA LEGARE
1021 -   1021,000   (54)EDITH BUTLER
1022 -   1022,000   (55)GENE McLELLAN
1023 -   1023,000   (56)JUNI MITCHELL
1024 -   1024,000   (57)TORONTO
1025 -   1025,000   (58)ROY THOMPSON
1026 -   1026,000   (59)ATLANTIC SYMPHONY
1027 -   1027,000   (60)LADY'S CHOICE
1028 -   1028,000   (61)WILF CARTER
1029 -   1029,000   (62)HANK SNOW
1030 -   1030,000   (63)CAROL BAKER
1031 -   1031,000   (64)ROUGH TRADE
1032 -   1032,000   (65)ANDREW LEAVIS
1033 -   1033,000   (66)APRIL WINE
1034 -   1034,000   (67)KAREN KAIN
1035 -   1035,000   (68)N,A,C,
1036 -   1036,000   (69)OTHER ENGLISH
1037 -   1037,000   (70)COLLETTE BEGUIRE
1038 -   1038,000   (71)CHARLES TUTOIS
1039 -   1039,000   (72)RICHARD VERRAUD
1040 -   1040,000   (73)MARMONIUM CORBEAU
1041 -   1041,000   (75)MARMONIUM CORBEAU
1042 -   1042,000   (76)GILLES VIGNAULT
1043 -   1043,000   (77)FELIX LECLERC
1044 -   1044,000   (78)J,P,FERLAND
1045 -   1045,000   (79)GINETTE RENO
1046 -   1046,000   (80)R,CHARLEBOIX
1047 -   1047,000   (81)CLAUDE CORBEIL
1048 -   1048,000   (82)ROGER DOUCETTE
1049 -   1049,000   (83)SERGE LAPRADE
1050 -   1050,000   (84)LEVESQUE
1051 -   1051,000   (85)RENE SIMARD
1052 -   1052,000   (86)MARTIN
1053 -   1053,000   (87)DESCHAMPS
1054 -   1054,000   (88)CLAUDE LEVEILLEE
1055 -   1055,000   (89)CLAUDE LEBOIS
1056 -   1056,000   (90)PLUME LA TRAVERSE
1057 -   1057,000   (91)DIANE DUFRESNE
1058 -   1058,000   (92)FABIENNE THIBAULT
1059 -   1059,000   (93)PAUL PICH
1060 -   1060,000   (94)CHANTALE PARY
1061 -   1061,000   (95)OTHER
1062 -   1062,000   (97)OTHER FOREIGN
1063 -   1063,000   (98)OPERA
1064 -   1064,000   (99)OTHER FRENCH/
1065 -   1065,000   VAR170 (01)BUSINESS
1066 -   1066,000   (02)TEACHER
1067 -   1067,000   (03)LAW,MEDICINE
1068 -   1068,000   (04)MANAG,PROFESSION
1069 -   1069,000   (05)SKILLED WORKER
1070 -   1070,000   (06)SALES,CLERICAL
1071 -   1071,000   (07)UNSKILLED
1072 -   1072,000   (08)STUDENT
1073 -   1073,000   (09)JOURNALIST
1074 -   1074,000   (10)RETIRED
1075 -   1075,000   (11)FARMER
1076 -   1076,000   (12)FISHING
1077 -   1077,000   (13)UNEMPLOYED/
1078 -   1078,000   VAR155 (1)JAPANESE
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1079 -    1079.000    (2)CHINESE
1080 -    1080.000    (3)PAKISTANI
1081 -    1091.000    (4)VIETNAM-BOAT
1082 -    1082.000    (5)INDIAN
1083 -    1083.000    (6)CHINESE AND JAP
1084 -    1084.000    (7)CHINESE AND PAK
1085 -    1085.000    (8)CHIN,JAP AND OTH,
1086 -    1086.000    (9)OTHER/
1087 -    1087.000    VAR171 (1)SINGLE
1088 -    1088.000    (2)MARRIED
1089 -    1089.000    (3)SEPARATED,DIVOR,
1090 -    1090.000    (4)WIDOW
1091 -    1091.000    (5)REFUSE/
1092 -    1092.000    VAR173 (01)CANADIAN
1093 -    1093.000    (02)FRENCH,FR.CAN,
1094 -    1094.000    (03)QUEBECOIS
1095 -    1095.000    (04)BRITISH
1096 -    1096.000    (05)GERMAN
1097 -    1097.000    (06)NORTH,EUROPEAN
1098 -    1098.000    (07)EAST EUROPEN
1099 -    1099.000    (08)ITALIAN
1100 -    1100.000    (09)MEDIT,,GREEK
1101 -    1101.000    (10)ASIAN
1102 -    1102.000    (11)IRISH
1103 -    1103.000    (12)WEST INDIAN
1104 -    1104.000    (13)JEWISH
1105 -    1105.000    (14)HISPANIC
1106 -    1106.000    (15)BLACK
1107 -    1107.000    (16)AMERICAN
1108 -    1108.000    (17)WHITE
1109 -    1109.000    (18)ACADIAN
1110 -    1110.000    (19)NEWFOUNDLANDER
1111 -    1111.000    (20)OTHER/
1112 -    1112.000    VAR175 (1)GENERAL ARTS
1113 -    1113.000    (2)SOCIAL SCIENCE
1114 -    1114.000    (3)SCIENCE
1115 -    1115.000    (4)ENGINEER,,ARCHITEC,
1116 -    1116.000    (5)BUSINESS,COMM,
1117 -    1117.000    (6)LAW,MEDICINE
1118 -    1118.000    (7)TEACHING,NURSING
1119 -    1119.000    (8)OTHER/
1120 -    1120.000    VAR176 (01)ROMAN CATHOLIC
1121 -    1121.000    (02)ANGLICAN
1122 -    1122.000    (03)UNITED CHURCH
1123 -    1123.000    (04)PRESBYTERIAN
1124 -    1124.000    (05)BAPTIST
1125 -    1125.000    (06)LUTHERAN
1126 -    1126.000    (07)OTHER PROTEST,
1127 -    1127.000    (08)PROTESTANT
1128 -    1128.000    (09)CHRISTIAN
1129 -    1129.000    (10)EASTERN CHRIST,
1130 -    1130.000    (11)JEWISH
1131 -    1131.000    (12)UNITARIAN
1132 -    1132.000    (13)MOSLEM
1133 -    1133.000    (14)CHRISTIAN
1134 -    1134.000    (15)AGNOSTIC
1135 -    1135.000    (16)HINDU,SIKH,BUDD,/
1136 -    1136.000    VAR178 (1)SAD,VIOL,,SORROW
1137 -    1137.000    (2)SIN,SAVI,,RESUR,
1138 -    1138.000    (3)XTIAN,,LOVE,BIRTH
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1139 -   1139.000   (4)EASTER
1140 -   1140.000   (5)OTHER
1141 -   1141.000   (6)DOUBT EVENT
1142 -   1142.000   (7)OTHER
1143 -   1143.000   (8)BIBLE,HISTORY
1144 -   1144.000   (9)OTHER/
1145 -   1145.000   VAR179 (10)NO,NO ONE

1146 -   1146.000   (20)JEWS BLAMED
1147 -   1147.000   (21)JEWS WITH RES.
1148 -   1148.000   (30)ROMANS,LEADERS
1149 -   1149.000   (40)IMPERSONAL FORCES
1150 -   1150.000   (50)YES,PERIOD
1151 -   1151.000   (60)ALL OF US
1152 -   1152.000   (70)NOT JEWS
1153 -   1153.000   (80)OTHER
1154 -   1154.000   (90)ROMANS AND JEWS/
1155 -   1155.000   VAR180 (1)ROMANS
1156 -   1156.000   (2)JEWS
1157 -   1157.000   (3)PILATE
1158 -   1158.000   (4)HEROD
1159 -   1159.000   (5)JUDAS
1160 -   1160.000   (6)PILATE AND JUDAS
1161 -   1161.000   (7)ALL OF US
1162 -   1162.000   (8)OTHER
1163 -   1163.000   (9)GOD/
1164 -   1164.000   VAR181 (0)DIDN'T ID SELF
1165 -   1165.000   (1)DID ID SELF/
1166 -   1166.000   VAR182 (0)ENGLISH
1167 -   1167.000   (1)FRENCH/
1168 -   1168.000   VAR183 (1)YES
1169 -   1169.000   (2)NO
1170 -   1170.000   (3)ABSTAINED
1171 -   1171.000   (4)INELIGIBLE
1172 -   1172.000   (5)CANNOT RECALL
1173 -   1173.000   (9)REFUSE/
1174 -   1174.000   MISSING VALUES VAR002 (00)/VAR003 (00,07,08)/
1175 -   1175.000   VAR004 (00,30)/VAR005 (0)/VAR006 (00)/VAR007 (0,8,9)/
1176 -   1176.000   VAR008 (0,8,9)/VAR009 (00)/VAR010 (0,5,6)/
1177 -   1177.000   VAR011 (00)/VAR012 (00)VAR013A (0)/
1178 -   1178.000   VAR013B (0)/VAR013C (0)/VAR014 (0,8,9)
1179 -   1179.000   VAR015 (00)/VAR016 (0,8,9)/VAR017 (0,4,5)/VAR018 (00)/
1180 -   1180.000   VAR019 (000)/VAR020 (0,8,9)/VAR021 (0,8,9)/
1181 -   1181.000   VAR022,VAR024,VAR026 (00)/VAR023,VAR025,VAR027 (0)/
1182 -   1182.000   VAR028 (00)/VAR029 (00)/VAR030 (000)/VAR031 (0)/
1183 -   1183.000   VAR032 (000)/VAR033 (00)/VAR034,VAR035,VAR036,VAR037,
1184 -   1184.000   VAR038,VAR039,VAR040,VAR041,VAR075,VAR076,VAR077,VAR078,
1185 -   1185.000   VAR079,VAR080,VAR081,VAR082 (00,99)/VAR042 (0,8,9)/
1186 -   1186.000   VAR043 (00)/VAR044 (0)/VAR045 (0,6)/VAR046,VAR047 (0,8,9)/
1187 -   1187.000   VAR048 (00)/VAR050,VAR052 (00)/VAR054 (00)/VAR055 (00)/
1188 -   1188.000   VAR057,VAR059 (00)/VAR058,VAR060 (0)/VAR061 (8,9)/
1189 -   1189.000   VAR062,VAR065,VAR067,VAR070,VAR071B,VAR073,VAR093,
1190 -   1190.000   VAR095,VAR110 TO VAR115,VAR117 TO VAR122,VAR124 TO VAR129,
1191 -   1191.000   VAR131 TO VAR136,VAR139 TO VAR143,VAR145 TO VAR150,
1192 -   1192.000   VAR152 TO VAR154,VAR157 TO VAR161,VAR163 TO VAR168 (00)/
1193 -   1193.000   VAR063 (0)/VAR064 (8,9)/VAR066 (0)/VAR068 (0)/
1194 -   1194.000   VAR069 (8,9)/VAR071A (0)/VAR071C (0)/VAR072 (8,9)/
1195 -   1195.000   VAR074 (0)/
1196 -   1196.000   VAR083 (00)/VAR084 (0)/VAR085 (00)/VAR086,VAR087,VAR088,
1197 -   1197.000   VAR089,VAR090,VAR091,VAR096,VAR097,VAR098,VAR099,VAR100,
1198 -   1198.000   VAR101 (00)/VAR092 (000)/VAR094 (000)/VAR102 (00)/
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119       1199,000   VAR103 TO VAR108 (00)/VAR109,VAR116,VAR123,  R130,VAR137,
1200 -    1200,000   VAR144,VAR151,VAR162 (00)/VAR155 (0)/VAR169 (00)/
1201 -    1201,000   VAR170 (00)/VAR171 (0,5)/VAR172 (00)/VAR173 (00)/
1202 -    1202,000   VAR174 (00)/VAR175 (0)/VAR176 (00)/VAR177 (00)/
1203 -    1203,000   VAR178 (0)/VAR179 (00)/VAR180 (0)/VAR183 (0,5,9),
1204 -    1204,000 CONDESCRIPTIVE VAR001,VAR011,VAR019,VAR030,
1205 -    1205,000   VAR032,VAR092,VAR094,VAR169
1206 -    1206,000 FREQUENCIES GENERAL=VAR002 TO VAR010,VAR012 TO VAR018,
1207 -    1207,000   VAR020 TO VAR029,VAR031,VAR033 TO VAR091,VAR093,
1208 -    1208,000   VAR095 TO VAR168,VAR170 TO VAR183
1209 -    1209,000 OPS ?
1210 -    1210,000 SAVE FILE WINNY
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CANADIAN CULTURAL ATTITUDES SURVEY   10/28/83   PAGE   30

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR006   NUMBER OF PROVINCES IN CANADA

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	2.	1	.1	.1	.1
	3.	3	.3	.3	.4
	4.	1	.1	.1	.5
	5.	8	.7	.8	1.3
	6.	12	1.1	1.2	2.5
	7.	18	1.6	1.8	4.4
	8.	20	1.8	2.0	6.4
	9.	44	4.0	4.5	10.9
	10.	702	64.3	71.2	82.0
	11.	45	4.1	4.6	86.6
	12.	89	8.2	9.0	95.6
	13.	22	2.0	2.2	97.9
	14.	4	.4	.4	98.3
	15.	5	.5	.5	98.8
	18.	2	.2	.2	99.0
	20.	3	.3	.3	99.3
	25.	3	.3	.3	99.6
	27.	1	.1	.1	99.7
	30.	1	.1	.1	99.8
	40.	1	.1	.1	99.9
	99.	1	.1	.1	100.0
	0.	105	9.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   986   MISSING CASES   105

VAR007   WHY CANADIAN FLAG LOOKS WAY IT DOES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MAPLE LEAF	1.	367	33.6	78.6	78.6
RED BARS	2.	29	2.7	6.2	84.8
BOTH LEAF AND BARS	3.	70	6.4	15.0	99.8
OTHER	4.	1	.1	.2	100.0
	0.	31	2.8	MISSING	100.0
DON'T KNOW	8.	586	53.7	MISSING	100.0
REFUSE	9.	7	.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   467   MISSING CASES   624

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR008   NAME OR DESCRIPTION OF QUEBEC FLAG

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FLEURS DE LIS	1.	608	55.7	86.7	86.7
ADEQ. DESC.	2.	66	6.0	9.4	96.1
OTHER	3.	26	2.4	3.7	99.9
OTHER	4.	1	.1	.1	100.0
	0.	131	12.0	MISSING	100.0
DON'T KNOW	8.	257	23.6	MISSING	100.0
REFUSE	9.	2	.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   701   MISSING CASES   390

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR010   WHO WAS LAURA SECORD?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WARNED US INVAS.	1.	138	12.6	18.1	18.1
DEFEND CANADA	2.	55	5.0	7.2	25.3
CHOC. ANSWER	3.	407	37.3	53.4	78.7
OTHER FALSE	4.	70	6.4	9.2	87.9
DON'T KNOW	8.	90	8.2	11.8	99.7
DON'T KNOW	9.	2	.2	.3	100.0
	0.	133	12.2	MISSING	100.0
DON'T KNOW	5.	195	17.9	MISSING	100.0
R FUSE	6.	1	.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   762   MISSING CASES   329

VAR009   WHO WAS LOUIS RIEL?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ANY PLAUS. ANSWER	1.	448	41.1	87.2	87.2
QUEBEC REFERENCE	2.	45	4.1	8.8	95.9
FALSE OR NO ANSWER	3.	9	.8	1.8	97.7
FALSE OR NO ANSWER	4.	3	.3	.6	98.2
FALSE OR NO ANSWER	5.	3	.3	.6	98.8
FALSE OR NO ANSWER	6.	6	.5	1.2	100.0
FALSE OR NO ANSWER	0.	577	52.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   514   MISSING CASES   577

VAR013A   THREE THINGS CANADA EXPORTS-FIRST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHEAT	1.	427	39.1	46.2	46.2
PETROL OIL GAS	2.	77	7.1	8.3	54.5
AUTOS	3.	9	.8	1.0	55.5
HYDRO NUCLEAR POWER	4.	22	2.0	2.4	57.9
PULP AND PAPER	5.	223	20.4	24.1	82.0
FISH	6.	19	1.7	2.1	84.1
METAL OR MINERALS	7.	70	6.4	7.6	91.7
METAL OR MINERALS	8.	20	1.8	2.2	93.8
OTHER	9.	57	5.2	6.2	100.0
NO ANSWER	0.	167	15.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   924   MISSING CASES   167

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR013B   THREE THINGS CANADA EXPORTS-SEC.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHEAT	1.	154	14.1	17.5	17.5
PETROL OIL GAS	2.	103	9.4	11.7	29.3
AUTOS	3.	12	1.1	1.4	30.6
HYDRO NUCLEAR POWER	4.	51	4.7	5.8	36.4
PULP AND PAPER	5.	188	17.2	21.4	57.9
FISH	6.	51	4.7	5.8	63.7
METAL OR MINERALS	7.	136	12.5	15.5	79.2
METAL OR MINERALS	8.	54	4.9	6.2	85.3
OTHER	9.	129	11.8	14.7	100.0
NO ANSWER	0.	213	19.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   878   MISSING CASES   213

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR013C   THREE THINGS CANADA EXPORTS-THIRD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
WHEAT	1.	80	7.3	9.9	9.9
PETROL OIL GAS	2.	110	10.1	13.6	23.5
AUTOS	3.	11	1.0	1.4	24.9
HYDRO NUCLEAR POWER	4.	65	6.0	8.0	32.9
PULP AND PAPER	5.	123	11.3	15.2	48.1
FISH	6.	67	6.1	8.3	56.4
METAL OR MINERALS	7.	168	15.4	20.8	77.2
METAL OR MINERALS	8.	60	5.5	7.4	84.7
OTHER	9.	124	11.4	15.3	100.0
NO ANSWER	0.	283	25.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   808   MISSING CASES   283

VAR014   NAME FIRST TWO LINES CANADA'S NAT.ANTHEM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
TITLE ONLY	1.	227	20.8	25.8	25.8
TWO LINES	2.	591	54.2	67.2	93.1
GOD SAVE...	3.	11	1.0	1.3	94.3
O SAY...	4.	2	.2	.2	94.5
OTHER WRONG	5.	48	4.4	5.5	100.0
	0.	9	.8	MISSING	100.0
DON'T KNOW	8.	202	18.5	MISSING	100.0
REFUSE	9.	1	.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   879   MISSING CASES   212

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR016   WHY US FLAG LOOKS WAY IT DOES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
STRIPES OF COLONIES	1.	24	2.2	3.0	3.0
STARS OF STATES	2.	513	47.0	64.5	67.5
STARS AND STRIPES	3.	195	17.9	24.5	92.1
WRONG	4.	63	5.8	7.9	100.0
	0.	1	.1	MISSING	100.0
DON'T KNOW	8.	293	26.9	MISSING	100.0
REFUSE	9.	2	.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   795   MISSING CASES   296

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR017   WHY BRITISH FLAG LOOKS WAY IT DOES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
COMB. REG. FLAGS	1.	223	20.4	20.6	20.6
WRONG	2.	67	6.1	6.2	26.9
DON'T KNOW	3.	592	54.3	54.8	81.7
DON'T KNOW	8.	196	18.0	18.1	99.8
DON'T KNOW	9.	2	.2	.2	100.0
	0.	9	.8	MISSING	100.0
REFUSE	4.	2	.2	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1080   MISSING CASES   11

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR018   WHO WAS ROBERT E. LEE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
PLAUSIBLE ANSWER	1.	481	44.1	88.4	88.4
PLAUSIBLE ANSWER	2.	10	.9	1.8	90.3
WRONG NO ANSWER	3.	1	.1	.2	90.4
WRONG NO ANSWER	4.	5	.5	.9	91.4
WRONG NO ANSWER	5.	47	4.3	8.6	100.0
WRONG NO ANSWER	0.	547	50.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   544   MISSING CASES   547 .

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR020   FIRST TWO LINES OF US NAT. ANTHEM

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
O SAY...	1.	370	33.9	89.2	89.2
WRONG	2.	45	4.1	10.8	100.0
	0.	8	.7	MISSING	100.0
DON'T KNOW	8.	665	61.0	MISSING	100.0
REFUSE	9.	3	.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   415   MISSING CASES   676

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR021   WHO WAS PAUL REVERE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
CORRECT	1.	513	47.0	84.0	84.0
OTHER FALSE	3.	98	9.0	16.0	100.0
	0.	11	1.0	MISSING	100.0
DON'T KNOW	8.	468	42.9	MISSING	100.0
REFUSE	9.	1	.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   611   MISSING CASES   480

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR022   FIRST HERO MENTIONED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
BRIT. MONARCH	1.	32	2.9	3.4	3.4
GHANDI,BUDDHA	2.	56	5.1	6.0	9.4
OTHER US POL. FIGURE	3.	9	.8	1.0	10.3
MARTIN LUTHER KING	4.	42	3.8	4.5	14.8
BRIT. MILIT.,POL.FIG	5.	9	.8	1.0	15.7
LOUIS RIEL	6.	1	.1	.1	15.8
PIERRE TRUDEAU	7.	12	1.1	1.3	17.1
WINSTON CHURCHILL	8.	76	7.0	8.1	25.2
ADOLF HITLER	9.	2	.2	.2	25.4
EINSTEIN	10.	12	1.1	1.3	26.7
POPE	12.	16	1.5	1.7	28.4
PRINCE CHARLES,PHIL.	13.	1	.1	.1	28.5
TERRY FOX	14.	68	6.2	7.2	35.7
BUSINESSMEN	15.	4	.4	.4	36.1
JOHN TURNER	16.	1	.1	.1	36.2
LESTER B. PEARSON	17.	7	.6	.7	37.0
SADAT	19.	2	.2	.2	37.2
BRIT. GENERALS	20.	2	.2	.2	37.4
FLO. NIGHTINGALE	21.	8	.7	.9	38.3
SHAKESPEARE,DICKENS	22.	3	.3	.3	38.6
DIEF.,JOE CLARK	23.	12	1.1	1.3	39.9
COLUMBUS	24.	10	.9	1.1	40.9
WAYNE GRETZKY	25.	15	1.4	1.6	42.5
US TV FICT. CHAR.	26.	51	4.7	5.4	47.9

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

ALEX. GRAHAM BELL	27.	6	.5	.6	48.6
JIMMY CARTER	28.	1	.1	.1	48.7
SIR JOHN A. MACD.	29.	15	1.4	1.6	50.3
SHOWBIZ,HOLLYWOOD	30.	26	2.4	2.8	53.0
FAMILY,FRIENDS	32.	21	1.9	2.2	55.3
POLICE	33.	2	.2	.2	55.5
OFFICE OF P.M.	34.	8	.7	.9	56.3
RONALD REAGAN	35.	9	.8	1.0	57.3
CHURCH LEADERS	36.	1	.1	.1	57.4
JESUS	37.	32	2.9	3.4	60.8
BILLY BISHOP	39.	5	.5	.5	61.3
RIEL,DUMONT	40.	3	.3	.3	61.6
CAN. GENERALS	41.	2	.2	.2	61.8
NOBEL PEACE WINNER	42.	1	.1	.1	62.0
MOH. ALI,LOUIS	43.	2	.2	.2	62.2
LINCOLN	44.	48	4.4	5.1	67.3
CARTIER	45.	7	.6	.7	68.0
DISRAELI	48.	1	.1	.1	68.1
ANY ISRAELI	49.	4	.4	.4	68.5
SCIENTISTS	50.	11	1.0	1.2	69.7
AERO-,ASTRONAUTS	51.	9	.8	1.0	70.7
ROBERT F. KENNEDY	53.	3	.3	.3	71.0
US GENERALS	55.	8	.7	.9	71.8
J.F.KENNEDY	57.	34	3.1	3.6	75.5
ASIAN LEADER	58.	2	.2	.2	75.7
F.D.ROOSEVELT	59.	12	1.1	1.3	76.9
ENG.CAN.SCIENTISTS	61.	2	.2	.2	77.2
QUE. HIST. FIGS.	62.	8	.7	.9	78.0

MARGARET THATCHER	65.	5	.5	.5	78.5
E.DEVALERA	66.	1	.1	.1	78.6
GOD	67.	6	.5	.6	79.3
LITERATI,PHILO.,ETC.	68.	6	.5	.6	79.9
G.LAFLEUR,MO.RICHARD	69.	5	.5	.5	80.4
PODBORSKI,READ	70.	1	.1	.1	80.6
MARCO POLO,OTHER EXP	71.	2	.2	.2	80.8
OTHER CAN.PRO.ATHLS.	73.	4	.4	.4	81.2
HIST.CONQUERORS	76.	5	.5	.5	81.7
RELIG.LEADERS	77.	22	2.0	2.3	84.1
NORMAN BETHUNE	78.	3	.3	.3	84.4
OTH.CAN.NAT.POL.FIGS	79.	4	.4	.4	84.8
OTHER CAN.DEVELOPERS	80.	4	.4	.4	85.2
CAN.PROV.,LOC.POLITS	81.	4	.4	.4	85.7
US HIST.POLIT.FIGS.	82.	23	2.1	2.4	88.1
LEVESQUE,QUE.PREMS	83.	1	.1	.1	88.2
NAPOLEON,DE GAULLE	84.	7	.6	.7	88.9
DOLLARD DESORMEAUX	85.	3	.3	.3	89.3
WOLFE,MONTCALM	86.	1	.1	.1	89.4
WALESA	87.	3	.3	.3	89.7
THIRD WORLD LEADERS	89.	2	.2	.2	89.9
OLD TEST.FIGS	90.	3	.3	.3	90.2
FRENCH AUTHORS	91.	2	.2	.2	90.4
FR.CAN.REL.FIGS	92.	1	.1	.1	90.5
FR.FICT.TV.CHARS	94.	30	2.7	3.2	93.7
BROADBENT,CCF,NDP	97.	1	.1	.1	93.8
JOAN ARC,OTH.WOMAN	98.	9	.8	1.0	94.8
OTHER	99.	49	4.5	5.2	100.0

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

	0.	150	13.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   941   MISSING CASES   150

VAR023   REASON FIRST HERO MENTIONED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ALTRUISM	1.	271	24.8	34.7	34.7
CHANGE	2.	17	1.6	2.2	36.8
HELP OWN PEOPLE	3.	143	13.1	18.3	55.1
HERO,SELF BELIEF	4.	119	10.9	15.2	70.3
SACRIFICE,COURAGE	5.	68	6.2	8.7	79.0
FUNCTION	6.	96	8.8	12.3	91.3
POWER	7.	22	2.0	2.8	94.1
HARD JOB	8.	5	.5	.6	94.8
OTHER	9.	41	3.8	5.2	100.0
	0.	309	28.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   782   MISSING CASES   309

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR024   SECOND HERO MENTIONED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
BRIT. MONARCH	1.	13	1.2	1.9	1.9
GHANDI,BUDDHA	2.	29	2.7	4.1	6.0
OTHER US POL. FIGURE	3.	4	.4	.6	6.6
MARTIN LUTHER KING	4.	19	1.7	2.7	9.3
BRIT. MILIT.,POL.FIG	5.	5	.5	.7	10.0
LOUIS RIEL	6.	4	.4	.6	10.6
PIERRE TRUDEAU	7.	18	1.6	2.6	13.2
WINSTON CHURCHILL	8.	38	3.5	5.4	18.6
ADOLF HITLER	9.	1	.1	.1	18.7
EINSTEIN	10.	7	.6	1.0	19.7
ALEX. THE GREAT	11.	1	.1	.1	19.9
POPE	12.	13	1.2	1.9	21.7
TERRY FOX	14.	22	2.0	3.1	24.9
BUSINESSMEN	15.	3	.3	.4	25.3
LESTER B. PEARSON	17.	2	.2	.3	25.6
BRIT. GENERALS	20.	5	.5	.7	26.3
FLO. NIGHTINGALE	21.	7	.6	1.0	27.3
SHAKESPEARE,DICKENS	22.	2	.2	.3	27.6
DIEF.,JOE CLARK	23.	13	1.2	1.9	29.5
COLUMBUS	24.	14	1.3	2.0	31.5
WAYNE GRETZKY	25.	8	.7	1.1	32.6
US TV FICT. CHAR.	26.	31	2.8	4.4	37.1
ALEX. GRAHAM BELL	27.	5	.5	.7	37.8
JIMMY CARTER	28.	1	.1	.1	37.9

SIR JOHN A. MACD.	29.	18	1.6	2.6	40.5
SHOWBIZ,HOLLYWOOD	30.	29	2.7	4.1	44.6
FAMILY,FRIENDS	32.	10	.9	1.4	46.1
POLICE	33.	1	.1	.1	46.2
OFFICE OF P.M.	34.	3	.3	.4	46.6
RONALD REAGAN	35.	3	.3	.4	47.1
CHURCH LEADERS	36.	3	.3	.4	47.5
JESUS	37.	12	1.1	1.7	49.2
SANTA	38.	1	.1	.1	49.4
BILLY BISHOP	39.	3	.3	.4	49.8
RIEL,DUMONT	40.	6	.5	.9	50.6
CAN. GENERALS	41.	1	.1	.1	50.8
NOBEL PEACE WINNER	42.	1	.1	.1	50.9
MOH. ALI,LOUIS	43.	4	.4	.6	51.5
LINCOLN	44.	32	2.9	4.6	56.1
CARTIER	45.	2	.2	.3	56.4
DE MAISONNEUVE	46.	1	.1	.1	56.5
OTHER CAN. EXPLORS.	47.	5	.5	.7	57.2
ANY ISRAELI	49.	7	.6	1.0	58.2
SCIENTISTS	50.	22	2.0	3.1	61.4
AERO-,ASTRONAUTS	51.	6	.5	.9	62.2
TEHERAN CANS.	52.	1	.1	.1	62.4
ROBERT F. KENNEDY	53.	9	.8	1.3	63.7
US GENERALS	55.	8	.7	1.1	64.8
J.F.KENNEDY	57.	34	3.1	4.9	69.7
F.D.ROOSEVELT	59.	12	1.1	1.7	71.4
PROV.PREMIER	60.	1	.1	.1	71.5
ENG.CAN.SCIENTISTS	61.	3	.3	.4	72.0

QUE. HIST. FIGS.	62.	8	.7	1.1	73.1
SHIRLEY CHISOLM	63.	1	.1	.1	73.2
LAURA SECORD	64.	2	.2	.3	73.5
MARGARET THATCHER	65.	2	.2	.3	73.8
GOD	67.	2	.2	.3	74.1
LITERATI,PHILO.,ETC.	68.	7	.6	1.0	75.1
G.LAFLEUR,MO.RICHARD	69.	3	.3	.4	75.5
PODBORSKI,READ	70.	3	.3	.4	76.0
MARCO POLO,OTHER EXP	71.	2	.2	.3	76.3
OTHER CAN.PRO.ATHLS.	73.	4	.4	.6	76.8
PRINCESS DIANA	74.	2	.2	.3	77.1
SADAT	75.	1	.1	.1	77.3
HIST.CONQUERORS	76.	2	.2	.3	77.5
RELIG.LEADERS	77.	17	1.6	2.4	80.0
NORMAN BETHUNE	78.	4	.4	.6	80.5
OTH.CAN.NAT.POL.FIGS	79.	2	.2	.3	80.8
OTHER CAN.DEVELOPERS	80.	3	.3	.4	81.3
CAN.PROV.,LOC.POLITS	81.	2	.2	.3	81.5
US HIST.POLIT.FIGS.	82.	21	1.9	3.0	84.5
LEVESQUE,QUE.PREMS	83.	4	.4	.6	85.1
NAPOLEON,DE GAULLE	84.	6	.5	.9	86.0
WOLFE,MONTCALM	86.	3	.3	.4	86.4
WALESA	87.	3	.3	.4	86.8
LAURIER,ST.LAURENT	88.	3	.3	.4	87.3
THIRD WORLD LEADERS	89.	3	.3	.4	87.7
OLD TEST.FIGS	90.	2	.2	.3	88.0
FRENCH AUTHORS	91.	3	.3	.4	88.4

R.FICT.TV.CHARS	94.	17	1.6	2.4	91.6
ROADBENT,CCF,NDP	97.	5	.5	.7	92.3
OAN ARC,OTH.WOMAN	98.	7	.6	1.0	93.3
TIER	99.	47	4.3	6.7	100.0
	0.	392	35.9	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   699   MISSING CASES   392

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR025   REASON SECOND HERO MENTIONED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ALTRUISM	1.	209	19.2	36.2	36.2
CHANGE	2.	17	1.6	2.9	39.2
HELP OWN PEOPLE	3.	102	9.3	17.7	56.8
HERO,SELF BELIEF	4.	102	9.3	17.7	74.5
SACRIFICE,COURAGE	5.	36	3.3	6.2	80.8
FUNCTION.	6.	66	6.0	11.4	92.2
POWER	7.	19	1.7	3.3	95.5
HARD JOB	8.	5	.5	.9	96.4
OTHER	9.	21	1.9	3.6	100.0
	0.	514	47.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   577   MISSING CASES   514

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR028   LIKE TO TALK ABOUT POLITICS-1 TO 10

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	161	14.8	14.9	14.9
	2.	86	7.9	7.9	22.8
	3.	137	12.6	12.6	35.4
	4.	127	11.6	11.7	47.1
	5.	204	18.7	18.8	66.0
	6.	103	9.4	9.5	75.5
	7.	95	8.7	8.8	84.2
	8.	92	8.4	8.5	92.7
	9.	27	2.5	2.5	95.2
	10.	52	4.8	4.8	100.0
	0.	7	.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1084   MISSING CASES   7

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR029   HOW STRONG EXP. POL. OPINIONS-1 TO 10

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	115	10.5	10.6	10.6
	2.	84	7.7	7.8	18.4
	3.	95	8.7	8.8	27.2
	4.	105	9.6	9.7	36.9
	5.	200	18.3	18.5	55.4
	6.	102	9.3	9.4	64.8
	7.	121	11.1	11.2	76.0
	8.	109	10.0	10.1	86.0
	9.	63	5.8	5.8	91.9
	10.	87	8.0	8.0	99.9
	67.	1	.1	.1	100.0
	0.	9	.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1082   MISSING CASES   9

VAR031   IF BETTER PAID JOB, PREF. FOR PROVINCE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1.	381	34.9	40.4	40.4
ALBERTA	2.	151	13.8	16.0	56.4
SASKATCHEWAN	3.	30	2.7	3.2	59.6
MANITOBA	4.	33	3.0	3.5	63.1
ONTARIO	5.	152	13.9	16.1	79.2
QUEBEC	6.	32	2.9	3.4	82.6
NEW BRUNSWICK	7.	22	2.0	2.3	84.9
NOVA SCOTIA	8.	28	2.6	3.0	87.9
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	9.	16	1.5	1.7	89.6
NEWFOUNDLAND	10.	3	.3	.3	89.9
WEST	11.	16	1.5	1.7	91.6
YUKON, NORTH	12.	2	.2	.2	91.8
MARITIMES	13.	12	1.1	1.3	93.1
NON-CONTIG.PROVS.	14.	6	.5	.6	93.7
NEW YORK	15.	10	.9	1.1	94.8
US WESTCOAST	16.	16	1.5	1.7	96.5
FLORIDA, SOUTH	17.	20	1.8	2.1	98.6
MIDWEST	18.	13	1.2	1.4	100.0
	0.	148	13.6	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL		1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   943   MISSING CASES   148

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR033   IF BETTER PAID JOB, PREF. FOR COUNTRY

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
USA	1.	269	24.7	29.1	29.1
EASTCOAST USA	2.	10	.9	1.1	30.2
WESTCOAST USA	3.	17	1.6	1.8	32.0
CALIFORNIA	4.	9	.8	1.0	33.0
AUSTR.-NEW ZEAL.	5.	118	10.8	12.8	45.7
U.K.	6.	119	10.9	12.9	58.6
EUROPE	7.	175	16.0	18.9	77.5
JAPAN	8.	7	.6	.8	78.3
WARM,NON-FR.HOL.SPOT	9.	50	4.6	5.4	83.7
ASIA	10.	27	2.5	2.9	86.6
AFRICA	11.	6	.5	.6	87.2
FRANCE	12.	75	6.9	8.1	95.4
CANADA	13.	24	2.2	2.6	97.9
LATIN AMERICA	14.	14	1.3	1.5	99.5
WARM,FR.HOL.SPOT	15.	4	.4	.4	99.9
	16.	1	.1	.1	100.0
NO CHOICE,NEV.MOVE	0.	166	15.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   925   MISSING CASES   166

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR034   PRIDE IF NATION BEAT USSR IN HOCKEY

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	138	12.6	12.8	12.8
	2.	72	6.6	6.7	19.4
	3.	66	6.0	6.1	25.6
	4.	49	4.5	4.5	30.1
	5.	164	15.0	15.2	45.3
	6.	62	5.7	5.7	51.0
	7.	69	6.3	6.4	57.4
	8.	110	10.1	10.2	67.6
	9.	58	5.3	5.4	73.0
	10.	285	26.1	26.4	99.4
	15.	1	.1	.1	99.4
	16.	1	.1	.1	99.5
	17.	2	.2	.2	99.7
	18.	1	.1	.1	99.8
	20.	2	.2	.2	100.0
	0.	11	1.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1080   MISSING CASES   11

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR035   PRIDE IF NATIONAL TV PROGRAMS BETTER

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	38	3.5	3.5	3.5
	2.	23	2.1	2.1	5.6
	3.	36	3.3	3.3	9.0
	4.	34	3.1	3.1	12.1
	5.	126	11.5	11.6	23.7
	6.	75	6.9	6.9	30.7
	7.	136	12.5	12.6	43.2
	8.	191	17.5	17.6	60.8
	9.	97	8.9	9.0	69.8
	10.	292	26.8	27.0	96.8
	13.	1	.1	.1	96.9
	14.	2	.2	.2	97.0
	15.	3	.3	.3	97.3
	16.	1	.1	.1	97.4
	17.	7	.6	.6	98.1
	18.	7	.6	.6	98.7
	19.	5	.5	.5	99.2
	20.	8	.7	.7	99.9
	70.	1	.1	.1	100.0
	0.	6	.5	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	2	.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1083   MISSING CASES   8

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR036   PRIDE IF NATIONAL ARMED FORCES POWERFUL

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	112	10.3	10.4	10.4
	2.	56	5.1	5.2	15.6
	3.	61	5.6	5.7	21.3
	4.	52	4.8	4.8	26.1
	5.	174	15.9	16.2	42.2
	6.	79	7.2	7.3	49.6
	7.	84	7.7	7.8	57.4
	8.	118	10.8	11.0	68.3
	9.	73	6.7	6.8	75.1
	10.	243	22.3	22.6	97.7
	11.	1	.1	.1	97.8
	12.	1	.1	.1	97.9
	14.	1	.1	.1	98.0
	15.	6	.5	.6	98.5
	16.	1	.1	.1	98.6
	17.	1	.1	.1	98.7
	18.	3	.3	.3	99.0
	19.	2	.2	.2	99.2
	20.	9	.8	.8	100.0
	0.	11	1.0	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	3	.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1077   MISSING CASES   14

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR037   PRIDE IF LITTLE UNEMPLOYMENT IN NATION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	15	1.4	1.4	1.4
	2.	5	.5	.5	1.8
	3.	7	.6	.6	2.5
	4.	10	.9	.9	3.4
	5.	30	2.7	2.8	6.2
	6.	19	1.7	1.8	7.9
	7.	46	4.2	4.2	12.2
	8.	142	13.0	13.1	25.3
	9.	130	11.9	12.0	37.3
	10.	669	61.3	61.7	99.0
	11.	2	.2	.2	99.2
	17.	2	.2	.2	99.4
	19.	1	.1	.1	99.4
	20.	6	.5	.6	100.0
	0.	6	.5	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	1	.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1084   MISSING CASES   7

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR038   PRIDE IF NATION HAD BETTER WRITERS-BOOKS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	21	1.9	2.0	2.0
	2.	20	1.8	1.9	3.8
	3.	33	3.0	3.1	6.9
	4.	37	3.4	3.4	10.3
	5.	133	12.2	12.4	22.7
	6.	84	7.7	7.8	30.5
	7.	130	11.9	12.1	42.6
	8.	182	16.7	16.9	59.5
	9.	102	9.3	9.5	69.0
	10.	283	25.9	26.3	95.3
	12.	1	.1	.1	95.4
	15.	7	.6	.7	96.0
	16.	4	.4	.4	96.4
	17.	4	.4	.4	96.7
	18.	16	1.5	1.5	98.2
	19.	5	.5	.5	98.7
	20.	14	1.3	1.3	100.0
	0.	8	.7	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	7	.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1076   MISSING CASES   15

VAR039   PRIDE IF NATIONAL SCIENTISTS FAMOUS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	16	1.5	1.5	1.5
	2.	7	.6	.7	2.1
	3.	14	1.3	1.3	3.4
	4.	22	2.0	2.0	5.5
	5.	89	8.2	8.3	13.8
	6.	66	6.0	6.1	19.9
	7.	110	10.1	10.2	30.1
	8.	172	15.8	16.0	46.1
	9.	124	11.4	11.5	57.6
	10.	365	33.5	33.9	91.5
	12.	1	.1	.1	91.6
	15.	4	.4	.4	92.0
	16.	5	.5	.5	92.5
	17.	15	1.4	1.4	93.9
	18.	19	1.7	1.8	95.6
	19.	13	1.2	1.2	96.8
	20.	34	3.1	3.2	100.0
	0.	6	.5	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	9	.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1076   MISSING CASES   15

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR040   PRIDE IF NATION HAD GOOD MOVIES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	33	3.0	3.1	3.1
	2.	22	2.0	2.0	5.1
	3.	39	3.6	3.6	8.8
	4.	34	3.1	3.2	11.9
	5.	131	12.0	12.2	24.1
	6.	100	9.2	9.3	33.4
	7.	146	13.4	13.6	47.0
	8.	169	15.5	15.7	62.8
	9.	87	8.0	8.1	70.9
	10.	282	25.8	26.3	97.1
	15.	2	.2	.2	97.3
	16.	3	.3	.3	97.6
	17.	3	.3	.3	97.9
	18.	7	.6	.7	98.5
	19.	3	.3	.3	98.8
	20.	13	1.2	1.2	100.0
	0.	15	1.4	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	2	.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1074   MISSING CASES   17

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR041   PRIDE IF NATION STOOD UP TO OTHER

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	37	3.4	3.4	3.4
	2.	31	2.8	2.9	6.3
	3.	18	1.6	1.7	8.0
	4.	23	2.1	2.1	10.1
	5.	112	10.3	10.4	20.5
	6.	63	5.8	5.9	26.4
	7.	112	10.3	10.4	36.8
	8.	160	14.7	14.9	51.7
	9.	98	9.0	9.1	60.8
	10.	406	37.2	37.7	98.5
	14.	2	.2	.2	98.7
	15.	3	.3	.3	99.0
	16.	1	.1	.1	99.1
	17.	1	.1	.1	99.2
	18.	2	.2	.2	99.3
	20.	7	.6	.7	100.0
	0.	15	1.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1076   MISSING CASES   15

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR042   SEEN OR HEARD ABOUT N.F.B. MOVIES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
SEEN ONLY	1.	185	17.0	21.3	21.3
HEARD ONLY	2.	136	12.5	15.7	37.0
SEEN AND HEARD	3.	439	40.2	50.6	87.7
NOT HEARD,SEEN	4.	107	9.8	12.3	100.0
	0.	138	12.6	MISSING	100.0
DON'T KNOW	8.	86	7.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   867   MISSING CASES   224

VAR043   HOW MANY N.F.B. MOVIES SEEN

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	20	1.8	3.4	3.4
	2.	21	1.9	3.6	7.0
	3.	61	5.6	10.4	17.5
	4.	36	3.3	6.2	23.6
	5.	53	4.9	9.1	32.7
	6.	33	3.0	5.7	38.4
	7.	12	1.1	2.1	40.4
	8.	13	1.2	2.2	42.6
	9.	2	.2	.3	43.0
	10.	86	7.9	14.7	57.7
	11.	2	.2	.3	58.0
	12.	25	2.3	4.3	62.3
	13.	2	.2	.3	62.7
	15.	29	2.7	5.0	67.6
	17.	4	.4	.7	68.3
	18.	2	.2	.3	68.7
	20.	52	4.8	8.9	77.6
	24.	6	.5	1.0	78.6
	25.	14	1.3	2.4	81.0
	27.	1	.1	.2	81.2
	28.	1	.1	.2	81.3
	30.	19	1.7	3.3	84.6
	35.	7	.6	1.2	85.8
	36.	2	.2	.3	86.1

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

40.	4	.4	.7	86.8
45.	1	.1	.2	87.0
50.	23	2.1	3.9	90.9
52.	1	.1	.2	91.1
55.	2	.2	.3	91.4
60.	4	.4	.7	92.1
65.	1	.1	.2	92.3
80.	1	.1	.2	92.5
96.	6	.5	1.0	93.5
99.	38	3.5	6.5	100.0
0.	507	46.5	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   584   MISSING CASES   507

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR044   GENERAL IMPRESSION OF N.F.B. MOVIES

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
EXCELLENT	1.	43	3.9	7.7	7.7
VERY GOOD	2.	97	8.9	17.4	25.1
GOOD	3.	202	18.5	36.2	61.3
QUALIFIED GOOD	4.	71	6.5	12.7	74.0
GOOD AND BAD	5.	26	2.4	4.7	78.7
NOT GOOD	6.	63	5.8	11.3	90.0
US IS BETTER	7.	17	1.6	3.0	93.0
BAD	8.	33	3.0	5.9	98.9
NFB BETTER THAN QUEB	9.	6	.5	1.1	100.0
	0.	533	48.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   558   MISSING CASES   533

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR045   GEN. IMPR. OF N.F.B. MOVIES-NON-EVAL.

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
BEAUTIFUL SETTINGS	1.	3	.3	1.8	1.8
SUBJECT MENTIONED	2.	8	.7	4.7	6.5
DOCUMENT.-EDUC.	3.	136	12.5	80.5	87.0
ECOLOGY	4.	3	.3	1.8	88.8
OTHER	9.	19	1.7	11.2	100.0
	0.	919	84.2	MISSING	100.0
OTHER	6.	3	.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   169   MISSING CASES   922

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR046   SEEN: 'PADDLE TO THE SEA' OR 'CORDELIA'

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
SEEN	1.	105	9.6	11.8	11.8
HEARD ABOUT	2.	129	11.8	14.5	26.4
SEEN AND HEARD	3.	47	4.3	5.3	31.6
NEITHER	4.	607	55.6	68.4	100.0
	0.	134	12.3	MISSING	100.0
DON'T KNOW	8.	68	6.2	MISSING	100.0
REFUSE	9.	1	.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   888   MISSING CASES   203

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR047   SEEN: 'NOT A LOVE STORY'

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
SEEN	1.	49	4.5	5.6	5.6
HEARD ABOUT	2.	281	25.8	32.1	37.7
SEEN AND HEARD	3.	27	2.5	3.1	40.8
NEITHER	4.	518	47.5	59.2	100.0
	0.	133	12.2	MISSING	100.0
DON'T KNOW	8.	82	7.5	MISSING	100.0
REFUSE	9.	1	.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   875   MISSING CASES   216

VAR043   IF VISITED HIST.SITES, HOW OFTEN?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	134	12.3	18.1	18.1
	2.	123	11.3	16.6	34.7
	3.	85	7.8	11.5	46.2
	4.	52	4.8	7.0	53.2
	5.	90	8.2	12.1	65.3
	6.	30	2.7	4.0	69.4
	7.	17	1.6	2.3	71.7
	8.	14	1.3	1.9	73.5
	9.	3	.3	.4	74.0
	10.	63	5.8	8.5	82.5
	11.	1	.1	.1	82.6
	12.	12	1.1	1.6	84.2
	13.	3	.3	.4	84.6
	14.	2	.2	.3	84.9
	15.	16	1.5	2.2	87.0
	16.	2	.2	.3	87.3
	17.	2	.2	.3	87.6
	19.	1	.1	.1	87.7
	20.	29	2.7	3.9	91.6
	23.	2	.2	.3	91.9
	24.	2	.2	.3	92.2
	25.	15	1.4	2.0	94.2
	30.	8	.7	1.1	95.3
	31.	2	.2	.3	95.5

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

	35.	2	.2	.3	95.8
	40.	3	.3	.4	96.2
	45.	1	.1	.1	96.4
	50.	11	1.0	1.5	97.8
	55.	1	.1	.1	98.0
	60.	2	.2	.3	98.2
	96.	4	.4	.5	98.8
	99.	9	.8	1.2	100.0
	0.	350	32.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   741   MISSING CASES   350

VAR050 DID VISIT AFFECT PRIDE IN NATION?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FORT NANAIMO	1.	2	.2	.6	.6
CN TOWER	2.	5	.5	1.4	2.0
CHAMPLAIN TRAIL	3.	1	.1	.3	2.3
LOUISBERG	4.	18	1.6	5.1	7.4
FED.PARLIAMENT	5.	21	1.9	6.0	13.4
CITY HALL,PROV.PARL.	6.	1	.1	.3	13.7
FORT HENRY,KING	7.	15	1.4	4.3	17.9
UPPER CAN.VILLAGE	8.	9	.8	2.6	20.5
PLAINS ABRAHAM	9.	32	2.9	9.1	29.6
TALBOT SETTLEMENT	10.	1	.1	.3	29.9
DUKE LAKE	12.	3	.3	.9	30.8
IND.VILL.,ARCH.SITE	14.	2	.2	.6	31.3
TRAVEL IN ANY REG.	15.	4	.4	1.1	32.5
FORT YORK	16.	10	.9	2.8	35.3
BROCK MONUMENT	17.	3	.3	.9	36.2
HALIFAX CITADEL	18.	9	.8	2.6	38.7
ANY CITY BUT TOR,MON	19.	5	.5	1.4	40.2
OTTAWA,WASH.D.C.	20.	14	1.3	4.0	44.2
STE.MARIE,HURONS	21.	1	.1	.3	44.4
STONY CREEK	24.	1	.1	.3	44.7
FORT WILLIAM	25.	2	.2	.6	45.3
NIAGARA FALLS	26.	8	.7	2.3	47.6
WAR MEMORIALS	27.	7	.6	2.0	49.6
FORT BEAUSEJOUR	28.	2	.2	.6	50.1

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

CONFED.CENTRE	30.	2	.2	.6	50.7
FORT VERCHERE	31.	1	.1	.3	51.0
ROD HILL	32.	1	.1	.3	51.3
OTTAWA MUSEUMS	34.	2	.2	.6	51.9
BLUE NOSE	35.	1	.1	.3	52.1
QUEBEC CITY	36.	7	.6	2.0	54.1
FORT GEORGE	37.	5	.5	1.4	55.6
DUNDURN CASTLE	38.	2	.2	.6	56.1
FORT MALDEN	40.	4	.4	1.1	57.3
FORT ERIE	41.	3	.3	.9	58.1
CALGARY HIST.MUS.	42.	1	.1	.3	58.4
FORT STEELE	43.	4	.4	1.1	59.5
FORT EDMONT.,CALG.	44.	4	.4	1.1	60.7
GRAHAM BELL MUS.	46.	2	.2	.6	61.3
FORT HOWE	47.	1	.1	.3	61.5
PIONEER VILL.	49.	3	.3	.9	62.4
OLD TORONTO	50.	2	.2	.6	63.0
OLD MONTREAL,EXPO	51.	4	.4	1.1	64.1
CAROQUET	53.	1	.1	.3	64.4
FORT GARY	56.	5	.5	1.4	65.8
BATOCHE	57.	4	.4	1.1	67.0
TRAVEL IN PROV.	73.	4	.4	1.1	68.1
CAN.,NATURE TRAVEL	74.	10	.9	2.8	70.9
OTHER	77.	1	.1	.3	71.2
OTHER FORT	98.	15	1.4	4.3	75.5
OTHER	99.	86	7.9	24.5	100.0
	0.	740	67.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR051   HOW DID SENSE OF PRIDE IN NATION CHANGE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
EQUAL PRIDE	0.	740	67.8	67.8	67.8
MORE PROUD	1.	340	31.2	31.2	99.0
LESS PRIDE	2.	3	.3	.3	99.3
EQUAL PRIDE	3.	4	.4	.4	99.6
OTHER	9.	4	.4	.4	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1091   MISSING CASES   0

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR052   DID VISIT AFFECT PRIDE IN PROVINCE-STATE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
FORT NANAIMO	1.	1	.1	.3	.3
CN TOWER	2.	4	.4	1.3	1.6
CHAMPLAIN TRAIL	3.	2	.2	.6	2.2
LOUISBERG	4.	8	.7	2.6	4.8
FED.PARLIAMENT	5.	10	.9	3.2	8.0
CITY HALL,PROV.PARL.	6.	10	.9	3.2	11.2
FORT HENRY,KING	7.	18	1.6	5.8	17.0
UPPER CAN.VILLAGE	8.	6	.5	1.9	18.9
PLAINS ABRAHAM	9.	37	3.4	11.9	30.8
FORK OF THAMES	11.	1	.1	.3	31.1
DUKE LAKE	12.	1	.1	.3	31.4
DUNCUN UPRISING	13.	1	.1	.3	31.7
IND.VILL.,ARCH.SITE	14.	6	.5	1.9	33.7
TRAVEL IN ANY REG.	15.	2	.2	.6	34.3
FORT YORK	16.	9	.8	2.9	37.2
HALIFAX CITADEL	18.	7	.6	2.2	39.4
OTTAWA,WASH.D.C.	20.	3	.3	1.0	40.4
STE.MARIE,HURONS	21.	3	.3	1.0	41.3
STE.ANNE BEAUPRE	22.	1	.1	.3	41.7
STONY CREEK	24.	1	.1	.3	42.0
FORT WILLIAM	25.	1	.1	.3	42.3
NIAGARA FALLS	26.	7	.6	2.2	44.6
WAR MEMORIALS	27.	2	.2	.6	45.2
FORT BEAUSEJOUR	28.	2	.2	.6	45.8

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

CONFED.CENTRE	30.	1	.1	.3	46.2
ROD HILL	32.	1	.1	.3	46.5
FORT LORRAINE	33.	1	.1	.3	46.8
OTTAWA MUSEUMS	34.	1	.1	.3	47.1
QUEBEC CITY	36.	14	1.3	4.5	51.6
FORT GEORGE	37.	3	.3	1.0	52.6
DUNDURN CASTLE	38.	2	.2	.6	53.2
FORT MALDEN	40.	1	.1	.3	53.5
FORT STEELE	43.	4	.4	1.3	54.8
FORT EDMONT.,CALG.	44.	2	.2	.6	55.4
FORT HOWE	47.	1	.1	.3	55.8
ILE D'ORLEAN	48.	1	.1	.3	56.1
PIONEER VILL.	49.	4	.4	1.3	57.4
OLD TORONTO	50.	2	.2	.6	58.0
OLD MONTREAL,EXPO	51.	7	.6	2.2	60.3
FORT CHAMBLY	52.	4	.4	1.3	61.5
VAL JALBERT	54.	1	.1	.3	61.9
FORT SEPT ILES	55.	1	.1	.3	62.2
FORT GARY	56.	8	.7	2.6	64.7
BATOCHE	57.	6	.5	1.9	66.7
FORT LENNOX	58.	1	.1	.3	67.0
MANIC,BAIE JAMES	59.	1	.1	.3	67.3
TRAVEL IN PROV.	73.	7	.6	2.2	69.6
CAN.,NATURE TRAVEL	74.	7	.6	2.2	71.8
OTHER	75.	1	.1	.3	72.1
OTHER	76.	1	.1	.3	72.4
OTHER FORT	98.	14	1.3	4.5	76.9
OTHER	99.	72			

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83) .

VAR055   IF VISITED MUSEUMS-ART GALS.,HOW OFTEN

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	135	12.4	18.3	18.3
	2.	143	13.1	19.4	37.7
	3.	102	9.3	13.8	51.6
	4.	60	5.5	8.1	59.7
	5.	76	7.0	10.3	70.0
	6.	29	2.7	3.9	73.9
	7.	18	1.6	2.4	76.4
	8.	6	.5	.8	77.2
	9.	4	.4	.5	77.7
	10.	42	3.8	5.7	83.4
	11.	2	.2	.3	83.7
	12.	13	1.2	1.8	85.5
	13.	4	.4	.5	86.0
	14.	1	.1	.1	86.2
	15.	21	1.9	2.8	89.0
	18.	1	.1	.1	89.1
	20.	16	1.5	2.2	91.3
	21.	2	.2	.3	91.6
	24.	2	.2	.3	91.9
	25.	9	.8	1.2	93.1
	30.	6	.5	.8	93.9
	35.	3	.3	.4	94.3
	40.	5	.5	.7	95.0
	45.	1	.1	.1	95.1

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

50.	15	1.4	2.0	97.2
60.	4	.4	.5	97.7
80.	1	.1	.1	97.8
85.	1	.1	.1	98.0
96.	3	.3	.4	98.4
99.	12	1.1	1.6	100.0
0.	354	32.4	MISSING	100.0
TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   737   MISSING CASES   354

VAR057   DID VISIT AFFECT PRIDE IN NATION?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ROYAL ONTARIO MUS.	1.	48	4.4	15.6	15.6
TORONTO ART GALL.	2.	20	1.8	6.5	22.1
VANCOUVER ART GALL.	4.	1	.1	.3	22.4
LONDON,HAM. ART GALL	5.	2	.2	.6	23.1
OTTAWA ART GALL.	6.	14	1.3	4.5	27.6
GREY-BRUCE	7.	1	.1	.3	27.9
ONT.SCIE.CENTRE	8.	11	1.0	3.6	31.5
WINNIPEG,MAN AND ENV	9.	1	.1	.3	31.8
MONTREAL GALLS.	10.	3	.3	1.0	32.8
NIAGARA	11.	1	.1	.3	33.1
UBC MUSEUM	12.	1	.1	.3	33.4
ANY NATIVE ART	13.	3	.3	1.0	34.4
WAR MUSEUM	14.	4	.4	1.3	35.7
QUEBEC CITADEL,PLAIN	15.	1	.1	.3	36.0
McMICHAEL GALL.	16.	1	.1	.3	36.4
B.C.MUS.ANTH.,VAN.SM	17.	1	.1	.3	36.7
VICTORIA MUS.	19.	15	1.4	4.9	41.6
ALBERTA MUS.	20.	4	.4	1.3	42.9
MONT.MUS.,FINE ART	22.	8	.7	2.6	45.5
SECORD HOME	23.	1	.1	.3	45.8
SAULT MUS.	24.	1	.1	.3	46.1
GRAHAM BELL MUS.	27.	6	.5	1.9	48.1
N.B.MUS.,B'BROOK GAL	28.	3	.3	1.0	49.0
KLEINBERG	29.	2	.2	.6	49.7

N.S.MUS.	31.	5	.5	1.6	51.3
OTTAWA MUSEUMS	32.	17	1.6	5.5	56.8
WINNIPEG ART GAL.MUS	33.	9	.8	2.9	59.7
FORT STEELE	34.	4	.4	1.3	61.0
TRAVEL ANYWHERE	35.	3	.3	1.0	62.0
QUEBEC MUS.	36.	3	.3	1.0	63.0
REGINA ART GALL.	37.	2	.2	.6	63.6
B.C.PROV.MUS.	38.	3	.3	1.0	64.6
MANITOBA MUS.	39.	2	.2	.6	65.3
WINDSOR MUS.	40.	2	.2	.6	65.9
MENDEL ART GALL.	41.	2	.2	.6	66.6
EDMONTON ART GALL.	42.	2	.2	.6	67.2
OTHER	45.	1	.1	.3	67.5
OTHER	75.	2	.2	.6	68.2
OTHER	76.	1	.1	.3	68.5
OTHER	78.	4	.4	1.3	69.8
OTHER	79.	2	.2	.6	70.5
OTHER	98.	1	.1	.3	70.8
OTHER	99.	90	8.2	29.2	100.0
	0.	783	71.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   308   MISSING CASES   783

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR058   HOW DID PRIDE IN NATION CHANGE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MORE PROUD	1.	312	28.6	96.6	96.6
LESS PROUD	2.	3	.3	.9	97.5
SAME PRIDE	3.	6	.5	1.9	99.4
OTHER	9.	2	.2	.6	100.0
	0.	768	70.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   323   MISSING CASES   768

VAR059   DID VISIT AFFECT PRIDE IN PROVINCE-STATE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ROYAL ONTARIO MUS.	1.	32	2.9	11.6	11.6
TORONTO ART GALL.	2.	9	.8	3.2	14.8
HARBOUR FRONT	3.	1	.1	.4	15.2
VANCOUVER ART GALL.	4.	5	.5	1.8	17.0
LONDON,HAM. ART GALL	5.	4	.4	1.4	18.4
OTTAWA ART GALL.	6.	6	.5	2.2	20.6
ONT.SCIE.CENTRE	8.	8	.7	2.9	23.5
WINNIPEG,MAN AND ENV	9.	1	.1	.4	23.8
MONTREAL GALLS.	10.	2	.2	.7	24.5
NIAGARA	11.	2	.2	.7	25.3
UBC MUSEUM	12.	3	.3	1.1	26.4
ANY NATIVE ART	13.	1	.1	.4	26.7
WAR MUSEUM	14.	2	.2	.7	27.4
QUEBEC CITADEL,PLAIN	15.	2	.2	.7	28.2
B.C.MUS.ANTH.,VAN.SM	17.	7	.6	2.5	30.7
UBC NATIVE MUS.	18.	2	.2	.7	31.4
VICTORIA MUS.	19.	12	1.1	4.3	35.7
ALBERTA MUS.	20.	10	.9	3.6	39.4
FORT MALDEN	21.	1	.1	.4	39.7
MONT.MUS.,FINE ART	22.	9	.8	3.2	43.0
STRATFORD GALL.	25.	2	.2	.7	43.7
B.C.FOREST MUS.	26.	2	.2	.7	44.4
GRAHAM BELL MUS.	27.	2	.2	.7	45.1
N.B.MUS.,B'BROOK GAL	28.	3	.3	1.1	46.2

KLEINBERG	29.	1	.1	.4	46.6
FORT HENRY	30.	1	.1	.4	46.9
N.S.MUS.	31.	10	.9	3.6	50.5
OTTAWA MUSEUMS	32.	13	1.2	4.7	55.2
WINNIPEG ART GAL,MUS	33.	7	.6	2.5	57.8
TRAVEL ANYWHERE	35.	2	.2	.7	58.5
QUEBEC MUS.	36.	15	1.4	5.4	63.9
REGINA,ART GALL.	37.	1	.1	.4	64.3
B.C.PROV.MUS.	38.	7	.6	2.5	66.8
MANITOBA MUS.	39.	1	.1	.4	67.1
WINDSOR MUS.	40.	2	.2	.7	67.9
MENDEL ART GALL.	41.	1	.1	.4	68.2
EDMONTON ART GALL.	42.	3	.3	1.1	69.3
OTHER	43.	1	.1	.4	69.7
OTHER	78.	1	.1	.4	70.0
OTHER	99.	83	7.6	30.0	100.0
	0.	814	74.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   277   MISSING CASES   814

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR075   PRIDE IF NATION HAD WORLD FAMOUS THEATRE

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	35	3.2	3.4	3.4
	2.	25	2.3	2.4	5.8
	3.	36	3.3	3.5	9.3
	4.	39	3.6	3.8	13.0
	5.	124	11.4	12.0	25.0
	6.	62	5.7	6.0	31.0
	7.	128	11.7	12.4	43.3
	8.	138	12.6	13.3	56.7
	9.	81	7.4	7.8	64.5
	10.	222	20.3	21.4	85.9
	11.	3	.3	.3	86.2
	12.	2	.2	.2	86.4
	14.	3	.3	.3	86.7
	15.	11	1.0	1.1	87.7
	16.	7	.6	.7	88.4
	17.	20	1.8	1.9	90.3
	18.	32	2.9	3.1	93.4
	19.	17	1.6	1.6	95.1
	20.	51	4.7	4.9	100.0
	0.	38	3.5	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	17	1.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1036   MISSING CASES   55

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR076   PRIDE IF NAT. ATHLETES GOOD AT OLYMPICS

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	16	1.5	1.5	1.5
	2.	13	1.2	1.2	2.7
	3.	10	.9	.9	3.7
	4.	13	1.2	1.2	4.9
	5.	63	5.8	5.9	10.8
	6.	49	4.5	4.6	15.4
	7.	79	7.2	7.4	22.9
	8.	193	17.7	18.2	41.0
	9.	135	12.4	12.7	53.7
	10.	468	42.9	44.0	97.7
	16.	1	.1	.1	97.8
	17.	1	.1	.1	97.9
	18.	9	.8	.8	98.8
	19.	1	.1	.1	98.9
	20.	12	1.1	1.1	100.0
	0.	24	2.2	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	4	.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1063   MISSING CASES   28

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR077   PRIDE IF NAT. ORCHESTRAS RESPECTED

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	30	2.7	2.8	2.8
	2.	13	1.2	1.2	4.1
	3.	30	2.7	2.8	6.9
	4.	30	2.7	2.8	9.8
	5.	112	10.3	10.6	20.4
	6.	85	7.8	8.1	28.5
	7.	132	12.1	12.5	41.0
	8.	187	17.1	17.8	58.8
	9.	104	9.5	9.9	68.7
	10.	271	24.8	25.7	94.4
	12.	1	.1	.1	94.5
	15.	4	.4	.4	94.9
	16.	4	.4	.4	95.3
	17.	10	.9	.9	96.2
	18.	13	1.2	1.2	97.4
	19.	9	.8	.9	98.3
	20.	18	1.6	1.7	100.0
	0.	26	2.4	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	12	1.1	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1053   MISSING CASES   38

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR078   PRIDE IF DANCERS AMONG BEST IN WORLD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	45	4.1	4.3	4.3
	2.	28	2.6	2.7	6.9
	3.	30	2.7	2.8	9.8
	4.	29	2.7	2.7	12.5
	5.	123	11.3	11.7	24.2
	6.	77	7.1	7.3	31.5
	7.	123	11.3	11.7	43.1
	8.	163	14.9	15.5	58.6
	9.	84	7.7	8.0	66.5
	10.	278	25.5	26.4	92.9
	12.	1	.1	.1	93.0
	15.	4	.4	.4	93.4
	16.	4	.4	.4	93.7
	17.	15	1.4	1.4	95.2
	18.	20	1.8	1.9	97.1
	19.	11	1.0	1.0	98.1
	20.	20	1.8	1.9	100.0
	0.	25	2.3	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	11	1.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1055   MISSING CASES   36

VAR079   PRIDE IF LESS AIR AND WATER POLLUTION

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	8	.7	.8	.8
	2.	1	.1	.1	.8
	3.	6	.5	.6	1.4
	4.	9	.8	.8	2.3
	5.	23	2.1	2.2	4.4
	6.	26	2.4	2.4	6.8
	7.	56	5.1	5.3	12.1
	8.	104	9.5	9.8	21.9
	9.	163	14.9	15.3	37.1
	10.	656	60.1	61.5	98.7
	15.	1	.1	.1	98.8
	17.	2	.2	.2	99.0
	18.	4	.4	.4	99.3
	19.	1	.1	.1	99.4
	20.	5	.5	.5	99.9
	50.	1	.1	.1	100.0
	0.	25	2.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1066   MISSING CASES   25

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR080   PRIDE IF MUSEUMS WERE MAGNIFICENT

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	18	1.6	1.7	1.7
	2.	18	1.6	1.7	3.4
	3.	19	1.7	1.8	5.2
	4.	25	2.3	2.4	7.6
	5.	99	9.1	9.4	17.0
	6.	73	6.7	6.9	23.9
	7.	119	10.9	11.3	35.2
	8.	200	18.3	19.0	54.2
	9.	92	8.4	8.7	62.9
	10.	335	30.7	31.8	94.7
	11.	1	.1	.1	94.8
	12.	1	.1	.1	94.9
	16.	2	.2	.2	95.1
	17.	8	.7	.8	95.8
	18.	9	.8	.9	96.7
	19.	7	.6	.7	97.3
	20.	27	2.5	2.6	99.9
	30.	1	.1	.1	100.0
	0.	29	2.7	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	8	.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1054   MISSING CASES   37

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR081   PRIDE IF CAPITAL WERE SHOWCASE FOR WORLD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	33	3.0	3.1	3.1
	2.	27	2.5	2.5	5.7
	3.	22	2.0	2.1	7.7
	4.	35	3.2	3.3	11.0
	5.	120	11.0	11.3	22.4
	6.	70	6.4	6.6	29.0
	7.	115	10.5	10.9	39.8
	8.	169	15.5	16.0	55.8
	9.	85	7.8	8.0	63.8
	10.	317	29.1	29.9	93.8
	14.	1	.1	.1	93.9
	15.	5	.5	.5	94.3
	16.	5	.5	.5	94.8
	17.	5	.5	.5	95.3
	18.	11	1.0	1.0	96.3
	19.	11	1.0	1.0	97.4
	20.	27	2.5	2.5	99.9
	80.	1	.1	.1	100.0
	0.	27	2.5	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	5	.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1059   MISSING CASES   32

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR082   PRIDE IF HIGH TECH. STRONG AS JAPAN'S

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	15	1.4	1.4	1.4
	2.	4	.4	.4	1.8
	3.	7	.6	.7	2.5
	4.	14	1.3	1.3	3.8
	5.	50	4.6	4.7	8.5
	6.	37	3.4	3.5	12.0
	7.	75	6.9	7.1	19.0
	8.	173	15.9	16.3	35.3
	9.	146	13.4	13.8	49.1
	10.	513	47.0	48.4	97.5
	15.	2	.2	.2	97.6
	16.	1	.1	.1	97.7
	17.	5	.5	.5	98.2
	18.	6	.5	.6	98.8
	19.	4	.4	.4	99.2
	20.	9	.8	.8	100.0
	0.	27	2.5	MISSING	100.0
IMMEASURABLE PRIDE	99.	3	.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1061   MISSING CASES   30

VAR083   SEEN: OTHER CANADIAN FILMS -NAME

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
QUEST FOR FIRE	1.	34	3.1	7.2	7.2
RED BALLOON	2.	1	.1	.2	7.5
THE CHAMP	3.	1	.1	.2	7.7
PAS DE DEUX	4.	3	.3	.6	8.3
EMPIRE	5.	16	1.5	3.4	11.7
GT. CANADIAN CAPER	7.	2	.2	.4	12.2
WINGS OF NORTH	8.	1	.1	.2	12.4
PORKY'S	9.	11	1.0	2.3	14.7
MEATBALLS	10.	39	3.6	8.3	23.0
ONTARIO'S NORTH	11.	1	.1	.2	23.2
MON ONCLE ANTOINE	12.	12	1.1	2.6	25.8
CHARIOTS OF FIRE	13.	1	.1	.2	26.0
SILENT PARTNERS	14.	1	.1	.2	26.2
CHANGELING	15.	4	.4	.9	27.1
WHO SHOT PRES.?	16.	1	.1	.2	27.3
WHO HAS SEEN WIND	17.	6	.5	1.3	28.6
KLONDIKE	18.	1	.1	.2	28.8
TRAP	19.	1	.1	.2	29.0
DEMETER	20.	1	.1	.2	29.2
IF YOU LOVE THIS	21.	4	.4	.9	30.1
BLACK XMAS	22.	6	.5	1.3	31.3
GOING DOWN ROAD	23.	12	1.1	2.6	33.9
ATLANTIC CITY	24.	4	.4	.9	34.8
OUTRAGEOUS	27.	3	.3	.6	35.4

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

ON GOLDEN POND	28.	1	.1	.2	35.6
BULL-DOZERS	29.	2	.2	.4	36.0
MORT D'UN BUCHERON	30.	10	.9	2.1	38.2
COLOMBES	31.	3	.3	.6	38.8
KAMOURASKA	32.	33	3.0	7.0	45.8
PLOUFFES	33.	5	.5	1.1	46.9
SCANNERS	34.	1	.1	.2	47.1
MANON MANON	35.	1	.1	.2	47.3
MOURIR A TUE-TETE	36.	3	.3	.6	48.0
ORDRES	38.	1	.1	.2	48.2
ATLANTIC CITY	40.	1	.1	.2	48.4
KILLING SOFTLY	41.	1	.1	.2	48.6
LES COLOMBES	42.	2	.2	.4	49.0
MURDER BY DECREE	43.	1	.1	.2	49.3
INITIATION	44.	1	.1	.2	49.5
J'AI MON VOYAGE	45.	4	.4	.9	50.3
LES MARS	46.	1	.1	.2	50.5
DEUX FEM.,SILENTPTN.	47.	15	1.4	3.2	53.7
J'AI MON VOYAGE	48.	3	.3	.6	54.4
LE SURVENANT	49.	1	.1	.2	54.6
GUERRE DE FEU	50.	2	.2	.4	55.0
BONS DEBARRAS	51.	5	.5	1.1	56.1
J.A.MARTIN PHOTO	52.	3	.3	.6	56.7
L'ANGE ET FEMME	53.	2	.2	.4	57.1
RED	54.	3	.3	.6	57.8
US RESP. FILMS	75.	4	.4	.9	58.6
US RESP. FILMS	77.	1	.1	.2	58.8
	78.	1	.1	.2	59.1

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

US RESP. FILMS	79.	1	.1	.2	59.3
US RESP. FILMS	80.	1	.1	.2	59.5
US RESP. FILMS	99.	190	17.4	40.5	100.0
	0.	622	57.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   469   MISSING CASES   622

VAR086   T.V. PROG. FOR PRIDE IN NATION-FIRST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
DOCUMENT.	1.	52	4.8	9.8	9.8
THE JOURNAL	2.	11	1.0	2.1	11.9
FIFTH ESTATE	3.	21	1.9	4.0	15.8
OTHER ENTERTAIN.	4.	39	3.6	7.3	23.2
THE NATIONAL	5.	10	.9	1.9	25.0
SCTV	6.	2	.2	.4	25.4
BEACHCOMBERS	7.	12	1.1	2.3	27.7
ANY SCI.,NATURE	8.	34	3.1	6.4	34.1
FRONT PAGE CHALL.	9.	8	.7	1.5	35.6
HOCKEY	12.	33	3.0	6.2	41.8
ANY NEWS	13.	56	5.1	10.5	52.4
CBC PLAYS	14.	8	.7	1.5	53.9
SCIENCE MAGAZ.	15.	4	.4	.8	54.6
60 MINUTES	16.	11	1.0	2.1	56.7
W5	17.	15	1.4	2.8	59.5
MAN ALIVE	18.	1	.1	.2	59.7
TRAVELOGUES	19.	7	.6	1.3	61.0
SUZUKI	20.	9	.8	1.7	62.7
CANADA A.M.	21.	4	.4	.8	63.5
THE CBC	22.	4	.4	.8	64.2
CANADIAN EST.	23.	1	.1	.2	64.4
LIVE PERFORMANCES	24.	1	.1	.2	64.6
OTHER	25.	2	.2	.4	65.0
ALAN THICKE	26.	2	.2	.4	65.3

US NEWS,REPS.FOREI	27.	5	.5	.9	66.3
GLOBAL	28.	4	.4	.8	67.0
CBC	29.	4	.4	.8	67.8
CTV	30.	7	.6	1.3	69.1
OTHER	31.	3	.3	.6	69.7
OTHER	41.	1	.1	.2	69.9
	44.	1	.1	.2	70.1
SOIRES CANADIENNE	50.	1	.1	.2	70.2
TERRE HUMAINE	51.	3	.3	.6	70.8
TEMPS D'UNE PAIX	52.	1	.1	.2	71.0
M. LE MINISTRE	53.	1	.1	.2	71.2
BEAUX DIMANCHES	54.	1	.1	.2	71.4
POP CITROUILLE	56.	1	.1	.2	71.6
PREMIERE PAGE	60.	2	.2	.4	71.9
PIERRE NADEAU	62.	1	.1	.2	72.1
PASSE PARTOUT	66.	3	.3	.6	72.7
P.M. ON T.V.	67.	2	.2	.4	73.1
OTHER	70.	1	.1	.2	73.3
ABOUT NEW YORK	75.	1	.1	.2	73.4
PBS	76.	7	.6	1.3	74.8
OTHER CAN. SHOW	95.	36	3.3	6.8	81.5
NON-CANADIAN	96.	20	1.8	3.8	85.3
NOTH.MAKES R.PROUD	97.	14	1.3	2.6	87.9
DON'T WATCH CANAD.	99.	64	5.9	12.1	100.0
	0.	560	51.3	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   531   MISSING CASES   560

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR087   T.V. PROG. FOR PRIDE IN NATION-SECOND

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
DOCUMENT.	1.	7	.6	3.9	3.9
THE JOURNAL	2.	4	.4	2.2	6.2
FIFTH ESTATE	3.	12	1.1	6.7	12.9
OTHER ENTERTAIN.	4.	9	.8	5.1	18.0
THE NATIONAL	5.	6	.5	3.4	21.3
SCTV	6.	1	.1	.6	21.9
BEACHCOMBERS	7.	2	.2	1.1	23.0
ANY SCI.,NATURE	8.	12	1.1	6.7	29.8
FRONT PAGE CHALL.	9.	4	.4	2.2	32.0
HOCKEY	12.	9	.8	5.1	37.1
ANY NEWS	13.	12	1.1	6.7	43.8
CBC PLAYS	14.	3	.3	1.7	45.5
60 MINUTES	16.	3	.3	1.7	47.2
W5	17.	17	1.6	9.6	56.7
MAN ALIVE	18.	3	.3	1.7	58.4
TRAVELOGUES	19.	3	.3	1.7	60.1
SUZUKI	20.	3	.3	1.7	61.8
THE CBC	22.	2	.2	1.1	62.9
ALAN THICKE	26.	1	.1	.6	63.5
US NEWS,REPS.FOREI	27.	1	.1	.6	64.0
CBC	29.	2	.2	1.1	65.2
CTV	30.	2	.2	1.1	66.3
OTHER	31.	1	.1	.6	66.9
IMPROVISATIONS	57.	1	.1	.6	67.4

TELEMONDE	65.	2	.2	1.1	68.5
PBS	76.	2	.2	1.1	69.7
OTHER CAN. SHOW	95.	9	.8	5.1	74.7
NON-CANADIAN	96.	6	.5	3.4	78.1
DON'T WATCH CANAD.	99.	39	3.6	21.9	100.0
	0.	913	83.7	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   178   MISSING CASES   913

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR089   T.V. PROG. FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-FIRST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
DOCUMENT.	1.	14	1.3	6.4	6.4
FIFTH ESTATE	3.	1	.1	.5	6.8
OTHER ENTERTAIN.	4.	20	1.8	9.1	15.9
THE NATIONAL	5.	1	.1	.5	16.4
BEACHCOMBERS	7.	5	.5	2.3	18.6
ANY SCI.,NATURE	8.	15	1.4	6.8	25.5
FRONT PAGE CHALL.	9.	1	.1	.5	25.9
BRIAN LANAHAN	10.	1	.1	.5	26.4
HOCKEY	12.	8	.7	3.6	30.0
ANY NEWS	13.	14	1.3	6.4	36.4
CBC PLAYS	14.	2	.2	.9	37.3
60 MINUTES	16.	3	.3	1.4	38.6
W5	17.	2	.2	.9	39.5
TRAVELOGUES	19.	3	.3	1.4	40.9
SUZUKI	20.	1	.1	.5	41.4
LIVE PERFORMANCES	24.	1	.1	.5	41.8
US NEWS,REPS.FOREI	27.	1	.1	.5	42.3
GLOBAL	28.	2	.2	.9	43.2
CBC	29.	2	.2	.9	44.1
CTV	30.	2	.2	.9	45.0
OTHER	31.	1	.1	.5	45.5
	32.	1	.1	.5	45.9
TERRE HUMAINE	51.	10	.9	4.5	50.5
TEMPS D'UNE PAIX	52.	22	2.0	10.0	60.5

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

BEAUX DIMANCHES	54.	2	.2	.9	61.4
NOIR SUR BLANC	55.	2	.2	.9	62.3
POP CITROUILLE	56.	1	.1	.5	62.7
REPERE	58.	1	.1	.5	63.2
SEMAINE VERTE	59.	1	.1	.5	63.6
PREMIERE PAGE	60.	1	.1	.5	64.1
MICHEL JASMIN	61.	2	.2	.9	65.0
PIERRE NADEAU	62.	4	.4	1.8	66.8
SEMAINE VERTE	63.	1	.1	.5	67.3
PASSE PARTOUT	66.	3	.3	1.4	68.6
PBS	76.	3	.3	1.4	70.0
OTHER	93.	1	.1	.5	70.5
OTHER CAN. SHOW	95.	28	2.6	12.7	83.2
NON-CANADIAN	96.	6	.5	2.7	85.9
NOTH.MAKES R.PROUD	97.	9	.8	4.1	90.0
OTH.CAN.IN OTH LANG.	98.	1	.1	.5	90.5
DON'T WATCH CANAD.	99.	21	1.9	9.5	100.0
	0.	871	79.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   220   MISSING CASES   871

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR096   WRITERS FOR PRIDE IN NATION-FIRST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
KILLODNY	1.	2	.2	.5	.5
MOWAT	2.	40	3.7	10.7	11.2
PIERRE BERTON	3.	74	6.8	19.7	30.9
NEWMAN	4.	7	.6	1.9	32.8
ATWOOD	6.	31	2.8	8.3	41.1
MARG. LAWRENCE	8.	12	1.1	3.2	44.3
DON CHERRY	9.	1	.1	.3	44.5
ALICE MUNRO	10.	1	.1	.3	44.8
J. LAMB	11.	1	.1	.3	45.1
W.O. MITCHELL	12.	16	1.5	4.3	49.3
MAX BRAITHWAITE	13.	1	.1	.3	49.6
BARB DAVIES	14.	5	.5	1.3	50.9
MORDECAI RICHLER	15.	14	1.3	3.7	54.7
ARTHUR HAILEY	16.	1	.1	.3	54.9
OTHER	19.	1	.1	.3	55.2
STEPHEN LEACOCK	26.	4	.4	1.1	56.3
HUGH McLELLAN	27.	6	.5	1.6	57.9
RAY GUY	28.	1	.1	.3	58.1
L-M MONTGOMERY	30.	2	.2	.5	58.7
SUZANNE MOODY	31.	1	.1	.3	58.9
MARG. TRUDEAU	35.	1	.1	.3	59.2
MORLEY CALLAGHAN	36.	1	.1	.3	59.5
CHAS. TEMPLETON	37.	2	.2	.5	60.0
RICHARD ROHMER	39.	2	.2	.5	60.5

NON-CANADIAN	49.	41	3.8	10.9	71.5
OTHER	54.	1	.1	.3	71.7
SIR WILF LAURIER	60.	1	.1	.3	72.0
MARIE-C BLAIS	61.	2	.2	.5	72.5
GABRIEL ROY	64.	3	.3	.8	73.3
FELIX LECLERC	68.	2	.2	.5	73.9
GILLES VIGNEAULT	69.	2	.2	.5	74.4
YVES THEERIAULT	70.	2	.2	.5	74.9
DELAROSH	72.	1	.1	.3	75.2
LOUIS HEBERT	75.	2	.2	.5	75.7
DERROCHERS	76.	2	.2	.5	76.3
ROALND GIGUERE	77.	1	.1	.3	76.5
ANTOINE MAILLET	78.	4	.4	1.1	77.6
CLAUDE LEMELIN	80.	1	.1	.3	77.9
J.GILLET	82.	1	.1	.3	78.1
FELIZ ANTOINE SAVARD	83.	1	.1	.3	78.4
OTHER	84.	1	.1	.3	78.7
OTHER	87.	2	.2	.5	79.2
OTHER CANADIAN	99.	78	7.1	20.8	100.0
	0.	716	65.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   375   MISSING CASES   716

VAR098   WRITERS FOR PRIDE IN NATION-THIRD

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
MOWAT	2.	6	.5	8.1	8.1
PIERRE BERTON	3.	6	.5	8.1	16.2
NEWMAN	4.	1	.1	1.4	17.6
GORD SINCLAIR	5.	1	.1	1.4	18.9
ATWOOD	6.	4	.4	5.4	24.3
E. LATTIA	7.	1	.1	1.4	25.7
MARG. LAWRENCE	8.	6	.5	8.1	33.8
W.O. MITCHELL	12.	4	.4	5.4	39.2
MAX BRAITHWAITE	13.	1	.1	1.4	40.5
MORDECAI RICHLER	15.	3	.3	4.1	44.6
OTHER	19.	1	.1	1.4	45.9
HELEN CREIGHTON	22.	1	.1	1.4	47.3
STEPHEN LEACOCK	26.	2	.2	2.7	50.0
HUGH McLELLAN	27.	2	.2	2.7	52.7
COHEN	32.	2	.2	2.7	55.4
ALICE MUNRO	33.	1	.1	1.4	56.8
MORLEY CALLAGHAN	36.	1	.1	1.4	58.1
OTHER POL.MEMOIRS	38.	1	.1	1.4	59.5
NON-CANADIAN	49.	9	.8	12.2	71.6
OTHER CANADIAN	99.	21	1.9	28.4	100.0
	0.	1017	93.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   74   MISSING CASES 1017

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR099   WRITERS FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-FIRST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
KILLODNY	1.	1	.1	.6	.6
MOWAT	2.	2	.2	1.2	1.8
PIERRE BERTON	3.	13	1.2	7.9	9.7
GORD SINCLAIR	5.	2	.2	1.2	10.9
ATWOOD	6.	2	.2	1.2	12.1
MARG. LAWRENCE	8.	5	.5	3.0	15.2
DON CHERRY	9.	1	.1	.6	15.8
W.O. MITCHELL	12.	7	.6	4.2	20.0
MAX BRAITHWAITE	13.	3	.3	1.8	21.8
MORDECAI RICHLER	15.	2	.2	1.2	23.0
DILL READ	17.	1	.1	.6	23.6
CASS BROWN	18.	2	.2	1.2	24.8
E.BELLIVEAU,M.LAWR.	20.	1	.1	.6	25.5
NELLIE McLUNG	23.	1	.1	.6	26.1
FRANK SAUNDERS	24.	1	.1	.6	26.7
HUGH McLELLAN	27.	1	.1	.6	27.3
THAS. RADDELL	29.	1	.1	.6	27.9
L-M MONTGOMERY	30.	2	.2	1.2	29.1
OTHER POL.MEMOIRS	38.	1	.1	.6	29.7
NON-CANADIAN	49.	6	.5	3.6	33.3
MARIE-C BLAIS	61.	1	.1	.6	33.9
DUPLESSIS,LEVESQUE	63.	1	.1	.6	34.5
GABRIEL ROY	64.	2	.2	1.2	35.8
MICHEL TREMBLAY	65.	8	.7	4.8	40.6

VAR103   MUSICIANS FOR PRIDE IN NATION-FIRST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ANNE MURRAY	1.	225	20.6	34.6	34.6
GORDON LIGHTFOOT	3.	35	3.2	5.4	40.0
MO KAUFMANN	8.	2	.2	.3	40.3
LEONA BOYD	10.	8	.7	1.2	41.5
HAGOOD HARDY	12.	1	.1	.2	41.7
BURTON CUMMINGS	13.	28	2.6	4.3	46.0
SYLVIA TYSON	14.	1	.1	.2	46.2
MRS. DON HERRON	15.	3	.3	.5	46.6
RUSH	16.	23	2.1	3.5	50.2
GUESS WHO	17.	3	.3	.5	50.6
LOVERBOY	18.	13	1.2	2.0	52.6
PAYOLAS	20.	3	.3	.5	53.1
NEIL YOUNG	21.	6	.5	.9	54.0
ANDRE GAGNON	22.	2	.2	.3	54.3
STOMPIN' TOM CNRS.	23.	2	.2	.3	54.6
JOAN SUTHERLAND	24.	1	.1	.2	54.8
GLEN GOULD	27.	17	1.6	2.6	57.4
MAUREEN FORRESTER	28.	10	.9	1.5	58.9
ROGER WHITEAKER	29.	2	.2	.3	59.2
PAUL ANKA	30.	16	1.5	2.5	61.7
IAN AND SYLVIA	31.	2	.2	.3	62.0
PRISM	33.	1	.1	.2	62.2
MURRAY McLAUGHLIN	35.	5	.5	.8	62.9
POWDER BLUES	36.	3	.3	.5	63.4

CANADIAN BRASS	38.	1	.1	.2	63.5
MARX DUBOIS	40.	1	.1	.2	63.7
HEALY WILLIAM	42.	1	.1	.2	63.8
GUY LOMBARDO	46.	3	.3	.5	64.3
JOHN CAM. MacDONALD	47.	1	.1	.2	64.5
CHILLIWACK	48.	6	.5	.9	65.4
TOMMY HUNTER	49.	8	.7	1.2	66.6
THE SPOONS	50.	1	.1	.2	66.8
BRUCE COCKBURN	51.	2	.2	.3	67.1
EDITH BUTLER	54.	2	.2	.3	67.4
GENE McLELLAN	55.	1	.1	.2	67.5
JONI MITCHELL	56.	6	.5	.9	68.5
TORONTO	57.	3	.3	.5	68.9
ROY THOMPSON	58.	1	.1	.2	69.1
LADY'S CHOICE	60.	1	.1	.2	69.2
WILF CARTER	61.	1	.1	.2	69.4
HANK SNOW	62.	3	.3	.5	69.8
CAROL BAKER	63.	1	.1	.2	70.0
ROUGH TRADE	64.	1	.1	.2	70.2
APRIL WINE	66.	7	.6	1.1	71.2
OTHER ENGLISH	69.	90	8.2	13.8	85.1
COLLETTE BEGUIRE	70.	2	.2	.3	85.4
RICHARD VERRAUD	72.	1	.1	.2	85.5
GILLES VIGNAULT	76.	3	.3	.5	86.0
J.P.FERLAND	78.	2	.2	.3	86.3
GINETTE RENO	79.	12	1.1	1.8	88.2
R.CHARLEBOIX	80.	1	.1	.2	88.3
ROGER DOUCETTE	82.	1	.1	.2	88.5

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

RENE SIMARD	85.	2	.2	.3	88.8
DESCHAMPS	87.	1	.1	.2	88.9
DIANE DUFRESNE	91.	1	.1	.2	89.1
FABIENNE THIBAULT	92.	1	.1	.2	89.2
CHANTALE PARY	94.	2	.2	.3	89.5
OTHER	95.	1	.1	.2	89.7
OTHER FOREIGN	97.	19	1.7	2.9	92.6
OPERA	98.	5	.5	.8	93.4
OTHER FRENCH	99.	43	3.9	6.6	100.0
	0.	441	40.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   650   MISSING CASES   441

VAR106   MUSICIANS FOR PRIDE IN PROV.-FIRST

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
ANNE MURRAY	1.	26	2.4	7.2	7.2
ELTON JOHN	2.	1	.1	.3	7.5
GORDON LIGHTFOOT	3.	4	.4	1.1	8.6
DOUG AND SLUGS	5.	1	.1	.3	8.8
TORONTO SYMPHANY	6.	2	.2	.6	9.4
CAL DODD	7.	1	.1	.3	9.7
MARK KENNY	9.	1	.1	.3	9.9
LEONA BOYD	10.	4	.4	1.1	11.0
BURTON CUMMINGS	13.	3	.3	.8	11.9
MRS.DON HERRON	15.	2	.2	.6	12.4
RUSH	16.	6	.5	1.7	14.1
LOVERBOY	18.	5	.5	1.4	15.5
MAX WEBSTER	19.	1	.1	.3	15.7
NEIL YOUNG	21.	3	.3	.8	16.6
ANDRE GAGNON	22.	3	.3	.8	17.4
GLEN GOULD	27.	2	.2	.6	18.0
MAUREEN FORRESTER	28.	1	.1	.3	18.2
PAUL ANKA	30.	5	.5	1.4	19.6
ALMALKA AND YASO	32.	1	.1	.3	19.9
POWDER BLUES	36.	2	.2	.6	20.4
LONDON SYMPHANY	39.	2	.2	.6	21.0
JOANNE BOTTRELL	41.	1	.1	.3	21.3
BORIS BERLIN	45.	1	.1	.3	21.5
CHILLIWACK	48.	3	.3	.8	22.4

TOMMY HUNTER	49.	1	.1	.3	22.7
THE SPOONS	50.	1	.1	.3	22.9
BRUCE COCKBURN	51.	1	.1	.3	23.2
LEONARD BIBS	52.	1	.1	.3	23.5
VIOLA LEGARE	53.	1	.1	.3	23.8
EDITH BUTLER	54.	3	.3	.8	24.6
JONI MITCHELL	56.	2	.2	.6	25.1
TORONTO	57.	1	.1	.3	25.4
ATLANTIC SYMPHONY	59.	1	.1	.3	25.7
LADY'S CHOICE	60.	2	.2	.6	26.2
HANK SNOW	62.	1	.1	.3	26.5
APRIL WINE	66.	2	.2	.6	27.1
N.A.C.	68.	2	.2	.6	27.6
OTHER ENGLISH	69.	53	4.9	14.6	42.3
COLLETTE BEGUIRE	70.	1	.1	.3	42.5
MARMONIUM CORBEAU	73.	2	.2	.6	43.1
GILLES VIGNAULT	76.	31	2.8	8.6	51.7
FELIX LECLERC	77.	10	.9	2.8	54.4
J.P.FERLAND	78.	2	.2	.6	55.0
GINETTE RENO	79.	33	3.0	9.1	64.1
R.CHARLEBOIX	80.	5	.5	1.4	65.5
CLAUDE CORBEIL	81.	1	.1	.3	65.7
RENE SIMARD	85.	12	1.1	3.3	69.1
DESCHAMPS	87.	2	.2	.6	69.6
CLAUDE LEVEILLEE	88.	1	.1	.3	69.9
CLAUDE LEBOIS	89.	10	.9	2.8	72.7
DIANE DUFRESNE	91.	8	.7	2.2	74.9
FABIENNE THIBAULT	92.	10	.9	2.8	77.6

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

PAUL PICH	93.	5	.5	1.4	79.0
CHANTALE PARY	94.	3	.3	.8	79.8
OTHER	95.	1	.1	.3	80.1
OTHER FOREIGN	97.	4	.4	1.1	81.2
OPERA	98.	2	.2	.6	81.8
OTHER FRENCH	99.	66	6.0	18.2	100.0
	0.	729	66.8	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   362   MISSING CASES   729

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR109   HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD FRENCH CANADIANS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	32	2.9	3.1	3.1
	2.	21	1.9	2.0	5.1
	3.	33	3.0	3.2	8.3
	4.	52	4.8	5.0	13.4
	5.	176	16.1	17.1	30.5
	6.	76	7.0	7.4	37.8
	7.	150	13.7	14.5	52.4
	8.	196	18.0	19.0	71.4
	9.	84	7.7	8.1	79.5
	10.	211	19.3	20.5	100.0
	0.	60	5.5	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1031   MISSING CASES   60

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR116   HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD NATIVE PEOPLE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	23	2.1	2.3	2.3
	2.	17	1.6	1.7	4.0
	3.	35	3.2	3.5	7.4
	4.	28	2.6	2.8	10.2
	5.	148	13.6	14.7	24.9
	6.	99	9.1	9.8	34.7
	7.	159	14.6	15.8	50.5
	8.	187	17.1	18.6	69.0
	9.	89	8.2	8.8	77.9
	10.	223	20.4	22.1	100.0
	0.	83	7.6	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   1008   MISSING CASES   83

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR123   HOW FAVOUABLE TOWARD JEWISH PEOPLE?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	20	1.8	2.1	2.1
	2.	22	2.0	2.3	4.3
	3.	24	2.2	2.5	6.8
	4.	24	2.2	2.5	9.3
	5.	160	14.7	16.5	25.7
	6.	86	7.9	8.8	34.6
	7.	140	12.8	14.4	49.0
	8.	187	17.1	19.2	68.2
	9.	98	9.0	10.1	78.3
	10.	210	19.2	21.6	99.9
	33.	1	.1	.1	100.0
	0.	119	10.9	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   972   MISSING CASES   119

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR130   HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD CATHOLICS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	9	.8	.9	.9
	2.	6	.5	.6	1.5
	3.	9	.8	.9	2.4
	4.	14	1.3	1.4	3.9
	5.	108	9.9	11.0	14.9
	6.	63	5.8	6.4	21.3
	7.	114	10.4	11.6	33.0
	8.	182	16.7	18.6	51.5
	9.	126	11.5	12.9	64.4
	10.	349	32.0	35.6	100.0
	0.	111	10.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   980   MISSING CASES   111

VAR137   HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD BLACKS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	13	1.2	1.3	1.3
	2.	11	1.0	1.1	2.4
	3.	17	1.6	1.7	4.1
	4.	18	1.6	1.8	5.9
	5.	142	13.0	14.3	20.2
	6.	84	7.7	8.5	28.7
	7.	161	14.8	16.2	44.9
	8.	203	18.6	20.4	65.4
	9.	91	8.3	9.2	74.5
	10.	253	23.2	25.5	100.0
	0.	98	9.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   993   MISSING CASES   98

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR144   HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD PROTESTANTS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	15	1.4	1.6	1.6
	2.	9	.8	1.0	2.6
	3.	6	.5	.6	3.2
	4.	15	1.4	1.6	4.8
	5.	120	11.0	12.8	17.7
	6.	63	5.8	6.7	24.4
	7.	114	10.4	12.2	36.6
	8.	187	17.1	20.0	56.6
	9.	104	9.5	11.1	67.8
	10.	299	27.4	32.0	99.8
	53.	1	.1	.1	99.9
	70.	1	.1	.1	100.0
	0.	157	14.4	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   934   MISSING CASES   157

VAR151   HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD ASIANS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	25	2.3	2.7	2.7
	2.	30	2.7	3.2	5.9
	3.	29	2.7	3.1	9.1
	4.	53	4.9	5.7	14.8
	5.	151	13.8	16.3	31.1
	6.	90	8.2	9.7	40.8
	7.	121	11.1	13.1	53.8
	8.	177	16.2	19.1	72.9
	9.	70	6.4	7.6	80.5
	10.	181	16.6	19.5	100.0
	0.	164	15.0	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   927   MISSING CASES   164

FILE   NONAME   (CREATION DATE = 10/28/83)

VAR162   HOW FAVOURABLE TOWARD ONTARIONS?

CATEGORY LABEL	CODE	ABSOLUTE FREQ	RELATIVE FREQ (PCT)	ADJUSTED FREQ (PCT)	CUM FREQ (PCT)
	1.	1	.1	.4	.4
	2.	2	.2	.8	1.2
	3.	3	.3	1.2	2.3
	4.	13	1.2	5.0	7.3
	5.	30	2.7	11.5	18.8
	6.	21	1.9	8.1	26.9
	7.	28	2.6	10.8	37.7
	8.	41	3.8	15.8	53.5
	9.	32	2.9	12.3	65.8
	10.	89	8.2	34.2	100.0
	0.	831	76.2	MISSING	100.0
	TOTAL	1091	100.0	100.0	

VALID CASES   260   MISSING CASES   831