

they go no further.

CLARK:           That's the point. They've been around a long time in the interested community, they have not been around a long time in the community that has not been engaged in foreign policy discussion and has not had the sense that it could count. I talked earlier about the Canadian foreign policy tradition in terms of what was done during the Pearson years. That, by the way, was done step-by-step not dramatically or in one swoop. There's another Canadian tradition. That's the Canadian tradition of very active, direct citizen involvement. Our missionaries, our traitors, our business people, a large, large proportion of Canadians have been active, well before there was a Department of External Affairs, in countries around the world, particularly in developing countries. I think that somehow in the last few years that sense of the interest of the ordinary people, the people who contribute to collections in churches, that interest has tended to get lost a little bit.

GRAY:           The people who, you know, who belong to church groups and who go to meetings and the people you were just talking about, the grassroots community who are interested in foreign policy issues...

CLARK:           Who can become interested.

GRAY:           But a lot of them at that level already are and for example on the question of South Africa, and it's not a question of changing that government, you know, that