

you will, the traditional foreign policy community but also reach beyond them.

GRAY:               When you talk about the African famine and the response to Ethiopia, it's a good example because it was astonishing, one gathers it astonished the government and everybody else, that response. Those were ordinary Canadians, a lot of them unemployed who were giving a lot of money. That's what I mean about the Green Paper, it doesn't give much encouragement in its language and a sense of passion to those kinds of people. There's even an implication that, you know, foreign aid dollars can only go so far. It's a bit of a downer.

CLARK:              That's your interpretation. Certainly I did not seek to put out a paper that would inflame passions. I sought to put out a paper that would engage debate. The African famine was extraordinary in part because it did directly engage the passions of people in a way that they could do something about. The challenge in foreign policy is to have that combination where passions are aroused and there is a possibility of practical action.

GRAY:               Do you suppose that perhaps expectations for this were higher and in fact people may think that what you're looking at is not much beyond the A, B, C's...I'll give you an example on South Africa for instance. The Green Paper asks, is foreign investment part of the problem or part of the solution? On the OAS should we join...where does Canada stand on this issue? Those are kind of questions that have been around a long time and