

The question still stands, awkward or not: If the projection of Canadian values is a declared objective of Canadian foreign policy, how do we go to the aid of Asia-Pacific indigenous peoples? Can we teach by example (and warning) from Canada's own history and experience? Should the Canadian government urge APEC to open its business-first agenda to indigenous voices? Or would the Asian reaction only be hostility and harmful denial? Should Canadian companies be led to draft codes of conduct for doing business on aboriginal and tribal lands? Can aboriginal associations in Canada make common cause with Asia-Pacific counterparts, to explore modern applications of native justice systems, for example, or native healing, or native economic development and trade? Such questions deserve examination by Canadians, notwithstanding Canada's own unresolved issues of aboriginal rights.

3. How should Canadians help Asia-Pacific societies transform environmentally destructive growth into sustainable development?

Start with a hard example: China, with a population more than 40 times Canada's, ranks as one of the world's worst polluters. Its astonishing growth rates have been fuelled in great measure by its own plentiful coal. But burning coal generates greenhouse gases, a climate-change threat to the whole world. Does that make Canada's Candu reactor sale to China—meaning more electricity generated with less coal—a sound exercise in sustainable development? Is China's enormous Three Gorges hydro project justified if it reduces fossil-fuel emissions and diminishes the dangers of global warming? If we answer No, how do we respond to the Chinese claim that the rich West, having despoiled