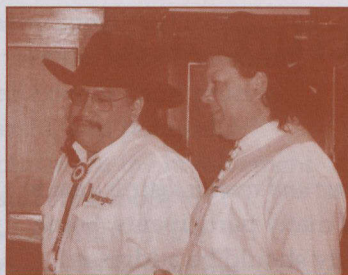


Cameron (*Threats to Democracy in the Americas*) pointed out that a series of broader theoretical dilemmas (considerations) should be recognized and negotiated when attempting to address threats to democracy at the Quebec City Summit and beyond. They include:

- the tension between promoting democracy and sovereignty,
- the gap between the Santiago Summit commitments to democratization and its less than vigorous implementation,
- the growing disconnect between the desire to establish rule of law and the promotion of democracy,
- the need for a democracy to deliver the goods; and
- in Columbia, the human security optic may usefully shift the focus from drugs to peace.



Peter Hale, Edward Hale –
North Dakota

On a more concrete level, assistance to reforming judiciaries, the legal system and the tax systems could be useful. Support of the media is also often beneficial. However, much thought has to be given to which models fit the realities of the region best and which can be actually implemented.

Focus on Indigenous Peoples

On March 23, 2000, leaders and representatives of Indigenous Peoples from Canada, the United States, Guatemala, Panama, and Mexico, business leaders, government officials, and others met to reflect on Indigenous Peoples' issues in the Hemisphere. The participants included Assembly of First Nations, National Chief Phil Fontaine, Marc Lortie (the Prime Minister's personal representative for the Summit of Americas), Frank O'Dea (Madison Grant), Chief Lydia Hwitsum, (Cowichan First Nation), and Maxine Wiber (Environment Rio Algom). Among the issues raised were the need to actively include Indigenous Peoples in designing policies that affect them, the need to address racism on both sides and to re-assess laws, policies and discourse (including written texts) that reinforce the socio-economic and political marginalisation of Indigenous Peoples in Canada and abroad.

Extensive discussion revolved around the necessity to strengthen the link between investment (or economic development) and the concerns of Indigenous Peoples about their environment and their way of life. Some argued that in order to establish a presence for Indigenous Peoples at the OAS, the Inter-American Indigenous Institute should be reformed and revitalized. Other international bodies, such as the WTO and the UN should also address Indigenous Peoples' issues on a continuous basis. Canada could foster dialogue between states and Indigenous Peoples and push for stronger language on Indigenous Peoples' issues at the OAS. A discussion paper was prepared by Paul Chartrand, *Canada and the Indigenous Peoples of the Western Hemisphere: Putting Principles into Action in Trade and Investment*, and a spiritual ceremony conducted by Consuelo Cutzal (Coordinating Council of Organizations of the Mayan Peoples of Guatemala).