

eral negotiations to endeavour to secure sufficient access. Canada also continued negotiations on participation in the permanently manned Space Station program. Canada will contribute a \$800 million mobile servicing system with the caveat that the station be used only for peaceful purposes as originally understood when Canada agreed to participate.

Intellectual property

Cultural and intellectual property issues continue to arise on both sides of the border. The US government expressed concern over restrictive aspects of Canada's book publishing and distribution policy as well as over the proposed licencing provisions of the *National Film Products Importation Act*. On intellectual property, the government's tabling of amendments to the *Copyright Act* responded to domestic concerns and provided for more effective anti-piracy measures. The decision, however, to postpone the introduction of a retransmission right for signals retransmitted by cable or satellite (due to the complexity of the measure) was less well received.

Communications and culture

In the year under review there was a significant intensification of activity by the Department, the embassy in Washington and our 12 consular posts in the cultural, academic and public milieus across the United States. Even prior to the Cabinet decision on Canada's international cultural relations in the autumn of 1986 (see Chapter 2), the Department's arts promotion and academic relations programs established the United States as a highest priority country for such activity, with corresponding increases in resources. In particular, the program of Canadian Studies, aimed at enhancing the research and study of Canada at American universities and colleges and throughout the educational system, has had that expanded activity. Similarly, intensified programing has resulted in increased opportunities for Canadian artists and their products throughout the United States both in the public and commercial sectors.

In the area of public affairs and communications, the government priority assigned to the Canada-US relationship has been translated into efforts to present to a wide spectrum of American opinion-formers a range of factual information on Canada's role in the relationship. New series of publications, including one entitled *Partners in Prosperity*, were developed and widely distributed, presenting key elements of the US public with facts on major trade and other issues, and indicating the significance of the relationship and of Canada's contribution to the North American economy and quality of life.

A number of conferences, seminars and speaking engagements co-sponsored by prestigious US partners, such as the Brookings Institution, were devoted to major issues in the relationship — acid rain, trade relations, the defence partnership, cultural sovereignty and others —

resulting in informed discussions and publications. Group visits to Canada of influential US opinion-formers such as journalists, university presidents and congressional staff members were arranged, with briefings on major aspects of the relationship. Increased emphasis was also given to media relations by the Department and posts, resulting in a significant increase in US media coverage, particularly by newspapers and magazines, on a variety of Canadian subjects. Coverage during the period under review appeared to be greater and better informed than in previous years.

Immigration and border crossing

Over 76 million Canadians and Americans crossed the border in 1986 with a minimum of formality. Canadians engaged in the service industries, however, have been having difficulty in gaining admission to the United States because of restrictive American immigration laws. A recent US court decision, which temporarily restricted the ability of Canadian companies to perform after-sales installation and service, was particularly disruptive. The Department has become increasingly involved in assisting persons who encounter such difficulties, and there are continuing negotiations with the US government on such matters.

Processing prospective immigrants and visitors to Canada is a major activity at Canadian posts in the United States, which remains a major source country for immigrants to Canada. In particular, increasing numbers of business immigrants (entrepreneurs and investors) are coming forth, in part due to promotional activities by the Department. In addition, applications from Central American refugees resident in the United States who seek permanent settlement in Canada have to be processed. Canadian posts also have to deal with large numbers of applicants already resident in Canada, in order that Canadian immigration laws requiring that immigrant visas be obtained abroad are observed; in addition, some applicants resident elsewhere in the world choose to have their applications processed in the United States. Americans do not require visas to visit Canada but posts in the United States receive many applications from citizens of other countries temporarily in the United States who do require visas.

The Department has been involved in liaison and education work with US immigration authorities with a view to preventing illegal entry to Canada via the United States and false Canadian documentation being used to gain entry to the United States.

The thrust of the government's approach to Canada-US relations continues to be one of self-confidence and a determination to make the most of opportunities which can be of benefit to both countries and to overcome the occasional differences which arise in so complex a relationship.