

Finally, Prof. Stanbury explores the vulnerability of Canadian governments, both federal and provincial, to the internationalization of interest groups by presenting a case study of Canadian environmental groups' attempts to internationalize forestry issues in British Columbia. He supports this view by pointing out that Canada is particularly susceptible to interest group tactics directed from abroad because of Canada's belief that it is better able to resolve interest group conflicts by reasoning and consensus, its leadership role in international bodies (which creates constraints on future actions), and the fact that its foreign policy - like its domestic policy - is strongly influenced by the demands of Quebec.

Prof. Stanbury's analysis concludes that the major challenge for the Canadian government in countering interest groups' tactics is that of coordination, which in turn is complicated by the fact that there are conflicting views about the roles and responsibilities of government (*i.e.*, which level of government is in charge?). However, the coordination problems can be ameliorated by the willingness of other players (notably Canada's business community) to accept government's leadership, the willingness of the federal government to provide funds and intelligence from its overseas missions, the use of Ottawa's influence with foreign governments, the change in Canada's own forestry practices, and Canada's participation in multilateral efforts.

Information Technologies and Transborder Criminal Activities

Peter German, Staff Sergeant with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in his presentation discussed the impact of ITs on transborder criminal activities in the domains of money laundering, reproduction, and the Internet. It was Mr. German's thesis that criminal law is inadequate when dealing with the globalization of criminality. Following from Mr. Phillipps's presentation, Mr. German noted that there the confluence of the liberalization of trans-border capital movements, trade liberalization, the end of the Cold War, had all resulted in large criminal syndicates shifting their activities away from countries which pursue aggressive anti-money laundering campaigns. With worldwide money laundering estimated to reach \$100 billion per year German stated that there is sufficient cause for concern for the integrity of nation states and economies.

Canada, he pointed out, has been and continues to be particularly vulnerable because of lax reporting requirements for money transferred to financial institutions in Canada. German noted that the absence of any requirement for financial institutions in Canada to report large or suspicious cash deposits allowed Time magazine as recently as 1989 to report that Canada was in the same league as Panama, the Cayman islands, and Luxembourg as a safe haven for laundered money. Similarly, the absence of any legislation aimed at tracking wire transfers and other movements of money into Canada, makes this country an extremely comfortable safe haven, even today with Canada's proceeds of crime legislation in place.

In Canada, financial institutions are now required to record information on their