

values/priorities, different world views, the acceptability of certain tactics, different domestic historical/economic/political contexts, and the increase in communications and coordination costs.

Prof. Stanbury says that when interest groups internationalize their activities they cause concern about a nation's international reputation, something to which Canada is especially sensitive. Due to the "distance factor," foreign problems may seem simpler and thus more prone to manipulation by Canadian interest groups. Internationalization of interest group activity also creates the additional problem of "free riders," since foreigners can derive the benefits, but avoid the costs of policies they advocate for Canadians.

He then explains that it is interest groups' interests to widen the scope of a particular conflict because internationalization increases the odds of success, since it brings in more players, exerts pressure abroad where the target is potentially more vulnerable, permits the reframing of an issue (*e.g.*, through the use of international news networks such as CNN), can solicit support (and donations) from broader public, may change the influence techniques used (*e.g.*, boycotts of national products sold abroad, focus on foreign trade policies through the banning of imports of certain goods), and may benefit from the help of foreign mediating bodies. Prof. Stanbury cautions that there are, however, some disadvantages to the internationalization of domestic interest groups such as the impression that they did not succeed at home, the increased cost of coordination (both within domestic groups and across interest groups in different countries), and the acculturation to the history/politics/culture of the foreign country.

In the final part of his analysis, Prof. Stanbury examines the implications for government of new ITs. He concludes that there will be more interest groups participating in the policy-making process, which will tend to be less institutionalized, more issue-oriented, and more prone to alliances of convenience. The response of interest groups to government actions is likely to be faster, broader, potentially better informed, but also may be more driven by emotional appeals ("modern mobs"). Prof. Stanbury is sceptical that the availability of ITs will lead to greater democratization because they: are unlikely to increase participate in political activity; will augment the skills of the existing policy elite; will lead to more pressure for direct democracy.

He states that the internationalization of interest group issues is likely to create more problems for domestic (and foreign) governments. Governments in Canada are faced with a more subtle/difficult problem when Canadian and foreign interest groups are targeting their pressure on Canadian firms at home and abroad. This has implications for sovereignty when foreign groups become so powerful that they have the potential to shape domestic policies. Managing these issues, according to Prof. Stanbury, will require the federal government to coordinate the response of domestic actors in terms of private versus public sectors, deciding which level of government has jurisdiction, and factoring in Canada's international commitments.