

nationals, but these arrangements, aptly called "capitulations", were ultimately recognized as being repugnant to national sovereignty and independence and were abolished half a century ago.

It follows, therefore, that Canadian citizens residing or travelling in other countries are subject to the laws and regulations of those countries, just as foreign citizens residing or travelling in Canada are subject to Canadian laws and regulations. When such persons run afoul of these laws and regulations, they must be expected to be dealt with in accordance with local procedures and practices, just as foreign citizens in violation of laws in Canada must be dealt with in accordance with Canadian laws and regulations. Unfortunately, many countries have laws, regulations and legal procedures which could be regarded as severe and even harsh by Canadian standards. Some countries, for example, permit almost unlimited detention without charges, pending an investigation of a case; severe punishments are often imposed, particularly for trafficking in or use of narcotics; conditions of detention, while perhaps adequate by local standards, are sometimes far below what we would consider to be even minimum standards in Canada. Legally and officially, all that Canadian representatives abroad can usually do in such circumstances is to ensure that a Canadian citizen is treated no less fairly than other foreign nationals or than the citizens of that country would be treated in similar circumstances, and to ensure that appropriate legal counsel is obtained. Unofficially, Canadian representatives abroad can and do assist by making representations to local authorities to consider possible mitigating circumstances, to speed up otherwise slow judicial processes, and to appeal for leniency on possible humanitarian grounds to the extent that local law and practice permit.

Travel statistics indicate that, on a *per capita* basis, the number of Canadians travelling abroad is probably greater than that of any other country, and our own passport figures bear out this estimate. In 1973, the number of Canadian passports that were issued amounted to 561,500, a 10 percent increase over the number issued in the previous year, and more than double the number issued in 1967. At the present time, there are over two million valid Canadian passports in the possession of Canadians. Thus, apart from visitors to the United States and to Mexico without passports, about 10 per cent of the total Canadian population are actual or potential world travellers, and the number is steadily increasing! Relatively few of these Canadians encounter difficulties with the laws of other countries, which is a testimony to the law-abiding character of our citizens, but situations do arise