

that as long as Vietnam refuses to end its occupation of Cambodia, Canada will not help subsidize its military activities by extending development aid to Vietnam.

Civil strife in Central America continued to force large numbers of Salvadoreans and Guatemalans to flee for safety to other countries in the region. In response, Canada's government-sponsored program for Latin American refugees was increased in size. The large number of Polish self-exiled persons in Vienna who applied for permanent settlement in Canada necessitated the dispatch of a special processing task force to Vienna.

Private international law

In the area of private international law, the Department offers a variety of services to facilitate legal proceedings involving Canadian and foreign jurisdictions on the basis of conventions or by arranged procedures. Social security benefits, maintenance orders and judgements and other related matters have become subjects of international co-operation due to the greater mobility of individuals. As many of these subjects come under provincial jurisdiction, the Department carries on liaison with the provinces to establish and administer the necessary reciprocal arrangements. In 1980, the Department published a booklet entitled *International Judicial Co-operation in Civil, Commercial, Administrative and Criminal Matters*. This publication, aimed at assisting Canadian lawyers and law enforcement officials with international legal problems, continues to have wide distribution.

Another area of co-operation between states involves the enforcement of criminal law. In this area also, the Department ensures the required liaison in Canada and abroad. A new Extradition Treaty between Canada and Norway is expected to be signed in the near future. Albert Helmut Rauca, the first Canadian citizen ever arrested for war crimes, has been ordered extradited to the Federal Republic of Germany.

The Department continues to be extensively involved in the international aspects of a number of civil kidnapping or "childnapping" cases involving disputes between a mother and a father over custody of a child. The Department has attempted to obtain reports on the well-being of the children involved and, where possible, has helped arrange for their return to Canada in cases where Canadian courts have already ruled on custody. In part because of the acute personal distress caused by such disputes, there has been considerable public interest in the role of the federal and provincial governments.

Internationally, Canada played a role in the completion, in 1980, of the Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction at the fourteenth session of the Hague

Conference on Private International Law. Canada signed this Convention on October 25, 1980, and discussed it with provincial authorities prior to ratifying it. The Convention has also been ratified by France and will come into effect shortly after its ratification by a third country. The main purpose of the Convention is to ensure judicial co-operation in achieving the prompt return of the child wrongfully removed from the custodial parent to the country from which he or she was abducted. So far, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia have passed the necessary implementing legislation. Other provinces are expected to take similar action in due course.

During the course of the year, the Claims Section of the Legal Bureau responded to numerous enquiries from Canadian citizens as to possible rights to claim against foreign governments for taking of property. Such claims have involved many countries ranging from the United States to Iran, Nicaragua and Mexico.

The Claims Section also assisted the Foreign Claims Commission in the performance of its duties by obtaining background material on claims submitted to the Commission. It also drafted and secured passage of domestic regulations to govern the activities of the Commission after signature of the claims settlement agreement between Canada and the People's Republic of China.

Unlawful seizure of individuals

The Department has been concerned for many years with the issues raised by the unlawful abduction of individuals in Canada by persons purporting to be acting under U.S. federal or state authority and their forcible return to that country for prosecution. The situation has occasionally had its counterpart in similar forcible abductions on the U.S. side of the border and return of individuals to Canada. The alleged kidnapping of Sidney Jaffe, a Canadian citizen, from his residence in Toronto by two U.S. bounty hunters on September 23, 1981, has illustrated the gravity of the problem with its resultant and disproportionate strain on Canada-U.S. relations. The Jaffe case has attracted widespread media coverage in both countries.

In a series of protests Canada has made its position clear to the U.S. Government over the failure to meet its request for Mr. Jaffe's release and return to Canada. This position is based on the breach of Canadian sovereignty, of international law, and of the Extradition Treaty of 1976 between the two countries whose antecedents may be traced back to 1842, as well as on Mr. Jaffe's human rights.

The extradition of the two U.S. bounty hunters was granted and they waived further appeals. They were released on bail, to await trial.