

the official steps that our representatives abroad can take on behalf of our citizens in trouble with the law of other governments to those I have outlined above. Canada would not tolerate attempts by foreign governments to interfere in our own judicial processes on behalf of their nationals, nor should we take kindly to outraged or intemperate criticisms of our judicial practices.

Since orderly international relations are based on reciprocity, I cannot go along with the suggestions I receive from some concerned Canadians that we take drastic action toward the government concerned and perhaps sever trade or aid relations with a country that is not treating one of our citizens in accordance with our standards or that we make our concern known through highly publicized demands and threats. I am sure that most Canadians would agree, on reflection, that such emotional response not only would not have the desired effect of relieving the immediate problem but, even if it were possible and not contrary to our bilateral or multilateral obligations, it would only exacerbate the general relationship between the country concerned and Canada. It would also be detrimental to our diplomatic efforts to resolve the situation and possibly create fresh difficulties for other Canadians residing or travelling in that country. I should like to add that, in replying to queries on the consular assistance being provided to a Canadian, I am not always at liberty to mention in detail the initiatives taken by our offices abroad or here in Ottawa; were I to do so, it could jeopardize the solution of a case or would not respect the wishes expressed by the Canadian concerned.

I should like, in particular, to mention that special problems can arise in connection with naturalized Canadians or, in some cases, natural-born Canadians of naturalized parents who may be regarded by the country of their birth or their parents' birth still to be citizens of those countries and therefore, even if they are thus "dual nationals", to be then subject to its laws concerning taxation, military service, etc. If they should return to a country that claims jurisdiction over them and find themselves in difficulty, then, while representations can of course be made and are made by Canadian representatives on their behalf, and while in some cases these are successful, in other cases the authorities in the countries concerned decline to entertain such representations and insist on their laws being applied -- an attitude that is not inconsistent with international law and practice. (Canadians who have dual nationality and who plan to visit the country of their first citizenship should make certain that they will not encounter any such problems before going there.) This sort of problem exists in regard to the United States, where all male persons born in that