

<i>Enemy or Proscribed Territory</i>		<i>Date</i>
Syria, Lebanon and French Somaliland.....	Proscribed	May 27, 1941
Syria and Lebanon revoked.....		Sept. 15, 1941
Finland.....	Enemy	Aug. 2, 1941
Estonia.....	“	“
Latvia.....	“	“
Memel.....	“	“
Lithuania.....	“	“
Japan (including Karafuto), Korea, Manchuria, Kwangtung Leased Territory, Formosa, Japanese Mandated Islands, Japanese Occupied China (including the whole of the Chinese Coast Line), Indo-China, International and French Concessions at Shanghai, and any other territory occupied by Japan at the time.....	“	Dec. 7, 1941
Thailand.....	“	Dec. 22, 1941
Hong Kong.....	“	Dec. 24, 1941
Philippine Islands.....	“	Jan. 14, 1942
Singapore.....	“	Feb. 15, 1942
Malay Peninsula.....	“	“
Netherlands East Indies.....	“	Mar. 7, 1942
Burma.....	“	Mar. 18, 1942
State of North Borneo.....	“	Mar. 7, 1942
State of Sarawak.....	“	“
French Somaliland revoked.....		Mar. 10, 1943

The Regulations define “enemies” and “enemy territories”. Attempts to trade with the enemy, and *proposals* or *agreements* to so trade are included under the general prohibition of such trading. Other offences included in the scope of the Regulations are: dealing in the property of enemies for the purpose of enabling them to obtain money or credit thereon; aiding or abetting any person, whether resident in Canada or not, to so deal in enemy property; knowingly discharging any enemy debt, promissory note or bill of exchange, or purchasing enemy currency.

Penalties for trading, or attempting to trade, with the enemy are quite severe; on summary conviction they extend to 12 months’ imprisonment or a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or both fine and imprisonment; and upon conviction on indictment to imprisonment up to 5 years or a fine not exceeding \$5,000, or to both fine and imprisonment. Penalties for offences against the Regulations, other than actual or attempted trading with the enemy, are punishable by fine up to \$500, or 6 months’ imprisonment, or by both fine and imprisonment.

In addition to the cessation of actual trading with the enemy, external trade is directly affected by the sequestration of enemy property, much of which is probably held for trading purposes. The Secretary of State is the Custodian of Enemy Property and such property, whether or not it has been disclosed, is vested in him by virtue of the Regulations, which confer on the Custodian all the rights that enemies themselves had in the property, including the form of dealing with such property in such manner as he may in his sole discretion decide.

The term “enemy property” includes such items as dividends and interest, insurance and bequests payable to such enemies.

Control of Canadian Exports.—The main purposes of export control during war-time are: (1) to prevent Canadian exports falling into enemy hands; (2) to conserve critical or strategic materials and supplies needed by Canada and the Allied Nations; (3) to aid in distributing available materials in the manner most advantageous to the carrying on of the War; and (4) to serve as a positive weapon in economic warfare—not only to help force the enemy to his knees by cutting off as many vital supplies as possible, but also to use as a bargaining power to secure supplies Canada lacks in exchange for commodities offered.

As the War has progressed, shortages, loss of established foreign sources of supply, shipping difficulties and other abnormal conditions of widely varied nature have made necessary the control of an ever-widening range of exports until at present