

In June, 1941, Joint Economic Committees were created to consider means of effecting an efficient, economical and coordinated use of combined resources and a reduction of probable post-war economic dislocation. In November, 1941, a Joint War Production Committee was formed to provide arrangements for uniforms specifications, quick exchange of supplies, and the clearing of transportation bottle-necks.

After Pearl Harbor, the Committee saw to it that no administrative impediments such as customs regulations, import duties or tariffs interfered with the free flow of goods in either direction across the border. Sub-committees held frequent conferences to keep completely abreast of developments.

Price and wage control systems in Canada and the United States were similar in principle. Many features of the earlier Canadian controls were adopted in the United States.

On November 10, 1942, Canada became a full member of the Combined Production and Resources Board, formed earlier by the United States and the United Kingdom. The Joint Standing Agricultural Committee was established in March, 1943, to review Canadian-American food production and distribution continuously, to study food policies in the light of war requirements, and to prevent either country from carrying an unequal burden of consumer food shortages. Canada joined the United States and the United Kingdom as a full member of the Combined Food Board on October 19, 1943.

At the 1943 Quebec Conference, a Joint Canadian-American War Aid Committee was formed by Prime Minister King and President Roosevelt to study problems arising out of the Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid programs.

Practical cooperation between control officers in both countries greatly facilitated the economic integration. The American War Production Board thus worked out a program of priorities for critical materials on a basis of equality for war industries in both countries.

Canadian-United States cooperation in the Canol oil project was designed to provide an assured fuel supply to the American forces in Alaska. Under an agreement between the two governments, the Canadian government made available the necessary sites and oil rights in the Norman Wells fields on the Mackenzie River, about 100 miles south of the Arctic circle, and the United States constructed the project.

The Canol project, now no longer deemed essential to the defence of North America, is at present being disposed of in accordance with an agreement concluded between the United States and Canada early in 1947. The surplus crude oil facilities are being offered for sale by the United States to local or foreign buyers.

A final and most vital realm of cooperation between Canada and the United States was in the development of the atomic bomb. Canada possessed large deposits of uranium ore--the basic material in atomic research. In 1942 an important phase of atomic study was undertaken in Canada as a joint project of Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom.

The Canadian government purchased the uranium properties in the north, and made available large quantities of the raw materials required for the manufacture of atomic bombs in American plants. Canada was associated with the United States and the United Kingdom in the three-nation declaration on atomic energy signed in Washington on November 15, 1945,