

The United States War Production Board, in determining the allocation of critical war materials, has reviewed Canadian applications on the same basis that it passes on applications from United States domestic industry. Canada, for its part, has poured its gigantic resources of vital raw materials into the common pot.

On November 10, 1942, Canada became a full member of the Combined Production and Resources Board, the principal objective of which is to combine the production program of the United Kingdom, United States and Canada into a single integrated program, adjusted to the strategic requirements of the war, as indicated by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, and to all relevant production factors.

In an exchange of notes concluded on November 30, 1942, Canada and the United States expressed their desire to continue in the post-war world their wartime co-operation.

The Joint Agricultural Committee was set up in March, 1943, to keep agricultural and food production and distribution in Canada and the United States under continuing review.

On August 22, 1943, during the Quebec conference the Prime Minister and the President announced the formation of a Joint War Aid Committee. This committee is to study problems that arise out of operations of United States lend-lease and the Canadian mutual aid program and, where necessary, make recommendations to the proper authorities.

Canada was admitted to full membership on the Combined Food Board on October 29, 1943. That board's purpose is to obtain a planned, expeditious utilization of the food resources of the United Nations.

On November 11, 1943, it was announced that Canada's legation at Washington and the United States legation at Ottawa would be raised to the status of embassies. Thus the Canadian embassy was the first to be established by any British country other than the United Kingdom.