

An industrial mobilization plan was devised and put into effect during 1943 to provide an orderly system of postponement and withdrawal of employees to serve in the armed forces. Employees of companies engaged in high priority production are classified according to age, sex and medical category. Those who are subject to military call-up are further classified according to relative indispensability or replaceability, and to the length of time they need be postponed in order to prevent losses in production.

Canada has been a strong supporter of organizations designed to furnish international relief. Every month since August, 1942, 1,000,000 Canadian wheat have been shipped to Greece as a gift to the Greek people from the people of Canada. Great attention has been given to the mobilization of the country's resources for service about half the population of the country. Canada was represented at the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration conference at Atlantic City in November, 1943. A Canadian, Mr. J. G. Patterson, Minister-Counselor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington, was named chairman of the International Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation and Development. A subcommittee of the committee is studying the feasibility of a world-wide system of production and distribution of goods. A subcommittee is also studying the feasibility of a world-wide system of distribution of goods.

Contribution to UNRRA during the first year of its existence will amount to a total of 1% of the national income of the contributing country which, in the case of Canada, will amount to about \$90,000,000. Canada's largest contribution in the field of relief will probably be in the form of wheat. Canada is one of the few countries in the world which has a surplus of wheat. In 1943, Canada's wheat production was 1,000,000,000 bushels, of which 500,000,000 bushels were available for export during 1943. Half are in Canada.

Canada has constantly indicated its willingness to support international plans which will bring world betterment. With the United States, Canadian co-operation is particularly close. In the fields of defense, economics and war production, Canada and the United States have joined forces through the following committees:

- Permanent Joint Board on Defense
- Materials Coordinating Committee
- Joint War Production Committee
- Joint Agricultural Committee
- Joint War and Peace Committee

Canada is also a member of the Combined Production and Resources Board and the Combined Food Board with the United Kingdom and the United States. On August 12, 1940, at Ogdensburg, New York, Canada and the United States signed the agreement on which co-operation in defense is based.

Recommendations of the defense board have resulted in the construction of a chain of air bases between Edmonton and Alaska, and of the Alaska Highway. At Hyde Park, New York, on April 30, 1941, the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of the United States agreed on a general principle that in mobilizing the resources of this continent, each country should provide the other with the defense articles which it is best able to produce, above all, produce quickly, and that production programs should be coordinated to this end.