

4. Each country should produce those articles in an integrated program of requirements which will result in maximum joint output of war goods in the minimum time.
5. Scarce raw materials and goods which one country requires from the other in order to carry out the joint program of war production should be so allocated between the two countries that such materials and goods will make the maximum contribution toward the output of the most necessary articles in the shortest period of time.
6. Legislative and administrative barriers, including tariffs, import duties, customs and other regulations or restrictions of any character which prohibit, prevent, delay or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies between the two countries should be suspended or otherwise eliminated for the duration of the war.
7. The two governments should take all measures necessary for the fullest implementation of the foregoing principles."

Ten sub-committees were established, which report monthly to the Joint War Production Committee. These sub-committees keep in constant daily touch by personal conference or by telephone, in order to ensure the closest possible co-operation between the two countries. Production is accelerated, new developments reported, and jobs in which both countries are interested are allocated to the one most capable of accomplishing it speedily and satisfactorily. The 10 sub-committees are:

- Tank-automotive
- Artillery
- Artillery ammunition
- Small arms and small arms ammunition
- Chemicals and explosives
- Signal Corps equipment
- Conservation
- Aircraft
- Naval shipbuilding
- Merchant shipbuilding

The Joint War Production Committee of Canada and the U.S. has reported the following action to increase the war output in both countries:

Duplication in production has been greatly reduced. For instance, arrangements were made for concentration on one type of airplane propeller in the United States and on another type in Canada. This resulted in more efficient total production to meet the needs of both countries.

Exchange of designs and information about methods has been mutually beneficial. In at least one instance, clearance through a joint sub-committee made it possible for Canada to avoid costly plant expansion to produce a critical chemical, adequate supplies being obtained from the United States.

Manufacture of common types of material has been increased. For example, alteration of specifications for a Canadian gun carrier brought about use of facilities in both Canada and the United States to supplement each other in turning out finished munitions for armies of the United Nations.