

intergovernmental arrangement of such article it is necessary to regulate or control the import of the same for the purpose of ensuring the best possible supply and distribution of the article in accordance with the needs of Canada, or unless the price of such article is supported under The Agricultural Prices Support Act, 1944, The Fisheries Prices Support Act, 1944, The Agricultural Products Cooperative Marketing Act, 1939, or is in effect supported under The Agricultural Products Act."

11. During the course of the year a continued improvement was seen in the supply position of various food stuffs and primary industrial materials but not to an extent permitting release of many of these commodities from international allocations. In the case of such commodities as rice and tin, supply difficulties continued in the face of present high levels of world demand. During the course of the year imports of edible and inedible fats and oils were returned to private trading under import licensing with discontinuance of bulk purchasing by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation; imports of these materials were still restricted to allocations arranged by the International Emergency Food Council. Control of imports of rye was discontinued during November.
12. Towards the end of the year the increasing shortage of steel supplies available to meet greatly expanding demand in the United States made it necessary to place some control on certain structural shapes and on scrap iron and steel imported from the United States. This was accomplished by import control in Canada, as a preferable alternative to export control exercised by the United States. Under this arrangement licences were required for accepted imports from the United States but imports from all other sources were freely admitted.