

meeting of more essential needs before the less essential. In some cases the Board has gone so far as to require manufacturers to produce certain goods in designated quantities. Finally, the Board performs important functions in the control of retail distribution, as described at pp. 521-526.

*International Controls.*—Canada is dependent on foreign sources for supplies of important goods, and furnishes supplies to other United Nations; it is therefore, necessary to maintain close relations with the international (combined) Boards situated at Washington, whose functions include the allocation of many essential materials, allocation of shipping and the guidance of production activities within the United Nations. Decisions of these Boards regarding the allocation of supplies are then implemented by the agencies responsible for production and allocation in each country.

The Combined Production and Resources Board consists of representatives of the United States, United Kingdom and Canada. Its chief function is to co-ordinate the production of war supplies, but, to an increasing extent, it is concerned with the allocation of the more essential civilian goods. Administrators of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board serve as the Canadian members of some of the committees of this Combined Board (e.g., textiles, farm implements, leather and footwear, etc.). Information on Canadian raw-material requirements and supplies is submitted to the Combined (U.S.-U.K.) Raw Materials Board, through the medium of the Joint Materials Co-ordinating Committee (Canada-U.S.). Since late in 1943, Canadian representatives have sat as members of the different commodity sub-committees of the Combined Food Board, a situation which was recently formalized by the addition of Canada as a full member of the Board by the side of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Through the Canadian Division of the U.S. War Production Board at Washington, Canada obtains allocations of raw materials and finished goods produced in the United States. The Washington Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board maintains close and continuous contact with the Canadian Division of the War Production Board and assists in the presentation of Canadian civilian requirements to the Divisional Requirements Committees of the War Production Board, dealing with various commodities. The Board also maintains contact in the United Kingdom with the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Supply and obtains allocations of British supplies required by Canada.

Of course, an allocation of supplies by the War Production Board or one of the international boards does not always of itself guarantee that the quota allocated will be obtained by Canada. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, therefore, must sometimes take further steps. It may obtain priority assistance for Canadian requirements or it may ensure imports by bulk purchasing through one of its associated companies.

Most bulk purchases are undertaken by Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation Limited, the agency also entrusted with the disbursement of subsidies on behalf of the Board. Raw wool and yarns are bulk purchased by the Canadian Wool Board, and Wartime Food Corporation Limited, has powers to bulk purchase fresh fruits and vegetables, if necessary.

Some international agreements for the allocation of supplies require that purchases be made through a central government agency, and in some cases the whole Empire production of a product is bought up by the British Government, who will sell only to government agencies in other countries. This applies, for instance, in the case of sugar and tea. Canada's share of these commodities is