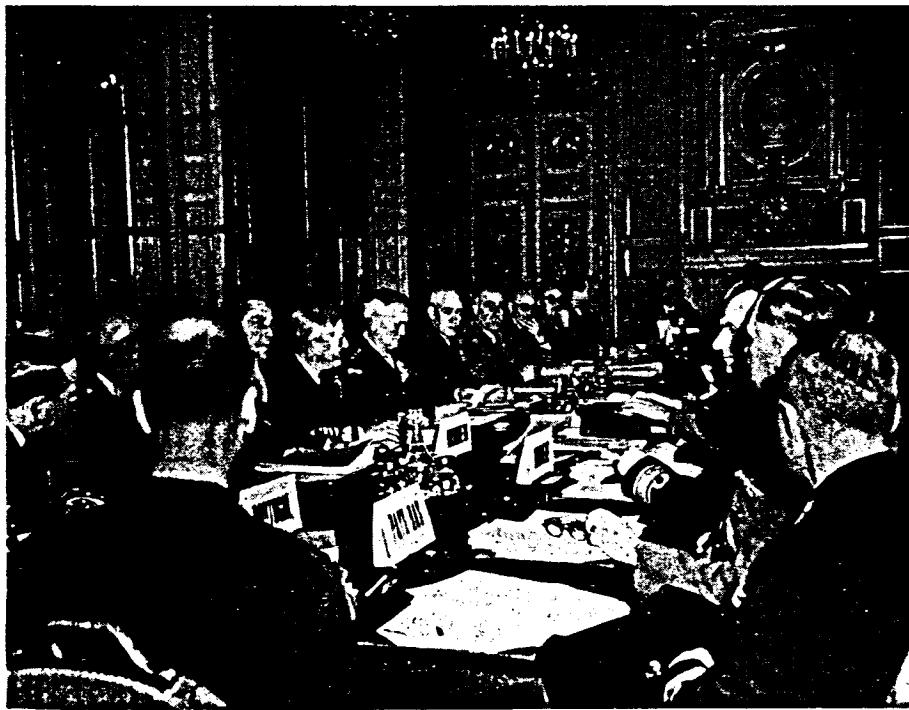


In setting up the Regional Planning Groups, it was recognized that some of the Parties could best contribute to the common defence of the North Atlantic by concentrating their efforts on the defence of a particular region. It will be seen from the chart that five individual area groups have been established for planning purposes. The broader interests and greater potential of the larger members were recognized by providing for their participation in a number of the Regional Groups: the United Kingdom participates fully in four of them while the United States participates fully in two and as appropriate in the three others. Canada has agreed to participate fully in the Canadian-United States and North Atlantic Ocean Groups and as appropriate in the Western European. The groupings are not, however, intended to be exclusive. Any group which considers that a Party not a member of the group can contribute to the defence planning of that group's region, can call upon that Party to join in the planning and any Party not a member of a particular Planning Group may participate on its request in the work of that Planning Group when the use of its forces, facilities or resources is under discussion.

The Military Production and Supply Board

It was recognized by the Council at its first meeting that military planning cannot be effective unless detailed attention is given to the problems of military production and supply. Accordingly, the Parties agreed to the establishment of a Military Production and Supply Board whose functions are to examine de-



(Wide World)

ATLANTIC TREATY MILITARY CONFERENCE HELD IN PARIS

Representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom, and the United States met in Paris on November 29, 1949, for an Atlantic Treaty Military Conference. Canadian representatives Lt. General Charles Foulkes and Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Campbell are at the extreme right on the far side of the table.