

# CONSEIL DE L'ATLANTIQUE NORD NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL

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## REPORT TO THE COUNCIL BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE CHALLENGES OF MODERN SOCIETY

I am transmitting herewith my report of the CCMS meeting of 13th and 14th April, 1970. To the report are annexed the recommendations made by the CCMS to the NATO Council.

2. As regards recommendations 1(a), 1(b) and 2, there has been a certain amount of discussion and consultation also after the CCMS meeting. A number of questions of details have been raised during these discussions and it may be appropriate to list some of these questions here. Among them are the following:

- (i) Will Council decide case-by-case on admittance of observers to CCMS Committee meetings - body-by-body or meeting-by-meeting? (Recommendation 1(a)).
- (ii) Could outside observers to the CCMS Committee meetings be governments as such? (Recommendation 1(a)).
- (iii) Which kind of observers should come from the North Atlantic Assembly? Secretariat officials, Parliamentarians or both? Should there be a limitation put on number of observers? Who decides on possible limitations? (Recommendation 1(b)).
- (iv) Could participants in study groups be governments as such, or governmental or other experts? (Recommendation 2).
- (v) Should pilot countries agree with co-pilot countries about inviting outsiders or simply consult them? (Recommendation 2).
- (vi) Would participation be with full or limited rights and if limited, what would be limitation? (Recommendation 2).
- (vii) Would pilot and co-pilot countries have to inform the Council prior to putting the invitations into effect? (Recommendation 2).

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(viii) Should the above decisions be reviewed at the end of a trial period of one year?

3. I propose that the report including the recommendations along with the above questions and any other questions be discussed at the Council meeting of 6th May, 1970.

(Signed) Gunnar RANDERS

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REPORT TO THE COUNCIL BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE CHALLENGES OF  
MODERN SOCIETY

Report by the Chairman

1. The second plenary session of the CCMS was held on 13th and 14th April, 1970, and was attended by high officials from all NATO countries. Many representatives indicated that their authorities had already taken steps to co-ordinate their activities in the field of environment. This demonstrates the keen interest taken by member countries in the activities of the Committee. Also illustrative of the foregoing is the offer of co-operation or association made by many national representatives on the occasion of the presentation of progress reports by pilot countries. Delegations also expressed the wish to conduct studies at a fast pace, in order to reach, as soon as possible, concrete recommendations for action.

2. In the first quarter of the year, three working groups were convened by pilot countries to examine the following projects: Disaster Assistance Programme, Air Pollution and Road Safety. These meetings elicited a positive response from a large number of NATO countries, who sent representatives, although some of them were not co-pilots of these projects. Another encouraging development is the increasing attention granted to such projects by public opinion and the Press.

3. The present report summarises the proceedings of the meeting under the following three headings:

- (i) progress report on pilot studies;
- (ii) presentation of a new project;
- (iii) other matters.

Recommendations submitted by the CCMS to the Council are annexed to the present report.

I. PROGRESS REPORT ON PILOT STUDIES

(a) Air Pollution

4. The United States, as pilot country, and Turkey and Germany as co-pilots, organized a meeting in Ankara in March 1970, which was attended by representatives from six member countries. As a result of the meeting, it has been decided to carry out a two-pronged study: on the one hand, an assessment of air pollution in the Ankara and Frankfurt urban areas will be made, and, on the other hand, expert panels will review the criteria of air quality and control techniques.

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The economic aspects of air pollution will be studied by special working groups, which, it is hoped, will be fully operational by the end of this year. The programme of work will stretch over a period of twelve months, and it is expected that a report will be submitted to the CCMS in 1971. A detailed report on the status of that study is to be found in document AC/274-D/4.

(b) Open Water Pollution

5. Belgium, as pilot country, expressed its intention to set up an inter-university team to conduct the pilot study. In this connection, it has been mentioned that contacts would be established with the various industries concerned by the problem.

6. Special attention will be given to the pollution of the sea by oil spillage. It is intended to develop ways and means of detection of oil spillage and of its elimination through chemical, biological and physical processes. The project would attempt to co-ordinate national plans on an operational basis. Its purpose is not to examine the legal implications of oil spillage, although it will try to identify those juridical aspects not yet considered in other international institutions. Belgium and four other NATO countries (France, Portugal, the United States and Canada) will convene, in October 1970, in Brussels a conference of experts to which all other member countries have been invited. A preparatory committee will meet in Brussels shortly in order to organize this conference.

7. On other aspects of open water pollution, the rôle of the NATO Science Committee has been underlined, and reference has been made to its meeting of January 1970. In order to facilitate the exchange of data between the countries concerned, an information centre has been created by the Belgian Authorities within the framework of the Belgian Science Institute. Research work will be carried out in Portuguese coastal waters, and a meeting in Lisbon has been scheduled for 31st July, 1970.

8. The Turkish Representative indicated that an invitation had been extended by Bulgaria to the Turkish Government to discuss the question of the pollution of the Black Sea at a meeting in September 1970, to which the USSR and Rumania had also been invited.

(c) Disaster Assistance Programme

9. The United States and Italy held a general exploratory meeting in Rome, in March 1970, to organize the Disaster Assistance Programme (AC/274-D/3). Representatives from six other NATO countries were also present. The outcome of that meeting has been a number of recommendations, which are submitted to the Council with this report.

10. With respect to the NATO rôle in disaster assistance, the United States, as pilot country, is prepared to take responsibility for drafting the documents needed, co-ordinating and consulting, as appropriate, with interested countries and with whatever elements of the International Staff will be designated by the Secretary General. In developing these documents, consideration will be given to the feasibility and desirability of extending NATO assistance to non-NATO nations.

11. The CCMS has drawn attention to the need for updating and refining NATO procedures for disaster relief. Assistance has sometimes been made available on inaccurate knowledge of real conditions in stricken areas. The NATO-wide communications system could be used to overcome this difficulty.

12. The Turkish Representative described the situation arising from the recent earthquake in Gediz, which demonstrated once more the importance of an early, rapid and co-ordinated assistance. He expressed his country's gratitude to those international organizations and countries, in particular members of the Alliance, who offered prompt assistance. The examination, in due course, of the international effort in favour of the stricken area could be most useful to the pilot study group in order to develop appropriate procedures within the framework of NATO for early disaster relief.

13. The following suggestions have also been made in the course of the CCMS discussion:

- co-ordination of this activity of the Alliance with that of organizations specialising in the fight against natural disasters;
- allowing the largest possible number of countries to participate in this specific programme;
- setting up of special bilateral and multilateral arrangements to simplify the legal formalities which could interfere with the despatch of international relief in case of natural disaster, and in order to facilitate the presence of relief personnel.

(d) Scientific Knowledge and Decision-Making

14. The German pilot project will use the specific subjects examined in the CCMS in order to find out how the knowledge of these problems could be translated into political action. The German Representative stressed that, far from embarking upon a study of an academic or theoretical character, his intention was to carry out an investigation leading to practical applications in the three following areas:

- the organization of internal co-ordination within each country with regard to the handling of the environment problems for which solutions were being sought. This involves in particular the working together of a large number of government departments whose activities would have to be brought to the attention of decision-makers at central level;
- the ways and means of implementing recommendations that would arise out of the pilot studies currently undertaken in the framework of the CCMS and the chronological synchronisation between national and international projects;
- the setting up of national social scientists study groups which would investigate, in their own country and possibly in other member countries, how scientific knowledge is translated into political decisions.

(e) Road Safety

15. At a technical meeting in Brussels, at the end of March 1970, a number of suggestions for studies put forward by the United States, as pilot country, have been examined. Twelve member countries sent representatives to the meeting. (AC/274-D/5.)

16. NATO countries with motor-car industries have been invited to co-operate in the experimental safety vehicle development programme sponsored by the United States. The latter informed the CCMS that the American Authorities were willing to make available to other NATO countries the technology developed in the United States on car safety. A pilot study group meeting will be organized in Detroit early in May 1970 to discuss and demonstrate the most recent safety automobile devices, with the participation of car manufacturers and other interested parties. Several parties will undertake, as part of the pilot study, the management of selected field demonstrations or other projects. The United States are exploring ways in which North American and European industries can contribute directly to the pilot study at a technical level. It is planned to have a workshop on accident prevention and investigation in Brussels in 1970.

(f) Individual and Group Motivation in a Modern Industrial Society

17. The pilot study chosen by the United Kingdom concerns essentially the relationship in a changing environment between job satisfaction and proficiency at all levels. The United Kingdom intends to appoint a full-time project leader to prepare

a comprehensive review of the state of the art in many countries, who would visit several member countries, both in Europe and North America, which have already made a contribution to this field of knowledge. An exchange of views with members of the staff of the International Labour Organization also is contemplated. The co-operation of many countries of the Alliance will be required for the successful completion of the work, and consultation with them will take place as the study progresses.

(g) Inland Water Pollution

18. This study, piloted by Canada, will develop comprehensive basin plans for inland water pollution control. Concepts and techniques will be developed to provide more effective control programmes in basins with divided jurisdiction. The physical dimensions of the pollution problem will be evaluated and technical solutions proposed. The public will be involved, through interviews, meetings or workshops, so that any plan of control ultimately developed would be assured of the acceptance and co-operation of the population. The United States and France confirmed that they would act as co-pilots.

II. PRESENTATION OF A NEW PROJECT

Environment in the Strategy of Regional Development

19. The French Representative presented to the CCMS the project his country would be prepared to pilot, in accordance with the statement made at the Council meeting on 2nd February, 1970 (C-R(70)5). This study will examine the inter-connection between environmental problems in the framework of regional development. In this study, it is intended to devote efforts to the elaboration of mathematical models which would allow a better understanding of the complex phenomena which modify the environment.

III. OTHER MATTERS

20. In compliance with the request of the Council that the CCMS advises it on those aspects of environment which would best lend themselves to a possible East-West co-operation, the Committee has had an exchange of views on this subject.

21. European Communist countries have demonstrated a genuine concern about different types of pollution and, in their approach to this problem, they have focused on the sources of such pollution. They seem to be desirous to obtain help and advice from technologically advanced Western countries.

C-M(70)14

22. It would, therefore, appear that, among the studies now undertaken by the CCMS, projects concerned with pollution problems, which are common to all countries undergoing a rapid process of industrial growth and, therefore, suffering from the side effects of such growth on their natural environment, might be appropriate for East-West co-operation. This is the case of Air Pollution, Open Water Pollution and Inland Water Pollution. The view has also been expressed that the expected expansion of automobile traffic in European Communist countries could create in the East a greater awareness of the need for road safety. There is also the possibility that these countries might be interested in the study on "environment in the strategy of regional development".

23. It was agreed that member countries would send to the International Secretariat a list of their research projects on environment carried out bilaterally with European Communist countries.

#### Address by the Mayor of Indianapolis, Indiana, USA

24. The CCMS heard a topical exposé by the Honourable Richard G. Lugar, Mayor of Indianapolis, on the problems of urban development and planning in a changing society and environment. The Committee also took note of the Mayor's suggestion of holding a conference of mayors or municipal authorities of large cities in the Alliance in Indianapolis in May 1971, when that city would be celebrating its 150th Anniversary. This proposed conference would be aimed at discussing between mayors and municipal authorities certain specific problems and making recommendations to the CCMS for their further consideration and possible action in the field of urban affairs.

#### Relations with the Press

25. The exchange of views on relations with the Press has led to the conclusion that it was not desirable to circulate to the Press the Chairman's Report to the Council on proceedings of the CCMS, especially when it contained recommendations submitted to the Council. It was also felt that national documents sent to the CCMS could be released to the Press with the agreement of the originating country. Apart from these agreed safeguards, the Committee reaffirmed the principle that publicity should be given to the activities of the CCMS.

#### Presence of Observers at CCMS Meetings

26. The CCMS has discussed the question of the participation of experts or observers from non-NATO member countries and international organizations, in the light of the debate which took place in the Council on this matter on 8th April, 1970.

27. It was agreed that, in principle, a liberal attitude should be adopted as regards the presence of observers. Their admittance to the CCMS Committee meetings should be decided by the Council on a case-by-case basis. The request of the North Atlantic Assembly to send observers should be considered favourably. Moreover, pilot countries should be responsible, in co-ordination with their co-pilots, for inviting outside participants to their pilot study group meetings as appropriate. They would, in such cases, inform the Council in advance.

28. A recommendation on these lines has been drafted by the CCMS and submitted to the Council with this report.

Date of Next Meeting

29. The next plenary session of the CCMS is scheduled to take place on 19th and 20th October, 1970.

(Signed) Gunnar RANDERS

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE ON THE CHALLENGES OF MODERN  
SOCIETY TO THE COUNCIL

1. The Committee, favouring in principle a liberal approach to the question of observers, recommends that the Council should:

- (a) decide upon admittance of observers from outside bodies to the CCMS Committee meetings on a case-by-case basis for each requesting body;
- (b) view favourably the request of the North Atlantic Assembly to send observers to the CCMS Committee meetings.

2. The CCMS recommends that pilot countries, in agreement with their co-pilot(s), be responsible for inviting participation of outside experts to their pilot study group meetings when appropriate, in which case they would inform the Council in advance.

3. The CCMS invites the Council to endorse the recommendations on Disaster Relief at Annex II.

4. Following the formal presentation by the French Delegation of the proposed pilot study on the Geographic Strategy of Environment, to which the Council's attention had already been called on 2nd February, 1970 (C-R(70)5), the CCMS recommends that this pilot study be adopted.

5. The CCMS considers that areas mentioned in paragraph 22 of the Chairman's Report are appropriate for East-West co-operation.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE CCMS TO THE COUNCIL  
ON DISASTER RELIEF

The CCMS invites the Council to:

- (a) reaffirm the responsibility of the Secretary General for disaster assistance efforts, as originally set out in C-M(58)102;
- (b) request the Secretary General to:
  - (i) establish a stand-by capability or mechanism for a clearing house or co-ordinating rôle as may be appropriate, avoiding unnecessary institutionalization of procedures;
  - (ii) prepare, in consultation with interested permanent representatives to NATO and the Civil Defence Committee, a revised C-M document on NATO co-operation for disaster assistance;
  - (iii) develop, for internal use of the International Staff, a NATO manual for emergency operations which would include broad procedural guidance for nations requesting or offering disaster assistance;
  - (iv) assign continuing responsibility to an appropriate International Staff element for collection and dissemination of relevant information to nations.