U.S. and Soviet Will Lead A 12-Nation ‘Think Tank’

By RICHARD D. LYONS
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WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—Led by the United States and the Soviet Union, scientific academies of a dozen nations today set up a joint “think tank” to seek solutions to problems created by the increasing industrialization of societies.

Pollution control, urban growth, public health and over-population are among the problems that will be examined by the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in the Laxenburg Palace, near Vienna.

Dr. Howard Raiffa, a professor of managerial economics at Harvard, who will direct the new institute, emphasized that its work would deal solely with "peaceful purposes."

A Breakthrough in Moscow

The agreement to create the institute, which was signed today at the Royal Academy in London, is believed to be the first time that the Soviet Union has given official backing and funds to an East-West project not directly linked to either its own Government or to the United Nations.

Moscow will provide one-third of the annual operating costs of about $3.5-million, while the United States through the National Science Foundation will match that amount. The remaining third will come from other nations.

Djhermen M. Gvishiani, a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and son-in-law of Premier Aleksei N. Kosygin, is

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to serve a three-year term as chairman of the institute's board of the future, interest in science and engineering. Although officials here were reluctant to comment on the story, it was privately conceded that the institute would likely be headed by an American in a bridge-building effort unless the United States eventually want to be involved in the international and European Communist systems.

The United States has always been a strong supporter of the National Academy of Sci- ences here last week, Dr. Ral- liffs acknowledged that the United States was "growing more and more" a "lone island" since it has withdrawn from the institute, but that the in- volvement in the institute's activities because of its potential impact upon the United States would be limited.

Also participating in the symposium were several experts on the United States and West German relations.

An announcement about the institute in a message sent by the Na- tional Academy of Sciences said that the institute's aim is to consider the interrelationship between the en- vironmental science, health care systems, educational systems, and large engineering design systems.

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