

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

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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 overpopulation 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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12 NATIONS SET UP JOINT 'THINK TANK'

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to serve a three-year term as chairman of the institute's council. Other council members are French and East German.

Also participating in the institute are the leading scientific organizations of Czechoslovakia, Canada, Bulgaria, Japan, West Germany, Italy, Poland and Britain.

Although officials here were reluctant to say so openly, privately they conceded that the institute was yet another step in a bridge-building effort that the United States hopes will eventually bring about the liberalization of the Soviet and East European Communist systems.

They said that the United States was "giving more than it's getting" in connection with the institute, but that the investment was worthwhile because of its potential impact upon both the Soviet managerial class and East-West ties.

During a news conference at the National Academy of Sciences here last week, Dr. Raiffa



Djhermen M. Gvishiani is to be chairman of the institute's council.

fa acknowledged that the United States was the recognized leader in management techniques and systems analysis.

These fields of study evolved in the United States in the aerospace industry when the space program was started in the late nineteen-fifties.

To cite an example, if the development of a system to provide health care to large numbers of people were under examination, experts on mass transportation would be asked for opinions on how patients should travel to hospitals and clinics. The point is that health care is a much broader problem than just doctors on the one side and sick persons on the other.

Dr. Raiffa said that the institute expected to have 100 scholars not only from the East and West but also from the so-called third world.

An announcement about the institute made here by the National Academy of Sciences said that "projects being considered for the institute fall into four categories — environmental systems, health care systems, municipal services systems, and large engineering design systems."

Energy May Be Studied

"A likely first task would be concerned with energy: an analytical study of short- and long-range projections of the world supply of energy resources and demands for energy, dynamic substitutions among energy sources, future technologies, and hazards of each source. In preliminary evaluations, this project has been seen as one that is large enough to be significant yet could be completed fairly soon."

Dr. Raiffa said in a position paper that the institute would have "a selective approach which will concentrate on a few problems at a time with the understanding that these problems will vary through time."

The idea for such an institute evolved six years ago from a White House planning group led by Francis Bator, then a specialist on national security affairs and now a professor of political economy at Harvard.

The institute will be housed 10 miles from Vienna in an 18th century palace now being renovated by the Austrian Government at a cost of about \$4-million.