

staff members are mostly academics, many of them political scientists, or full-time Nader associates. The project's output is planned in six parts:

► *Who Runs Congress?*, a nonacademic appetizer designed to reach a

mass audience and create interest in the more detailed studies. Although the first to appear, the paperback was apparently conceived late in the life of the project and was written in 6 weeks by three Nader associates, Mark J.

Green, James M. Fallows, and David R. Zwick.

► A set of 490 profiles, each some 30 pages in length, covering all except retiring or already defeated members of Congress. Due to be published in mid-

East-West Think Tank Born

A charter-signing ceremony in London on 4 October marked the culmination of a plan, 6 years in gestation, for the creation of an East-West, nongovernmental institute devoted to research on the problems of industrialized societies.

The International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, to be located near Vienna, will be run by scholarly organizations from 12 countries—five communist, seven capitalist—headed by the United States and the U.S.S.R. The other ten are the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, West Germany, the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Bulgaria.

Chairman of the 12-member council of the institute is Jerman M. Gvishiani, a management expert who is chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology. The two vice chairmen are Maurice Levy from France and H. Koziolok from East Germany. The director is Howard Raiffa, professor of managerial economics at Harvard University.

The institute will eventually have a professional staff of about 100 and will start with an annual budget of \$3.5 million. The Soviet Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) will contribute \$1 million each, with the American money coming from the National Science Foundation.*

Quiet negotiations have been going on in various European capitals since 1966, when McGeorge Bundy, then President Johnson's special assistant for national security affairs, opened discussions with the Russians. Bundy, who soon afterward assumed the presidency of the Ford Foundation, continued to handle the American side until 1969, when NAS President Philip Handler took over.

Although it has taken years to iron out the logistics and decide on a location for the institute (Paris was a top contender, but neutral Austria was finally settled upon), the basic concept appears to have remained the same—that of using systems analysis and computer technology to work on problems common to highly developed nations.

Raiffa, at a press conference called at NAS, said research will fall into two categories. At first, emphasis will be on methodological studies—mathematical modeling optimization and decision theory; organizational theory and management, and computer science. As the institute matures, it will go more deeply into applied studies—environmental systems, particularly as related to energy research; biology and medical systems;



municipal systems; and large-scale engineering design systems.

The institute, says Raiffa, will resemble a combination of Rand Corporation, the Princeton Institute for Advanced Study, and the Stanford Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences. All research will be strictly peaceful, and all scholarly output will be available to the public.

Raiffa will select research projects within financial and conceptual guidelines set down by the council. He acknowledged that it is difficult to select from the huge "menu" of available areas, but said that he has been seeking a consensus on appropriate areas for research, which he will submit to the council.

Gvishiani was apparently a natural choice for the chairmanship. The son-in-law of Soviet Premier Kosygin, he has been a central figure in the negotiations. He wrote his doctoral thesis on management in the United States, and, as one NAS official put it, he is "familiar with the Western mind"—which, if true, should be beneficial in bridging the gap between communist and capitalist logic.

While the institute is strictly a venture for industrialized countries, its members see new methodologies as being invaluable for underdeveloped countries as they enter their own industrialized, technologized, high-pollution eras.

Scientists from noncharter nations will also be able to participate—up to one-third of the staff can be selected from nonparticipating nations.

Other nations will eventually join. Hungary, for example, is a likely candidate. Last year the United States was hoping that Hungary, which is sophisticated in systems analysis, would be invited in, but the U.S.S.R. chose Bulgaria instead. At present the 13th nation to join is expected to be Austria, the host. The Austrian government is pouring about \$4 million into renovation and preparation of Laxenburg Palace, 10 miles outside of Vienna, which should be ready for its first institute occupants in about 6 months—C.H.

* In addition to the NAS and the Soviet Academy, participating institutions are the Committee for the Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic; the Canadian Committee for the Institute of Applied Systems Analysis; the Committee for the Peoples' Republic of Bulgaria; the French Association for the Development of Systems Analysis; the German Academy of Sciences (East Germany); the Japanese Committee for the Institute of Applied Systems Analysis; the Max Planck Society (West Germany); the National Research Council of Italy; the Polish Academy of Sciences; and the Royal Society of London.