

Report from Paris by Yves Messer

Attack on IIASA hurts Raymond Barre

Premier Chirac's cut-off against the systems analysis coven, will hurt the key Soviet agent of influence in France.

On Dec. 26, 1986, at 5:30 p.m., the French government announced, through its foreign and research ministries, that it had decided to stop funding one of the world's largest Soviet espionage centers, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), based since its creation in 1972 at Laxenburg near Vienna, Austria. The Institute was co-founded by the U.S. Eastern Establishment's McGeorge Bundy and Dzhermen Gvishiani, the late Soviet Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin's son-in-law and deputy chairman of the U.S.S.R.'s State Committee for Science and Technology.

The government of Premier Jacques Chirac also decided to stop funding an unofficial branch of IIASA, the so-called Centre Mondial de l'Informatique, of Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber and IIASA's supporter Samuel Pizar.

Were there a seismograph measuring human emotions and located at the right places, one could have seen two "peaks" in at least two different places in the world: one, of course, at the KGB headquarters in Moscow. The other one would have been seen in France between 174 and 178 on Boulevard Saint-Germain in Paris, at the offices of Raymond Barre, Trilateral Commission member and Moscow's favorite candidate for President of France.

The decision not to renew France's financial participation in IIASA by 1988 has to be viewed as an indirect, but no less effective, attack on Raymond Barre.

Barre, a former prime minister and presidential aspirant, continues to enjoy considerable prestige in France, and is counting on the errors of Jacques Chirac's neo-Gaullist RPR party to build his own credibility. He is the best-placed figure to defeat the present government of Chirac and its policy of opposing appeasement of the Soviets.

The RPR government doesn't buy, for instance, the latest Gorbachov "peace" proposals—contrary to most Western governments. Indeed, Foreign Minister Jean-Bernard Raymond recently rejected the "zero option," and Foreign Trade Minister Michel Noir characterized Gorbachov's Peace Forum (in the Feb. 26 *Paris-Match*) as "the greatest publicity and manipulation operation ever."

Raymond Barre is involved in IIASA's official funding through the low-key International Association for the Study of Insurance Economics (often called the "Geneva Association" since it is based in Geneva, Switzerland), of which he is an honorary member. This association, founded the same year as the Trilateral Commission, represents the interests of the world's top insurance companies. It co-financed, with IIASA and the Wharton School, an international conference in July 1985. Its president is one Orio Giardini, a funder of the Alexander King's neo-malthusian Club of Rome, an unofficial branch of the IIASA. IIASA's representative in France, André Danzin, is a Club of Rome member.

Raymond Barre's ties to IIASA are

not limited to funding. The IIASA's mailing address in France is the economics magazine *l'Expansion* of Jean Boissonnat, a close friend of Barre. Another French IIASA member, Prof. Pierre Aigrain, a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (a member organization of IIASA) and now nominated as head of the European synchrotron project, was the state secretary for Scientific Research under Raymond Barre's cabinet from 1978 to 1981.

To complete the picture, two other French members of IIASA are colleagues of Barre's in the Trilateral Commission—Marcel Boiteux and Jean Déflassieux. The latter was kicked out of his job as Crédit Lyonnais bank president by the Chirac government.

The picture of Barre's role as a "useful fool" for Moscow is rounded out by the activities of another Barre supporter, Sen. Edgar Faure. Faure told the daily *Quotidien de Paris* Feb. 2, "We have to help Gorbachov!"

Faure was exposed in the Jan. 22 issue of the weekly *Minute* for his ties to a Cultural Institute of Solenzara, a small village in Corsica. Although it never occurred (for diplomatic reasons), Faure was about to award Mustafa Tlas, the Syrian defense minister and author of wild anti-Semitic tracts, a poetry prize on behalf of the Institute on last Dec. 1 in Damascus. Whatever Tlas's poetic "qualities" might be imagined to be, in reality most Solenzara Cultural Institute members, or prizewinners, are tied to the Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation (LZIF), of the late daughter of the Bulgaria's President Todor Zhivkov. The LZIF is funded by the Golden Mercury International Association, which is closely linked to Soviet agent Armand Hammer, and is working with IIASA on a "Children and Computers" project.