

plinary nature of lunar science, we note that the dating of samples places the remanent magnetic field in a chronological sequence, showing that the field was acquired very early (3.2 to 3.95 billion years ago) in lunar history. If the source of the background field is eventually found to have been the result of a regenerative dynamo operating within the moon, then, to a considerable degree, the very early thermal regime leading to the iron fractionation required for core formation, and the subsequent source of power for this dynamo, become fundamental problems in selenophysics and selenochemistry, jointly associated with the very young moon. Their answers would place serious constraints upon models of early lunar evolution and, in turn, of the evolution of the early solar system.

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Soviet Anti-Semitism: Reply by Pontryagin

My name was mentioned several times in the article "Anti-Semitism alleged in Soviet mathematics" published in *Science* (News and Comment, 15 Dec. 1978, p. 1167). Except for the unfounded statement that I am an anti-Semite based on the evidence of persons unknown to me, the concrete accusations consist of the following:

1) "Pontryagin represents the Soviet

Union in the International Mathematical Union."

2) "He leads the editorial board that makes the final decision on every book in mathematics proposed for publication."

3) "He is editor of the prestigious journal *Matematicheski Sbornik*."

4) "He controls a voting bloc on the National Committee of Soviet Mathematicians and thereby determines the international contacts of Russian mathematicians."

5) "Two independent sources say that Soviet authorities were embarrassed by Pontryagin's denial of a visa to Margoulis, whose absence at the International Congress highlighted Pontryagin's policies."

6) "Pontryagin . . . was called to account for Margoulis' absence. Pontryagin angrily said that Margoulis could not be nominated for a Fields Medal because he was not a Russian nominee."

7) "The sources say he then got himself in deeper trouble by writing to every Soviet satellite, telling them they must support him in his threat."

8) ". . . Pontryagin invited a writer, Ivan Shetsov, . . . to speak at the prestigious Steklov Institute."

9) ". . . Soviet émigrés . . . report that since 1975 the number of published papers by Jewish authors in *Matematicheski Sbornik* has declined to zero."

10) "Particularly offensive to the Jewish mathematicians, sources say, is the habit of Pontryagin and his supporters of referring privately to this and several other journals as 'judenfrei'—the German expression for 'free of Jews.' "

I answer point by point:

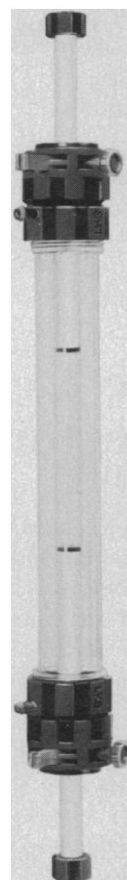
1) I actually represented the Soviet Union on the executive committee of the International Mathematical Union from 1971 till 1978. But I have never done anything which could be considered as anti-Semitism. I believe my colleagues from the executive committees of 1971 to 1974 and 1975 to 1978 will confirm this.

2) I lead the mathematical group of one of the sections of the publishing house Nauka. This group inspects only a small part of the mathematical books printed in the Soviet Union and only prepares all necessary documentation for the mentioned section. I believe that this group has actually improved the publication activity, but it does not undertake any actions against Jews.

3, 9) I have actually been the editor-in-chief of the journal *Matematicheski Sbornik* since 1975. It may be seen from the table in *Science* that from 1970 till 1974 the number of Jewish papers in the journal constituted 36 percent of the total amount and from 1975 till 1978, 9 percent. I cannot consider that evidence of edito-

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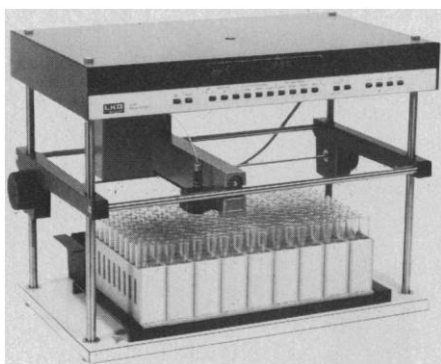
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rial anti-Semitism. The statement contained in 9) that the number of the Jewish papers has diminished to zero is false, as may be seen from those data. I emphasize that I cannot check the truthfulness of the information in the table, since we do not consider our authors from the point of view of their nationality.

4) I am actually a member of the National Committee of Soviet Mathematicians, which includes 25 persons; as one of them I really have an influence 1/25 the size of the committee.

5) The negative decision about Margoulis' participation in the International Congress was unanimously made at a sitting of the National Committee of Soviet Mathematicians.

6) I have not been asked any questions about Margoulis' absence from the congress, and I have not given any answers about that subject.

7) I have not written any letters to the socialist countries ("satellites") concerning the organization of the congress.

8) I did not invite the writer Shetsov to speak at the Steklov Institute.

10) I never use the expression "judenfri," which is foreign to my native language; nor do I use any Russian expression equivalent to that.

I consider the article in *Science* to be founded on false information and to be a personal, malicious slander against me.

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Academic Ties with the Middle East

R. Jeffrey Smith's article on the controversies over Middle East investments in American universities (News and Comment, 2 Feb., p. 421) has recently come to my attention. As the article notes, a proposed agreement between the University of Pennsylvania and the Arab Development Institute in Libya was under consideration when the above institute withdrew the proposal. It was a controversial issue on our campus, and opinions were divided. However, I wish to state publicly my confidence in the fairness of the review process, which was taking place under procedures developed by our faculty, and my confidence in the judgment of the members of our faculty who were involved in the process, both the sponsors of the proposal and those who were reviewing it. There were no improper political pressures or discriminatory actions.

The University of Pennsylvania will maintain a strong interest in the Middle

East, as in many other areas of the world, and will welcome research and training programs that are consistent with its mission, standards, and policies.

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Nutrition Program

In a recent article, William J. Broad (News and Comment, 8 June, p. 1060) cites the infant nutrition program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) at the Baylor College of Medicine and that of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) as examples of needless duplication of research and lack of coordination. Unfortunately, the article does not acknowledge the efforts we have made to avoid these problems.

The language of the Conference Report of the House of Representatives No. 95-1579, 18 September 1978, directs the Children's Nutrition Laboratory (CNL) of USDA at Baylor "to insure that there is close cooperation and coordination" with NICHD. The Conference Report further stipulates "that the USDA and the NIH develop appropriate interagency mechanisms to insure coordination of this program" and that our two agencies make the "research and program plan of [the CNL] consistent with the purposes of the [NICHD]." In order to carry out these directives, we and our staffs have met six times within the past year and have established a firm working relationship. In November 1978 we held a series of intensive discussions with the staff of the CNL in Houston. During these meetings we worked out a cooperative agreement among USDA, NICHD, and the Baylor College of Medicine. This agreement establishes an interagency advisory committee for the CNL. Both of us belong to this advisory committee, which is designed to foster cooperation and avoid unnecessary duplication of research on infant nutrition.

In addition to this arrangement, we agreed that both agencies must concur in the selection of a director of the CNL. We also agreed which areas of infant nutrition research each agency will emphasize. NICHD will continue to foster research on the clinical aspects of infant nutrition, especially those relating to prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. The CNL will devote its research efforts to ascertaining nutritional requirements of normal infants and to defining stan-