While holding Britain to its ELDO commitment, the conference also resolved to support the creation of a unified European space organization, and the issue thus passed over to the meeting that opened the next day, the Third European Space Conference, whose membership includes the ELDO members and six other nations—though it is the ELDO six that matter most.

The 3-day meeting, held in private, was preceded by a variety of gloomy prophecies, but when it was all over it was apparent that the desire for a European space program was strong enough to reconcile the various national interests, though perhaps only barely. Basically, what the decision came down to was that Europe will work toward the creation of a comprehensive space organization, but member nations will be free to choose the programs they want to support. In effect, this means that there will be a small group, with France and Germany at the core, working on launchers while this group and a number of other nations work on space applications and research. Those nations that do not take part in launcher development agreed that, if it turns out to cost more to produce launchers than to buy them from the U.S., they will share part of the additional cost. And with that agreement the conference ended. To implement these decisions, many more meetings will have to be held by the various councils that, in one way or another, are supposed to serve as the seedbeds of European political unity. The British emerged from the meeting convinced that, all things considered, they had fared well. One member of their delegation remarked that at least two other members of ELDO wanted to get out of the launcher business but, from motives of face-saving, were content to have the British bear the burden of making Europe turn to the U.S. for launchers. Several Europeans, however, went about openly muttering that, if Britain is really eager to join the Common Market, renouncing ELDO is a curious way to demonstrate good faith.

Whatever the science ministers may have decided, the fact is that it is extraordinarily difficult to mount a huge technological program on the sort of political base that now exists for European space activities. A few months ago Robert Maxwell, a British MP, presented a candid analysis of this problem to the European Consultative Assembly. (Maxwell, who heads Pergamon Press, dabbles in many things, such as the culinary rejuvenation of the House of Commons dining rooms and matters of science and public policy, and is currently involved in a battle for control of Britain's biggest mass-circulation weekly newspaper.) Pointing out that international cooperation requires some surrender of national sovereignty and a willingness to abandon the requirement of unanimity for action to be taken, Maxwell said, "For one thing it must be remembered that every country is paralyzed for a significant fraction of the time through having elections, or a government resignation, or an economic crisis, or a political crisis, or a language issue and so on. With organizations comprising up to a dozen countries, the number of times every one of the governments is able to take a positive step is not very great, and advanced technology cannot wait on these rare occasions, indeed it cannot wait at all."

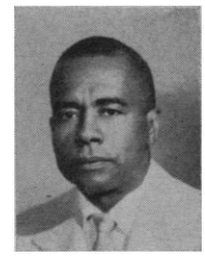
By the time the science ministers met at Bonn, Maxwell had come around to his government's position on the likelihood that U.S. boosters would be available to Europe, but in the speech before the Consultative Assembly he observed, "Experimental European application satellites will certainly be allowed to be launched by the Americans at cost reimbursement. With operational ones this is very much more doubtful."

On the separate issue of whether Europe should be content to go along with an American-manufactured international communications system, Hermann Bondi, a British mathematician who heads ESRO, strongly argued for a European program. In his report to the Bonn meeting he stated, "There can be no doubt that space applications will be of the utmost importance to the economy and indeed to the well-being of people before the next decade ends. . . . To accord to even the friendliest non-European nation a monopoly position in communications would be an almost unimaginable act of abdication."

Though Bonn is inhabited by thousands of U.S. representatives of various sorts, they were under strict orders from home to leave this European meeting to the Europeans. Nevertheless, though the Americans weren't there in person, their prowess in space permeated all the deliberations, and it appears that if anything can push Europe into an effective space program, it is the vast and still growing strength of the United States.—D. S. GREENBERG

APPOINTMENTS

G. A. Silver



P. B. Cornely

George A. Silver, deputy assistant secretary, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, to an executive associate of Urban Coalition. . . . **Paul B. Cornely**, head of the department of preventive medicine and public health at Howard University, to president-elect of the American Public Health Association. . . . **Jerome H. Holland**, president of the Hampton Institute in Virginia, will keep this position and also become chairman of Planned Parenthood–World Population. . . . **Sidney Solomon**, chairman of the department of physiology at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine, will take a sabbatical from this position and become program director for metabolic biology, physiology processes section at the National Science Foundation; also at NSF, **Richard Y. Morita**, professor of microbiology and oceanography at Oregon State University, will take a sabbatical to become program director for biochemistry, in the molecular biology section. . . . **Ronald W. Lamont-Havers**, associate director for extramural programs in the National Institute of Arthritis and Metabolic Diseases, National Institutes of Health, to associate director for extramural programs, NIH; he succeeds **John F. Sherman** who will become deputy director of NIH. . . . **George E. Dieter**, head of metallurgical engineering at Drexel Institute of Technology, to dean of the college of engineering at Drexel. . . . **S. Richardson Hill, Jr.**, dean of the Medical College of Alabama, to vice president for health affairs at the university. . . . **James H. Matthews**, former chief of clinical research in pulmonary diseases at the Veterans Administration, to assistant director of research service there; also at the Veterans Administration, **Abraham Dury**, associate chief of scientific programs for research grants in the National Institute of General Medical Sciences, NIH, to VA chief of research in basic sciences.