

I decided to celebrate 'Ten Years after Man's first landing on the Moon' by an issue entirely devoted to space. I had collected the most appropriate contributions for some time and was able to arrange with Rockwell International that copies of this issue of the Journal were distributed free of charge to anyone who wished to receive it. A special band, stating this fact, was printed and it was bound round each copy of the Journal, published in September 1979. Many extras had to be printed.

The following authors contributed:

G.B. Gresford	United Nations Conference on Science and Technology
M.A. Michaud	The Extraterrestrial Paradigm: Improving the Prospects for Life in the Universe
B.T. O'Leary	Space Manufacturing, Satellite Power and Human Exploration
G.W. Jeffs	The Space Shuttle: Its Interdisciplinary Design and Construction
F. el-Baz	Scientific Exploration of the Moon
R. Suter	A Fountain of the Moon at Basle

My own Editorial with the title *Space—An Alternative to War* was based on my conviction that, if the daily, world-wide war expenditure of \$ 1500 million, [a 1979 estimate], was spent on various space activities, it would not only lessen the risk of World War III, but would also benefit the shareholders of the military-industrial complex. As a high technology industry, the production and sale of armaments provides considerable profits, as well as full employment for skilled workmen, research scientists and engineers.

Instead of *Si vis pacem, para bellum*, the requirements of constantly advancing space technology provides a far greater challenge than developing old armaments for new wars. For Lunar Cities or Manned Mars Exploration, progress in ever smaller micro-electronics, advanced new materials, stress analysis of astronauts and space nutrition, to mention only a few, will demand human invention and ingenuity of the highest possible degree.

The products of the armaments industry are generally high cost items, short lived and non-productive, and when outdated are often unloaded to other countries, lower in the technical-military hierarchy. Although military satellites and spacecraft cannot be resold, they equal armaments in the three qualities of high cost, short life and being unproductive. So far the advocates of the military-industrial complex have been more powerful and eloquent than the spokesmen for space, and I regretted this discrepancy in my Editorial of 1979, just as I do now, decades later. It is a total absence of the Scientific Temper.