

UCSD Moratorium Rally Features Savio, Marcuse

by Rich Heimlich
Times Staff Writer

"Anyone who still believes the Vietnam war was a mistake is part of the problem and not of the solution. The political-social system in the U.S. has caused Vietnam; it was no mistake." Mario Savio, 1964 Berkeley Free Speech Movement leader, went on to argue that American intervention such as that in Vietnam began with our involvement in Russia's 1918 civil war. The American system, he noted, "is one of intervention which created a 'cold war.' This moratorium should question the whole system."

Other moratorium day speakers included five members of the UCSD faculty. Drs. Frank Halpern, Physics Department; Herbert Marcuse, Philosophy Department; Pichard Popkin, Philosophy Department; Paul Saltman, Revelle College Provost; and Jerome Skolnick, Sociology Department addressed the moratorium rally Wednesday.

Dr. Skolnick, who was the first to speak, commented upon a resolution recently proposed by Senator Charles E. Goodell (R.-N.Y.), which would require the withdrawal of all American troops from Vietnam by the end of 1970. Dr. Skolnick noted that "57% of the American people support the Goodell bill."

Referring to the open letter from Hanoi supporting the moratorium, he remarked, "Vice-President Agnew has called on leaders of the moratorium to repudiate the support of 'the totalitarian government which has on its hands the blood of 40,000 Americans.' The Vice-President would like us to believe that the moratorium is to blame for the 'blood of 40,000 Americans.' The blame, however, cannot be attributed to the moratorium, but rather to Johnson, Nixon and Agnew. My theme for this day is the proper identification of the murderers."

He listed those responsible for the war as the military bureaucracy, the military-industrial complex, the draft system, big business with its commercial interests, and the myth of an immediate Communist threat that allows for large military expenditures and promotions.

Dr. Paul Saltman, Revelle College Provost, reviewed his past as a 1949 graduate student in Paris where he was struck by a policeman while demonstrating against French-Indonesian policy in Vietnam.

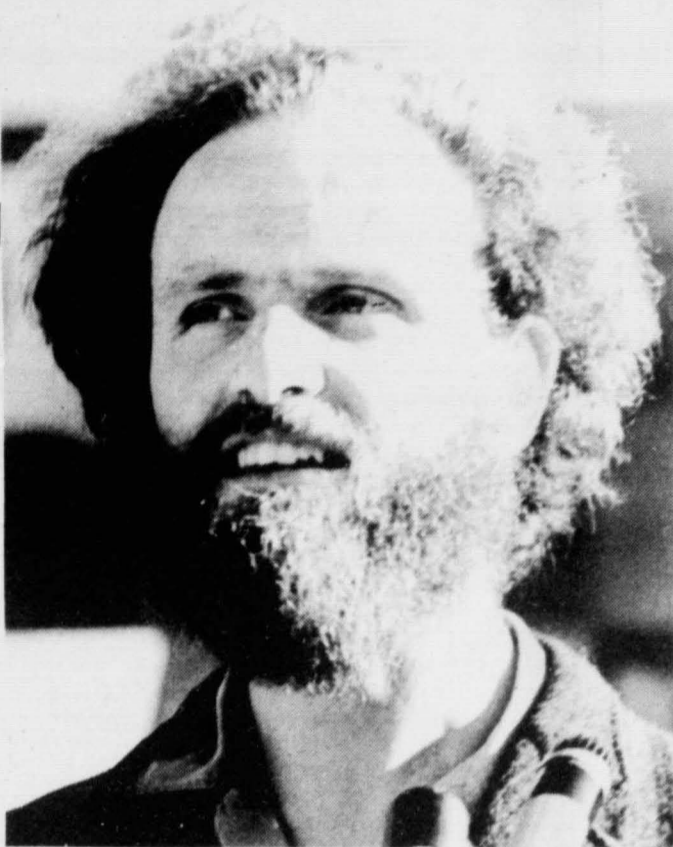
"The mistakes of the French have not been learned," he stressed. "The French were colonial but we are much the same, we are imposing our will on another people."

Dr. Saltman declared that the Vietnam war is the greatest threat to the Democratic process, noting that "treaties have been broken in the name of democracy. We are ignoring the democratic concept of man's concern for man."

Philosophy professor Richard Popkin, felt that the free speech area of Revelle is an example of change for the better. "It is good to see members of the faculty here talking. We need a monumental demonstration."

Professor Popkin noted that Nixon will have a "half-war." "Nixon doesn't want a humiliating end to the war. But it's been humiliating us all these years. We must struggle to end war now."

Professor Frank Halpern of the Physics department noted that the moratorium steering committee was put together in four or five days and pushed for a city-



Mario Savio, leader of FSM at Berkeley in 1964, speaks at Wednesday rally in the Revelle Plaza.

Vol. 8, No. 3



triton times

Friday, October 17, 1969



Ned VanValkenburg announces his intention to turn in his Selective Service Card at rally last Tuesday in the plaza.

Students, Airman Anounce Intention to Resist Military

by Tom Baker-----Feature Editor

Last Tuesday in Revelle Plaza two UCSD students publicly announced that they had turned in their draft cards, while another man, a member of the United States Air Force, burned his military ID card in token recognition of his "resignation" from the military. The rally was sponsored by the Friends of Resistance, a campus organization.

Each of the two students gave a short address in which he described how he had come to the conviction that he could no longer cooperate with the Selective Service System. Edward Van Valkenberg, a sophomore mathematics major, stated that, while he had once applied for conscientious objector status, he now felt that he could not cooperate with a system whose "function is to promote systematic murder" throughout the world.

David Petraitis, a Revelle sophomore, turned his draft card in to the La Jolla Friends Meeting on October 5, stating that "I could not participate in the war machine after having realized the process of dehumanization which makes men into blind killers of their fellowmen." He further stated, "I have...found that what exists in American society as the prime power is fear. It is fear and fear alone which would call me to a position against my conscience. I refuse to let that fear run me. No longer am I silent. I am tired of that silence which sounds like complicity."

Robert J. Hudson, a member of the United States Air Force, burned his military identification card after declaring his resignation from the armed forces. He stated that he had been AWOL for some 37 days. He stated that supporting the American war machine, "even in a non-combatant capacity, would make me just as guilty of murder as the men who pull the triggers, drop the napalm and launch the missiles."

It was reported that Hudson was arrested immediately upon leaving the campus by the San Diego police. He was subsequently turned over to the Shore Patrol.

Referdum Results

UCLA, UCSD Students Support Angela Davis

by Roger Showley
Contributing Editor

The results of this week's referendum showed that a majority of students were against the Vietnam war, the Regents, Gov. Reagan, and tuition.

In a turnout of 1778 students (approximately 38%) graduates and undergraduates voted nine to one that Angela Davis should not be fired by the Board of Regents.

Similar percentages show up in the results of questions concerned with the policies of Gov. Reagan and the war in Vietnam. On this last issue the ration was four to one in favor of "immediate and total troop withdrawals" from the war zone.

Results from other UC campuses, except for UCLA, were unavailable. At least four have not held the referendum, although both Riverside and Santa Barbara have scheduled their poll for today.

According to the UCLA AS President's office, 32% of that campus' 28,000 students turned out. They voted on only five of the seven issues agreed on by the UC Presidents three weeks ago.

The results on both campuses are shown in the accompanying table.

1. Do you believe that we should end the American involvement in the war now by immediate and total troop withdrawals?

	UCSD	UCLA
yes	1408 (79%)	6099 (67.0%)
no	370 (21%)	2672 (29.3%)
no opinion		338 (3.7%)

3. Are you in general agreement with the policies of the Reagan administration?

	UCSD
yes	180 (11%)
no	1587 (89%)

2. Do you believe Angela Davis should be fired?

	UCSD	UCLA
yes	180 (11%)	1389 (15.2%)
no	1591 (89%)	7410 (81.3%)
no opinion		319 (3.5%)

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STATEWIDE WRAP-UP

by Paul Emus —

Tens of Thousands of Californians, mostly students, marked Wednesday's moratorium with activities ranging from lighting a symbolic flame of light at President Nixon's alma mater to canvassing communities and marching in the streets.

At Whittier College, where Nixon graduated 35 years ago, 750 of its 2140 students watch Mrs. Harold Case, wife of the acting president of the college, touch a taper to the Flame of Life that will burn as a reminder of those who have died and are dying.

Rep. George Brown (D-Calif) told the gathering: "The uncontrollable bureaucratic momentum that has led the United States into this Vietnam morass could lead to World War III."

"You young people have more to lose in this war than any other Americans," Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif) told a USC crowd estimated by police at from 8,000 to 10,000.

After the rally, five buses departed to surrounding communi-

Times Staff Writer

ties for the purpose of canvassing and five more buses went to City Hall where a resolution calling for a complete withdrawal from Vietnam was read.

Across town at UCLA, 4,000 participants marched to the Federal building in support of the maratorium after Angela Davis spoke to a convocation in the Royce Hall quad. "The Vietnamese people have conducted the most heroic protracted resistance in the history of imperialism," Miss Davis declared.

As the marchers passed by the Neuropsychiatric Institute on the campus, they started a profane anti-Reagan chant in the erroneous belief that the governor was inside attending a reception.

Half of UCLA's classes were reported cancelled and most students wore black armbands.

More than 5,000 persons who gathered in Berkeley's Lower Sproul Plaza were greeted with the words "Welcome to the fall offensive."

After the rally, which featured

Change Unlikely in Registration Procedures

by Barbara Janeway
Times Staff Writer

The policy of the UCSD Registrar and Admissions office is to make everything as convenient as possible for the student. According to Mr. Ronald J. Bowker, Associate Registrar and Admissions Officer, the process of "bull-pen" registration, carried on at San Diego State and other colleges, will never be employed here. That method is actually the easiest way for a registrar's office to get students enrolled in classes; the office is closed, tables are set up in a large area, and registrars sit at them while students stand in long lines waiting to be enrolled or run frantically from table to table as classes are closed out. The process nearly becomes a riot.

Mr. Bowker wanted a less confusing procedure, so it was decided to have mail-in registration with the idea of letting students sit down at home and fill out the material. One problem encountered was locating students during the summer. The office used students' permanent home addresses, but often they were on

vacation and could not mail back any of the material until they returned. Still, mail-in registration has been much more successful here than the "bull-pen" method would have been.

To complete registration, there are seven cards for the student to fill out. The facts on these cards are fed into the Student Information System, a computerized operation that serves all the campuses of the University of California. The system contains a massive amount of information about UC students. Just as a person may feel he is losing his identity in a complex organization, Bowker says that while UCSD is tied to the state information system, "We are having a problem keeping a campus identity." He thinks UCSD would be better off "if we can forget about them and go our own way." This may be feasible in coming years.

The system of mailing out registration material will probably be workable until the University enrollment reaches 9000 students. At this point, the amount of paperwork will be too great to process efficiently. Then the office will have to devise a new

method of registration, probably on an "in-person" basis. Each student would come into the office and sign up for his classes by talking directly with a registrar. The whole procedure would take place in three to four weeks, with priority given to upperclassmen and freshmancoming in last.

Bowker says a registration process handled entirely by computers is a long way off. There must be some contact between student and registrar, at least so that the student can say which classes he does and does not want, and so that the registrar can tell him which classes are available.

The following figures on enrollment for the fall quarter are subject to change, but are fairly accurate.

	Revelle	Muir	Graduates
Men	1642	658	960
Women	593	669	210
Total	2235	1327	1223

Classification by Majors

	Revelle	Muir	Graduates
Ames	110	12	106
Anthropology	18	25	7
APIS	49	25	70
Biology	611	261	92
Chemistry	169	14	92
Economics	67	11	41
History	89	134	27
Linguistics	17	28	42
Literature	51	136	56
Math	230	80	81
Music	2	15	21
Philosophy	84	28	47
Psychology	16	60	35
Physics	163	15	151
Sociology	32	63	8
Visual Arts	16	38	3
Undecided	406	364	-
Limited Load	20	8	-

English Lit.	38
German Lit.	1
Spanish Lit.	5
Neuroscience	5
Scriptis	168

Grad Exams Scheduled

For priority in graduate and professional admissions this spring, exams should be taken in the fall. Tests will be administered at the San Diego State College Testing Center.

The Graduate Record Exam will be given on December 13, January 17, and February 28. Students must register two weeks in advance and pay the \$10 fee. Admission tests for law school will be given on November 8, February 14, and April 11. Registration takes place three weeks prior to each test; the fee is \$13.50.

The Miller Analogy Test will be given the third Tuesday of every month. The \$2 test fee may be given the third Tuesday may be paid several days ahead of time.

Deadlines are also approaching for Danforth Graduate Fellowships, Marshall Scholarships, Rhodes Scholarships, and Woodrow Wilson National Fellowships.

Information about scholarships and additional graduate entrance exams is available at the Career Education Planning Center building 250, Matthews Campus, and in the Revelle Provost's Office.

Harold Urey: A Man and His Moon

by Steve Stryker
Times Science Writer

In view of the achievement of landing men on the moon and the wake of earthly problems left behind unsolved, it is appropriate to discuss some of the lunar findings, and what can be done to cure the earthbound ills. One of the most knowledgeable people about the lunar world is Dr. Harold Urey. Dr. Urey is a Professor of Chemistry at Large at U.C., whose biggest achievement was the discovery of deuterium (heavy hydrogen) in 1934.

He has also done research on isotopes, using the ratio between isotopes of oxygen 16 and oxygen 18 in fossil remains of ancient shellfish to establish the temperatures of the waters in which these animals grew. In recent years he has done a comprehensive study of the solar system. He is a consultant to NASA's Lunar and Planetary Missions Board for 1969-70.

On a crisp Tuesday morning three other Triton Times staffers and myself paid Dr. Urey a visit to discuss these topics. Dr. Urey was cordial and cheerful as he strode into his small office, which was well-stocked with books, papers, and periodicals of the science he enjoys so well.

I began the questioning by asking Dr. Urey whether the data gathered from the lunar soil samples supports his theory about the moon. In brief, Dr. Urey's theory is that the moon is a cold, lifeless and ancient body which was torn from the earth (note: the following quotes are excerpts from Dr. Urey's conversation with us). Dr. Urey replied, "... this data supports my moon theory partly; namely, that the surface of the moon is very ancient. It is proven by their (NASA's) data to be at least three billion years old, and the method of dating using a potassium-argon compound is likely to be low. I suspect the correct date is four and a half billion years old. I have argued this date for twenty years. You can't bombard the surface of the moon without at the same time bombarding the earth, and since there are rocks on the earth that are at least three or three and a half billion years old, the intense collisional process on the moon must have occurred before that time.

"These findings are substantiated by some recent publications of Dr. Preston Cloud of (U.C.) Santa Barbara, namely that there are "tidal rocks" on the earth that have been placed under conditions of tides which shows that the moon was "attached" to the earth at least three billion years ago. Dr. Cloud believes the moon to be somewhere near three billion years old because of his data, but I doubt this very much."

"...The way in which it (the lunar data) doesn't agree with my theories... is whether or not the moon was captured by the earth or whether it escaped from the earth. I do not believe there is any evidence from this material in so far as that bears on the question. The idea that the moon was captured by the earth appeals to my fancy because then the moon is an independent object; a far more important object in the history of the solar system than if it escaped from the earth. I think anyone can see that. But, of course, old Mother Nature may disagree with my fanciful ideas. Old Mother Nature is the one who is perfect and not what I think about it, you see. And as I said there is no evidence found now which answers the question of the moon's origin."

A bit later we discussed the possibilities of setting up a base on the moon. Dr. Urey qualified our somewhat presumptuous question by saying that if we could obtain sufficient oxygen and hydrogen supplies from the moon, as well as make food grow in the "dead," black moon soil, it is conceivable, but not to be realized for another generation at least.

More plausible to Dr. Urey was the idea of setting up an astronomical observatory on the moon. Such an undertaking would, if completed, give astronomers a greatly enhanced medium in which to view the solar system without the aberrations caused by the earth's atmosphere, or radio noise distorting their perspective. In order to do this, man would control the observatory from a moving body; namely, a space station.

Before the above project even begins there will be nine more Apollo flights. From these flights many more moon samples will be collected. Dr. Urey would like these samples displayed in museums throughout the globe for all to view. If the upcoming flights are successful, this will be done. However, he added, "Various people have discussed the looks of the lunar rock that was shown in Washington. "T.R.B." discussed this in The New Republic and wasn't terribly enthusiastic about it. I couldn't help but think how much more scientists see in a rock than the ordinary public does."

We know how old it is, when it was last melted, what its chemical composition is, where it may have come from, etc. Note, however, that all of these things are immensely interesting, and I'm sorry for people who aren't scientists and have no way of understanding how really fascinating the lunar rocks are."

There is, however, one scientist who understands the space program well, but who is, nonetheless, a critic of it. Dr. Eugene Shoemaker, chairman of Cal Tech's division of geological sciences and a principal investigator for Apollo, firmly believes that the scientific achievements of the Apollo program could have been made with unmanned spacecraft three of four years ago at one-fifth the cost. In a special article in the Oct. 9 edition of the L.A. Times, Dr. Shoemaker retorted, "But Apollo is a poor system for exploring the moon. It was developed simply to land men and bring them back. There was no real thought given to how it would be used on the moon." He acknowledged the flight of Apollo 11 as one to prove the reliability of the spacecraft system, but added that future Apollo flights will provide few scientific returns. Further, he noted that of the two choices regarding future space exploration--to land men on Mars or reduce manned flight to a secondary status--the latter is definitely more feasible because the former goal would "only result in a bigger transportation system, an ineffectual Apollo all over again."

Dr. Urey's perspective of the scientific and economic worthiness of the manned space program is somewhat different. He feels that the 21 billion dollars already spent in this lunar undertaking should not be cut off before the "job is completed, for this would be an extremely wasteful use of resources." He is interested in seeing what information about the moon the upcoming nine Apollo flights will uncover, but he doesn't feel further exploration is really needed. As he put it, "geologists give you the impression that they'd like to explore the moon in the

same detail as the earth. Well, we live on the earth--that makes a great deal of difference as to in how much detail we wish to investigate it. I wish to investigate the moon sufficiently to understand its origin and what its past history may have been. And I do not see that it has value beyond that."

Dr. Urey went on to say that the expenses incurred in enacting the manned flights are minor. He said, "we spend about twice as much per year for alcohol. The entire cost of the program is about one-half of one per cent of the gross national product. The gross national product is about a trillion dollars. We have approximately 200 million people in the U.S. That averages to about \$5000 per person. The wealth of the U.S. is enormous--it is primarily a matter of distribution."

It is true we have some things that do not help us--for example, the military establishment and the space program. Other things we do, we do because we think we need to do them. We have to have a police force--we have to have it, that's all. And so there are things that we are spending our wealth for that do not contribute to our physical well-being. But after we pay for all these things, the average is completely adequate. For example, they talk about poor people not having enough food; well, we are paying people not to grow food! Why not stop paying people not to grow food, and transfer the food to the hungry people?"

"The idea that saving expenditures on the space program will help solve poverty is a negligible solution to an enormously complex problem. The facts of the case are that what is needed is to transfer about \$100 million a year from the more affluent sector of society to the less affluent sectors. We need to 'level down' the incomes of the rich."

"The basic problem is not adequate materials, but equitable distribution. In order to modify the distribution fairly it would be extremely useful for people to be better educated--to have a marketable skill, so that they can earn in some way. As well it might be feasible to adjust taxes so that we don't penalize people with big incomes, but try to redistribute incomes a little bit..."

However, people essentially don't care about poor relief, says Dr. Urey. The poverty areas of the U.S. are unreal places to most Americans. We can, he feels, take care of the poor in spite of the war in Vietnam, in spite of the space program, in spite of the military establishment; but, as Dr. Urey firmly reiterates, "only if people begin to care."

Nearing the end of the interview, Dr. Urey explained that the public's apathy is also prevalent regarding their interest in science and the scientist. This is partially true because the public is very badly informed about the endeavors of scientists today. Besides this, the public doesn't care enough to keep abreast of scientific events. As Dr. Urey put it, "...the modern scientist is the replica of the old priest of primitive times. We are trying to understand how the universe exists and why the sun goes around the earth...We are trying to modify natural things so they will be a benefit to people. We do not use prayers, exactly, but we do operate in other ways to accomplish this purpose."

Another basic misconception which the public has is the idea of scientific research. Dr. Urey explicates this subject succinctly when he states that a discovery which, at the time, might seem to be some sort of "play-object," may, in a short time, become very useful industrially (such as his discovery of heavy hydrogen, or Faraday's investigation of electricity). The basic point he made in the above argument is "before you investigate, you do not know what is useful." Dr. Urey summarized by saying that the public should be more interested in intellectual pursuits--that to him the fascination of knowing the earth goes around the sun is exciting, and although maybe not practically useful, this information is knowledge valid for its own sake.

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Statewide Referendum

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Viet Cong flags and anti-imperialist slogans, students wormed their way down Telegraph Ave. among the traffic lanes, slapping M-Day, slapping M-Day handbills on rain-wet cars.

About 1,000 demonstrators paraded down the city-sanctioned route in the shopping district along Shattuck Ave., where they passed out printed sheets and tried to convince merchants that Wednesday was no normal business day. Businessmen slammed doors and flipped "open" signs over to read "closed" as the protesters flowed past their shops. Later, as rain dispersed the demonstrators, most businesses opened again.

Stanford's evening rally was one of the largest moratorium day gatherings in the state; more than 7,000 persons jammed two auditoriums to hear Nobel-prize winning scientist Linus Pauling declare: "We have an overwhelming duty. We must force

Cont. Issues

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feasible within the time that we are allotted."

Stuart Reder (Quality of Life-Environmental Pollution and Population Control): "To live it is to get involved in it. You can rap about pollution and come to an intellectual conclusion about it, but unless you're in a position to see the consequences, you cannot get into it."

Since the Muir Contemporary Issues program was instigated as an educational experiment, it is entirely fitting that these changes are taking place. The wide assortment of topics being covered and the variety of methods being tested are in complete accord with the experimental nature of the course. But whether they will succeed, and what will be the end result of this year's program is not yet predictable. In the words of one discussion leader: "I can see a lot of opportunities, but opportunities aren't facts."

Referendum Cont.

(continued from page 1)

4. Do you believe that the policies of the Reagan administration have worked to lessen the quality of education in California?

	UCSD	UCLA
yes	1487 (84%)	7408 (81.6%)
no	276 (16%)	1110 (12.2%)
no opinion		319 (6.2%)

5. Would the institution of a tuition for California resident jeopardize your attendance at the University of California?

	UCSD	UCLA
yes	988 (59%)	5828 (64.2%)
no	781 (41%)	3002 (33.1%)
no opinion		244 (2.7%)

6. Do you support such a tuition?

	UCSD	UCLA
yes	203 (12%)	809 (8.9%)
no		7760 (85.5%)
no opinion		502 (5.5%)

7. Do you believe that the policies of the Reagan administration have worked to promote violence on the campus?

	UCSD
yes	1530 (86%)
no	246 (14%)

our government to end this evil war."

At UCSB, 2,000 students attended a rally on campus, and later joined other Santa Barbarans in a silent vigil at the Santa Barbara Art Museum and in the distribution of handbills.

A peaceful march downtown to the local park highlighted events at UC Santa Cruz. Classes were not cancelled, strictly speaking, as most of the faculty adhered to the obligation to teach by making arrangements to hold class at other times during the week.

The names of San Diego County's war dead, painted on a fence at San Diego State College, were covered by whitewash. A message left behind observed, "You have been visited by Minutemen."

moratorium continued

(continued from page 1)

wide committee. He expressed an interest in plans for next month's moratorium march down Broadway in San Diego. "We must influence the non-academic community."

Dr. Herbert Marcuse said he was proud of Hanoi's support, expressed in its open letter to the American people. He stated that the problem of Vietnam was rooted in the U.S. system.

Marcuse argued that capitalism is "a rational business that doesn't waste money on anything harmful to the system. Only a change in the system will bring about a change in the policy.

Without (a change) the insanity will go on."

Because "the system is suspect" it is "getting jittery" and "increasing military spending." He pointed out the similarity between Vietnam and the problem of Angela Davis, saying that "all undesirables will be eliminated by the system" because critical opinion is thought bad and "must remain within four walls."

He urged the rally audience to gather more strength for next month's moratorium.

"When and if the system escalates, you must escalate too. Youth must demand an education for life instead of one for death.

"Some would call me a pessimist. I think of myself as being a ruthless optimist," Marcuse said of himself. He finished with a hearty "good luck," received a standing ovation, and went off for a television interview.

Professor Saltman came back to introduce Roy Huggins, a Hollywood producer, and Mr. Huggins provided some comic relief. Mr. Huggins referred to the moratorium as "Mr. Nixon's Seventh Crisis." (Nixon wrote a book entitled SIX CRISES) "Seven times in the last five days Nixon said that the moratorium would have no effect on him. Way down in the small of his mind Nixon knew he was Lyndon Johnson," the producer quipped.

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