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"I wanted to work for a small company. It may sound crazy, but that's why I went with IBM."

"When I was in school, I dreaded the thought of working for some huge company where I'd be just another number," says IBM's Jim Hamilton. (Jim, who has a B.S. in Electrical Engineering, is a Systems Engineering Manager in Marketing.)

"At the same time, I knew there were definite advantages in working for a large firm. So as I interviewed each company, I checked into the degree of individuality I could expect there.

"One of the main reasons I picked IBM was their decentralization. They've got over 300 locations throughout the country. Which to me means a big company with a small-company atmosphere."

IBM's small team concept

"Actually, there's plenty of decentralization even within each location. For instance, in science and engineering, they use a small team concept. It means, no matter how large the project, you work individually or as part of a small team—about four or five people.

"In marketing, I was pretty much my own boss even before I became a manager. As a systems engineer, it's up to you to find the solution to a customer's problem, and then see it's carried out in the optimum way. You work with the customer every step of the way."

There's a lot more to the IBM story than Jim has mentioned. For more information, visit your campus placement office or send an outline of your interests and educational background to P. J. Koslow, IBM Corporation, Dept. C, 425 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10022. We're an equal opportunity employer.
NEWS ANALYSIS. HELPUL HERESHEY

by PHIL SEMAS
College Press Service

WASHINGTON (CP) — Phillip Hershey continues to be a big help to the anti-draft movement. His year-long police battle against the draft has helped him galvanize opposition to the draft with his recommendation that local draft boards be organized and instruct anti-war protesters as soon as possible.

Hershey, a militant anti-draft organizer, not only found his way onto the cover of Time magazine last May but also has managed to make it onto the chapter book of the Selective Service System. In this short, readable volume, Hershey outlines the complexities of the Selective Service System and does offer some tips for those who don’t want to be drafted.

Although many people have so far been pointing to the decision of the Selective Service Board of Administration and the nation’s skilled manpower needs, the most important political impact of the order is more likely to be an upsurge in student activity against the war and especially against the draft.

It has long been a goal of such groups as SDS to see an end to all student deferments. SDS has rightly argued that such deferments are unfair. But SDS’s basic reason for wanting deferments ended is that they “eroded” third anti-draft activity.

Although students are more likely to oppose the war than other draft-age youth, their opposition is likely to be less active because their privileged draft status means the war is not their war. Opponents of the draft are strongest on college campuses, but anti-draft workers have been trying to make them stronger, but even stronger if students lost their privileged draft status.

Undergraduates still have deferments but their chances of getting one are more remote than for graduate students and eventual exemption are now much smaller than they were a year ago. In the past two years the government has delivered some 40,000 deferments but has held a student deferment since June of 1965, and now for graduate students. Most occupational deferments are also out.

What’s more, unless President Johnson changes the policy of draft boards, students will be going into the army as soon as they graduate.

There are others. Bush would rather have younger, less educated draftees who are easier to handle, and please opponents of the war, who see more student activity against the war.

Even before this latest order, SDS was planning a major anti-draft campaign among seniors and first-year graduate students this spring. With no graduate deferments SDS will step up that effort and see much greater changes of success, now that students can no longer hope to keep the draft at bay through graduate deferments.

The first test of this impact will come April 30-50 when draft boards begin to conduct the third anti-draft week. The first, last October, was fairly successful, with several thousand more seniors than freshmen cards. The second pretty much lopped except for a big demonstration in Boston. This third effort, drawing on students’ discontent with the war, could be the most successful yet.

Other opposition has also called for a national student strike against the war during that period. Earlier this strike had scant chances of success. Now, with many more students, anti-war activism on their minds and on their minds, it seems likely to draw more participation.

During the course of the summer, graduating seniors will begin to receive their cards and will have to decide whether or not to go into the military.

800 SMITH COEDS BEGIN VIETNAM FAST

Last Monday 800 girls at Smith College in Northampton, Massachusetts began a three-day fast to publicize their disagreement with U.S. Vietnam policy. The 800 students represent approximately one-third of the total enrollments.

The fast is planned to last three days, but may continue longer. The coeds plan to take only fruit and vegetable juices during their vigil. All fasting students will wear green armbands and all persons sympathizing with the fast will have white armbands. Numerous members of the faculty have pledged their support and will wear the white armbands.

A formal statement is expected to be issued during the fast, listing the grievances against U.S. policy. The statement will be delivered at a student rally when the fast is over. Several protest meetings are planned during the week.

A student spokesman stated that the Smith Administration was surprised by the enthusiastic response given to the fast. Although both Princeton and Harvard have both organized fasts against U.S. Vietnam policy, the response has not been as great as at Smith.
AND THE BIG FOOL GOES ON

During the past month according to the Johnson Administration our half-million plus armed forces have won new victories in Vietnam. According to such proven sources as General Westmoreland all that is needed is an additional 100,000 more troops to win the war for us. The communist casualty figures have reached astronomical proportions if one believes the State Department figures, and Mr. Johnson assured us as he delivered the national budget recently in Congress, that we would have this war won by the end of this fiscal year.

The only question that remains is just how stupid does Johnson expect us to be? How many lies are we supposed to swallow before we realize the immorality and injustice of this dubious war? With all our military might the Viet Cong can still kill any place in Vietnam at any time. Surely nobody would be impossible without support from a large portion of the Vietnamese people. Nobody who must view the Americans not the Viet Cong as the aggressors.

But President Johnson seems intent upon more escalation to force the Vietnamese to surrender. Despite the past failure of this tactic, each step in the process of escalation is used as a basis for justification for the next act of escalation. One is reminded of Pete Seeger's song of an army captain who chooses the wrong spot for his platoon to ford a river. As they begin to cross his men become alarmed at the increasing depth of the river and suggest to the captain that they turn back and try another approach. But the captain has too early admitted that although he erred and as Seeger says "the big fool goes on..." until the water rushes over his head and drowns him.

The analogy is most appropriate. Almost any man of even moderate reasoning ability will admit our involvement in Vietnam is a mistake. One need not be a pacifist to realize that this is the wrong war at the wrong time in the wrong place. Yet liberal press and management even with our initial decision was a bad one they explain that we must follow it through as a condition of "honor" and saving face before the world. Unfortunately in this case, it is not the big fool who is the one who will be drowned by crossing the river at the wrong place but American servicemen are the ones who end up paying the dues for Johnson's political prestige.

How long will we confuse Johnson's honor with America's? How long are we going to be content to obey Johnson's brave commands of "Let's you and him go fight"? The time may not be far off when it may be your turn to pay the dues for Mr. Johnson.

M.P.B.
FORCED DORM RESIDENCY: AN ADMINISTRATIVE ERROR

It has been learned by The Text that the calling of students into dormitory rooms was an unnecessary and hastily made move on the part of the administration. According to Mr. Frank McGrath, Director of Public Relations, the necessity for dormitory residence moves for the year could have been made without increasing the number of students remaining after the first semester.

For expenses to balance out, the number of residents in the new dormitories must be within ten percent of capacity. During the first semester, this figure was six percent. After the mid-semester exodus, residence was down to five percent.

Thus, for both semesters, the average number of residents in the dormitories was within ten percent of capacity, meeting the required margin.

Mr. McGrath stated that the decision was made because the department in charge of this matter didn't have the proper information at the time. He further stated that the situation and resultant effects could have been avoided if Assistant to the President Olsen, who was vacating, was present to supply the necessary facts.

In another aspect of the situation, Mr. McGrath said he believed that those who had files requested to remain off campus due to hardship would probably be allowed to remain under the same conditions each such request had been filed with by Mr. Kelly and Dean Maughlin for their consideration.

No action has been made on these requests as it has been sent to the proper office.

HUE: THE MARTYRED CITY OF VIETNAM

Notes: Tran Van Dinh, a Vietnamese journalist who writes a regular column for a, is a native of Hue. He suggests that those who were students at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (U-I) can read Van Dinh's article in the book, published by Vangnuo Press in New York.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Feb. 14, 1968 (UPI)—By Valentine’s Day, Vietnamese troops had been fighting in Hue for 13 days, U.S. troop losses were down to 200,000, and five more miles of the De Lanna road leading into the ancient city had been cleared.

The ruthless American forces under the command of a general whose name rhymes with that of the city, Brig. General Pesnes, successfully captured the entire city and the symbol of the Vietnamese nation, the Forbidden City, as the enemy troops fled against foreign armies for the defense of their civilization.

The city of Hue, the largest city (pop. 105,000) in South Vietnam, is the capital of the province and 27 miles north of the De Lanna road, an important link from the north to the south of Vietnam. It has been called the Athens of the East, according to ancient Greek historians.

The troops reaching the U.S.-controlled area of Vietnam, which includes the northern provinces, were greeted with cheers from the local population.

The news of the capture of Hue was greeted with delight by the Vietnamese people, who have suffered under Japanese occupation for 200 years.

The Japanese, who conquered the city in 1853, ruled until 1945, when the French took control.

The fall of Hue is a serious blow to the Viet Cong, who had been fighting for independence from the French for 15 years.

HUE is not only a political symbol but a religious symbol. It is the home of the Nguyen dynasty, which ruled Vietnam from 1516 to 1945.

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ALL-TECH WEEKEND: PICTURE REVIEW
TAU KAPPA EPSILON
All-Theta Weekend ended with the thrill of the pin for the first time in the history of our organization. The men of our chapter were elated to receive the pin, which symbolizes the growth and development of our community. The event was highlighted by the election of new officers, which marked the beginning of a new era for our organization. The weekend also included a variety of social activities, including a dance, a bonfire, and a game of touch football. The weekend was capped off by a banquet, where the new officers were installed and the chapter presented with the pin. The weekend was a tremendous success, and we look forward to continuing to build on our tradition of excellence.
L.T.I. joins E.C.A.C.

by BILL PARSONS

As a result of our last victory over Lowell Tech, we will be a certified member of the Eastern College Athletic Conference, or as it is more commonly known, the E.C.A.C. Founded in 1938, the E.C.A.C. is one of the oldest and most prominent athletic conferences in the country, with its membership encompassing all major Eastern athletic powers.

Lowell Tech applied for E.C.A.C. membership last year, but three schools decided to prevent freshmen on our team for the 1975 season. We were forced to withdraw our application. As a result, Lowell Tech will adopt the Freshman Rule, and we are in full compliance with E.C.A.C. Rules.

Joining the E.C.A.C. will of course elevate the formation of a freshman athletic program, which at first will hurt our varsity teams, but will strengthen them in the long run, as a freshman athletic course more freshness to go out for, and because it will allow a freshman to approach to play more, and get more actual and the experience that is needed to build a team.

The teachers at Lowell Tech have moved to Coaches Deforge, and Deforge's three-on-two dilemma. They are continuing the formation of a freshman athletic program, which at first will hurt our varsity teams, but will strengthen them in the long run, as a freshman athletic course more freshness to go out for, and because it will allow a freshman to approach to play more, and get more actual and the experience that is needed to build a team.

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