Symphony Hall
Graduation Scene for 338

Doctor Compton And C. D. Howe Deliver Commencement Day Talks

Dedicated to serve the nation in the Army and Navy and in essential industries, Technology's Class of 1943 was graduated at the Institute's 67th Convocation held February 1, in Symphony Hall. Participants in the ceremony were under an accelerated academic program, set by the Board of Faculty, earlier than the traditional graduation day.

More than 95 per cent of the graduating class had been placed in service. Nearly half will receive commissions in the Army, Navy, and the Marine Corps, while the remainder will go into war efforts. In the field of technical activities, chemical engineering, chemical technology, and electrical engineering industries a close second. The ACS, petroleum and chemical industries followed, and a large group is going into positions in the vital rubber industry. A few Chemical Engineering alumni will go into shipbuilding and metallurgical, civil engineering, and the Institute school for specialized training.

A special Commencement address was given by the Honorable Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, who was graduated from the Institute in 1907.

In the presence of nearly 2,000 relations and friends, Governor Lewis W. Filley, representing Army and Navy Officers, Mayor Tobin of Boston, and members of the faculty, the 500-odd members of the graduating class received their diplomas. President Compton, President of the Institute, Mencken and Loomis are present.

T.C.A. Pledges Are Due

Weren't you one of those 76th graduation exercises, the final day. All war industries, another group will go into positions in the vital rubber industry. In the field of technical activities, which the students are studying.

The Honorable Clarence D. Howe, Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply, a graduate from Technology in the Class of 1907, delivered the Commencement address at the Baccalaureate Service for Technology's Class of 1943 held at Symphony Hall, Boston. Mr. Howe, Reverend Carl Hach of the Christian Reformed Church and President Compton delivered the invocation.

Mr. Howe, in the introduction of his address, stated that the wartime conditions at Technology, and acknowledged the Seniors' efforts to finish their studies under the accelerated program needed for the war. He continued as follows:

"It is not surprising that the Institute has been called upon to play an important role in the war effort, that it has accepted all the requests for men that could be made to the Institute, in order to provide such service which the public needs and to which the Institute is well prepared. The Institute has been able to mobilize its resources since the beginning of the Civil War.

"In this war, where the results of our superior military superiority spells the difference between defeat and victory, the united nations prize more than any other time the proper, and effective, public service that has been of great assistance to the armed forces since the beginning of the Civil War.

"In the United States, every university and college, every center of research, is making a great contribution to the war effort. The work of the universities is now given to its cooperative effort. Consequently no changes in viewpoint or objectives are made. The only change in education that has occurred is the elimination of changes in schedules and some-
McNeutt's Speech

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McNeutt's Speech

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simple, that every graduate of tomorrow who is to work in every industry. At every level of research, engineering or production, the quality of research is being handed down to the students of tomorrow. The wireless, the telephone, the automobile, the airplane, the new chemical industries, all are made up of the knowledge that is being passed on from generation to generation. It is the great tradition of America to pass on its knowledge to the young. We are the custodians of this knowledge, and we must see that it is passed on to the next generation.

Howe's Address

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research is being carried on at a pace never before known. This pace is not for the urgency of wartime demands. Under the pressures of peace, new developments and new industries will be introduced. By the end of the war, these new industries will be in full production, and the post-war world will reap these benefits from the knowledge gained in the war years.

To some of those who are concentrating on war production are hardly in a position to predict industrial development in the post-war period, but certain prob- lems are obvious. For example, in the field of light metals, aluminum and magnesium will be in tremendous volume, and it is likely that the development of this industry will be dependent on it. We have seen how the development of the aluminum industry has been rapid, and we have seen how it has been successful. We have seen how the aluminum industry has been able to adapt itself to the requirements of the war. We have seen how the aluminum industry has been able to adapt itself to the requirements of the war. We have seen how the aluminum industry has been able to adapt itself to the requirements of the war. We have seen how the aluminum industry has been able to adapt itself to the requirements of the war. We have seen how the aluminum industry has been able to adapt itself to the requirements of the war.
Relay Team Takes Mile Event In Millrose Games

Ball-Haley, Bryant Take First in Break Up Victorious Quartet

Triumphing over Colgate, Penn., Penn-Sylvania and Columbia the Beaver eight-man relay, composed of the other relay teams mentioned, which was composed of Cleve Carleton, Charles Burns, Robert Zayrt, and Bob Momsen made a very remarkable showing. The Tech run was composed of the New England quartet to bring home a victory from a first place finish. It should be noted that the other relay teams were as follows:

First by St. Johns of Brooklyn; second, Brown; third, Dartmouth; fourth, Williams. Time 3:2.72.

By U. S. Military Academy (Roger, Burgan, McMullen, and Merrill); second, U. S. Naval Academy; third, Navy. Time 3:2.42.

By Notre Dame (Giuda, MeCar-rolly, Condon and Fiehlig); second, Rhode Island; third, Fordham; fourth, Harvard. Time 3:26.


By Ohio State (Cheaps, Jeanes, Millard, and Homburger); second, Minnesota. Time 3:31.

By Villanova (Gruda, McCart-ney, McCarthy, and Warden); second, Recruit, third, Catholic College; fourth, New Hampshire. Time 3:32.

By Villaminoship Schools, Ohio; Indiana University (Brown); second, University of Colorado; third, Minnesota. Time 3:32.

By University of Chicago; second, Temple; third, Columbia; fourth, South Carolina. Time 3:34.

By Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh; the California School, second, University of Texas; third, University of Michigan; fourth, University of Nebraska. Time 3:34.

By Boston College; second, Illinois State; third, University of Illinois; fourth, Vanderbilt. Time 3:35.

By Northwestern; second, Iowa; first in the composite competition which were able to reach thirteen points. The 'uber mile field Dool of the Boston College team which was captured by Karl Hittelman of Indiana University. Greg Rino, the Notre Dame runner had no difficulty in setting this field which was only 31/2 of .91 seconds.

By St. Louis University; second, Holy Cross; third, Western Reserve; fourth, R. I. University. Time 3:36.3.

By the team which was composed of Di Carlo, O'Sullivan); second, by Villanova (Giuda, MeCar-rolly, Condon and Fiehlig); second, Rhode Island; third, Fordham; fourth, Harvard. Time 3:26.


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Army Plans

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academic period that begins in 1943, after which they will receive military training in replacement training centers in lieu of that normally given during the second-year advanced course. Those selected after the successful completion of this training for further technical training will be detailed for instructions under the Army Specialized Training Program. Others, after the successful completion of this basic military training, and the satisfactory termination of any further authorized instruction, will be sent to appropriate off-campus schools, and upon successful completion will be commissioned in the Officers’ Reserve Corps.

(b) Arrangements will be made by the War Department for the voluntary induction of those first-year advanced and second-year advanced students who are not members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps. Instructions will be issued. Upon their induction, the procedures prescribed above will be followed for those who are members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

(3) Paragraph regarding medical students omitted . . . .

(4) Paragraph regarding medical students omitted . . . .

c. Army Forces—Enlisted Reserve Corps aviation cadets:

(1) Enlisted Reserve Corps aviation cadets in this category will be called to active duty according to instructions to be issued by the Commanding General, Army Air Forces. The

(2) Normally, Enlisted Reserve Corps students, unassigned group,

(3) Normally, Enlisted Reserve Corps students, unassigned group,

shall be ordered to active duty fourteen days after the completion of their basic military training, and the

(4) Definitions of terms used:

(5) Definitions of terms used:

Enlisted Reserve Corps students are entitled to be considered as reservists of the Branch of Service to which they have been assigned, and the names of such Reserve Corps students in a particular college or university will be included in the quota for that college or university. Those students who have undergone training in a reception center, to a senior unit of the Reserve Officers Training Corps will be practicable with due regard to the avoidance of congestion terminating after December 31, 1942, or as soon thereafter as is practical, as indicated to the Commanding General, Army Air Forces.

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schools, and upon successful completion will be commissioned as officers in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. Upon their induction, the procedure prescribed above will be followed.

(3) Enlisted Reserve Corps students emitted . . . .

(4) Enlisted Reserve Corps students emitted . . . .

Parts a, b, c, d, e, and f, concerning medical and premedical students omitted . . . .