

# Nebraska Awards Dr. Elliott Honorary Degree

## ALUMNUS RECEIVES DISTINCTION FRIDAY AT CHARTER AFFAIR

### Purdue President Principal Speaker at Anniversary Program.

Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue university, was honored as an outstanding educator, school administrator and as an author Friday morning when he was awarded an honorary doctor of laws degree at the University charter day program held in the coliseum. Chancellor Burnett conferred the honorary award at the close of the morning program preceding the singing of the Cornhusker. Dr. Elliott was principal speaker at the sixty-seventh anniversary program commemorating the founding of the institution.

He graduated from this university in 1895 and received his master's degree from here two years later. President Elliott began his teaching career at the University of Nebraska as a teaching fellow in chemistry from 1895-97. Later he served as a high school instructor, then superintendent of schools at Leadville, Colo., 1898-1903; assistant and teaching fellow at Columbia, 1903-05 and associate professor and professor of education at Wisconsin from 1905 to 1916.

#### Montana Chancellor.

Still later he was appointed chancellor of the Universities of Montana and in 1922 became president of Purdue. He has served on various commissions, among them the United States bureau of education, the New York and Vermont school inquiries, a member of the White House conference on child health and the national citizens conference on crisis in education and a conciliator in the Indiana coal industry in 1929-30. He is also a member of various societies and is the author of several nationally known books and educational articles which have appeared in leading journals.

### ELLIOTT COMMENDS NEBRASKA FOR PROGRESS AGAINST ODDS.

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tary service for the common good. Unless the human product of the university is to be recognized by intelligent and unselfish consecration to good government, then why adhere longer to the foundation principle of the university idea—good government and the happiness of mankind?"

He stated that the University is giving the supreme test to the basic American doctrine that the lives of free men in a state of civilization are directed and determined by that process called education. He added that the success of the American university shall determine whether democracy's goal of education and education's goal of democracy shall be attained.

#### Believe in Free Education.

"Promoters and politicians knew then," Dr. Elliott said in recalling the day when the university was founded, "that free men believed in free education." Today they realize that same ideal. We are not entitled now to forget the courageous and self-sacrificing devotion to learning of those few men who saw what the many could not see, he explained.

"This is a starred day in the calendar of the university. The present bridges the ever widening chasm of Time to make a reverent pilgrimage to the past. Today, we, the posterity for whom the frontier forefathers prayed and plowed and bulld, gather to do homage to the character and courage, the spirit and the strength of the pioneer. Today we, the new pioneers on the new frontiers, speeding to the future, bring our own time machines to a stop, in order that we might be refreshed from that spring of eternal youth, which is the university."

#### Emphasizes Government Training.

Chancellor Elliott refuted the note of discouragement sounded by many when they say that the dream of the power of education for the making of mankind has not come true. He contended that despite its shortcomings in the past or in the present, its

ranking among the enterprises of democracy in America cannot be equaled by any other. "The school system," he said, "serves as the hidden arch for the support of the social structure. To this arch the university has served as the keystone."

In emphasizing the need for a training in the theories and practices of good government, Dr. Elliott proposed the laws he would enforce were he a benevolent dictator of American colleges, universities and technical schools. The first would be a thorough working knowledge of the constitutions of the United States and the state in which the student lived. Of equal importance for the graduate of 1936 would be the imposition of an examination upon the place of money in modern civilization and also upon the decisions of the United States supreme court in the cases involving the NRA and the AAA.

"As long as the state university is not capable of studying and teaching, or is not permitted to study and teach scientifically of the virulent diseases of modern civilization, it cannot train men and women who 'see clearly' and fully either their own American citizenship or the citizenship of others; it will not inspire the mission of relieving men of the torture of not understanding."

### NEW NEBRASKA

#### UNION BUILDING

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combination of face brick and Bedford limestone. Face brick will be the old Virginia type laid in Flemish bond. The roof will be composed of heavy architectural slate, using colors in mottled green, purple, black and gray, the individual slates to be graduated in thickness and in their coursing.

On the first floor will be a general lounge room, fifty-four by sixty feet, with a complete fountain service room opening off one end of the lounge, and a game and billiard room opening off the other end of the lounge. On the same floor will also be a large dining room and ballroom, together with adjacent service room, a women's lounge with adjacent toilet facilities, a faculty lounge and office spaces for the Union building administrative offices, as well as office space for the secretary of the Alumni association. Basement floor consists of ample

rooms for checking coats and hats, together with main toilets for both men and women, space for a student book and supply store, together with service rooms, kitchen, kitchen stores, and space for student publications.

#### Provides for Library.

The second floor consists of a large main lounge and ballroom, together with a separate library and reading room, rooms for student activities, offices, meeting rooms as well as several for conference purposes.

The third floor consists entirely of areas devoted to student activities, and will be divided into a large number of offices, conference and meeting rooms, in compliance with the requirements of the various student organizations. Davis and Wilson are the architects.

### FOUNDATION TO SUPPLEMENT TAXATION AS A REVENUE SOURCE.

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whom it serves and who support it, with the cause of education which gave it birth and which, in turn, it nourishes and advances.

#### Alumni Part in Plan.

"In the second suggested purpose of the Foundation, that of providing means whereby alumni may contribute to the enrichment of undergraduate life," Smith continued in stressing the parts of his three point plan, "it is not my thought that the Foundation as such, should be the primary force of such undertakings."

"It should rather be the agency of the alumni associations. The alumni, as such, should recognize the need for Student Union and similar projects, as they did recognize the need for a modern athletic plant, and should provide the basic financial support. The Foundation, under its corporate powers, can provide the machinery for carrying out their purpose."

Smith said that in his third suggestion lay possibilities for greatest speculation and imagination. Its results will be noted over a period of fifty to one hundred years. Under the third point he urged a vastly enlarged program of cultural and scientific progress not confined entirely to the limitations of a narrow definition of education.

"It is a function of education not only to train students in historical trends and in scientific

formulas but also to inspire them, by precept and example, to lives of worthwhile endeavor." He summarized his program for the Foundation to the alumni and faculty audience by suggesting possible use for money received by the fund. "Too frequently, however, the scholars who can best offer such inspiration cannot be held to chairs of eight hours a day, six days a week classroom instruction; their genius thrives in part at least on original study and scientific research."

He suggested endowed chairs whose occupants may be leading sources of scholarly inspiration, developing and leading the trend of thought in their respective fields.

"In a word," Smith concluded, "while tax raised funds may provide the bone and sinew of the university's body, the Foundation may provide the means for the university to preserve and develop its scholastic soul."

### TALKING IT OVER, SETTLES ELLIOTT'S STUDENT PROBLEM

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stride. "All of the state institutions get together, and we plan a budget which is submitted to the governor," he disclosed. There is no organized university lobby, no set method of influencing the legislature. But there is, he inferred, a conscious effort to further the interests of the university by dealing directly with the governor and representatives.

#### Better Treatment.

In reference to Nebraska, there is hope, he believes, for better treatment in the hands of a unicameral legislature. "I have always believed in the theory of a unicameral system for state governments, since it offers the best chance to have issues squarely analyzed and the responsibility fixed." Because Nebraska's cause is a valid one, the university should profit by a change in systems.

In a nutshell, this might be President Elliott's administrative philosophy: The best way to deal with students is to "sit around a table and talk it over. The main difference between student bodies now and when I was in school is that they are now offered greater temptation for distraction and diversion," this he meets by seeing that "something

is going on every minute at Purdue." The best way to get big things done is to attach less importance to trifles, and the best way to get financial support is to take the initiative in going after it.

### DR. DREW TO SPEAK AT VESPERS TUESDAY

#### Wesleyan Foundation Pastor Gives Review Of Kagawa Philosophy

Dr. E. E. Drew, pastor at the Wesleyan Foundation, will speak at the weekly vesper service in Ellen Smith hall Tuesday at 5 o'clock. He will talk on the practical application of the philosophy which Toyohiko Kagawa presented at the Student Christian Movement Conference Friday and Saturday.

Dr. Drew will emphasize the way in which university students can aid in the program which Kagawa outlined and presented. Betty Cherny, chairman of the creative leisure staff, will conduct the devotionals, and special music will be presented by the vesper choir under the direction of Margaret Phillippi.

### Psychology Professor to Continue Research in East

Dr. J. Hunt, recently of the psychology staff, left Saturday for Washington where he will continue his research work during the spring months on psychological loss in schizophrenic patients. He will be stationed at St. Elizabeth's hospital.

Dr. Hunt received copies of his publication featuring a comprehensive review of all the English psychological experiments dealing with disordered persons. He also received reprints of his articles on "Psychological Government and the High Variability of Schizophrenic Patients" and "Psychological Loss in Paretics and Schizophrenics."

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## LOVE AND TREACHERY ON BARBARY COAST



Miriam Hopkins, Joel McCrea and Edward G. Robinson in Samuel Goldwyn's production "Barbary Coast," released through United Artists

Miriam Hopkins, Joel McCrea and Edward G. Robinson in scenes of tenderness and treachery in "Barbary Coast," a colorful, romance-filled epic of the rowdy, roistering, lawless colony that sprang into being in the early days of San Francisco's gold rush. The film, now at the Stuart, was directed by Howard Hawks from a screen play by Charles MacArthur and Ben Hecht.