UPPER—LOAN DESK WITH STACKS IN REAR; LOWER—RARE COLLECTION OF BEN JONSON FOLIOS, ETC.
Dedicating

A great enterprise

A WIDE range of serious thought and of humor marked the addresses given at the two day program of dedication of the new University of Oklahoma Library. The state meeting of the Oklahoma Library association met in Norman at the same time and its members added greatly to the number and appreciation of the audience which attended the events.

President Bizzell presided at the meetings which were held in the auditorium and the library. He confessed at the opening meeting which was held February 21 in the auditorium that “No enterprise with which I have been associated during my twenty years as a college president has interested me as much as the building of this library.”

He opened the services with the reading of several congratulatory telegrams which he had received. First on the list was a message from President Hoover. Among the telegrams are the following:

Dr. W. B. Bizzell, Washington, D. C.

My dear Doctor Bizzell, I congratulate you cordially upon the dedication of the new library building of your university and wish for you, your associates of the faculty and your students an ever increasing satisfaction in noble fellowship of learning.

Yours faithfully,

HERBERT HOOVER.


Dr. W. B. Bizzell.

Congratulations. Such a library is a contribution to the general welfare and may it yield to the community many times its cost in scholarship produced, in sound understanding, generous sympathies, ideals of useful service, principles of right living and faith.

HERBERT PUTNAM, Library of Congress.

J. L. Rider, Librarian

The American Library association sends congratulations on the dedication of your new library—

ANDREW KEOUGH, President, American Library Association.

Dr. W. B. Bizzell.

Congratulations on the completion of your new library, building and best wishes for its continued advancement.

H. Y. BENEDICT, President, University of Texas.

Dr. W. B. Bizzell.

Hearty congratulations on all that this auspicious occasion means to the university—

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, Associate Secretary, American Library Association.

The presentation of the building was made by Governor William J. Holloway. Acceptance of the presentation was made by Hon. Frank Buttram, president of the board of regents, dedicatory address was given by Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota. Excerpts from the addresses follows.

DR. HENRY SEIDEL CANBY
A GROUP OF NOTABLES, GUESTS OF PRESIDENT BIZZELL AT LIBRARY DEDICATION

Upper row, left to right—Dr. I. N. McCash, president of Phillips university; President Bizzell; Mrs Bizzell; Mrs W. J. Holloway; Mrs Isabel Campbell. Lower row, left to right—A. B. Macdonald of the Kansas City Star; Regent President Frank Buttram; Governor Holloway; George Bowman, regent.

ity, have just completed the first compilation of original sources of Oklahoma history. They were impelled to do this because of the inaccessibility of this material to the majority of people. The epic story of the fusion of the ideals and cultures of two great races which makes the history of Oklahoma unique has not yet been written, because we are still too close to the event.

What an opportunity and a challenge here exists for this great university: to stir the imagination of our youth and to quicken their intellects through the study of man's magnificent conquest of his world, to teach them how to select, to test, to organize this data into significant form and to inspire in them desire to create therefrom a literature of our people worthy of a place in posterity's time-sifted archives.

ACCEPTANCE FOR UNIVERSITY
BY FRANK BUTTRAM, RECENT PRESIDENT

We are very happy on this occasion—the dedication of the new library building. This has been the ambition of President Bizzell from the first day he arrived on the campus to accept the presidency of our university. It has been a need that we have all felt for many years. I think it would be entirely fitting to review some of the history of our libraries. The catalog of the university for 1898-99 says: "At present there are 1445 accessioned books, 563 of which were added during the past year."

The reading room and stacks were located on the second floor of the only building on the campus. The library staff consisted of one student who acted as supervisor. This building was destroyed by fire in January of 1903.

After this fire a new collection of books was started in the second administration building. It remained there until 1904 when it was moved to the new Carnegie library, located on the campus. It was felt then that the needs of the library would be served for many years, that this structure was in all ways adequate. With the very rapid growth of the university the need for more adequate facilities soon became apparent. In 1917 the legislature appropriated $73,000 for a new library and equipment. It was understood that this was to be used for the first wing of a library building. Unfortunately, succeeding legislatures failed to make appropriations to complete the building. I say fortunately, in view of the happy result we see today.

In 1920 the library had less than 35,000 volumes; there are now 105,000 volumes, not including about 15,000 government publications. We have also acquired two rather important collections of books not included in the above enumerations: first, a part of the library of Kingfisher college and second, the private collection of John Quincy Adams of Cornell university.
The legislature in 1927 appropriated $500,000 for our new library and I am happy to say that the bill was passed by practically a unanimous vote.

The modern university library falls into three natural divisions determined by the type of work to which each is devoted. The building in like manner falls into three distinct divisions: the reference work in the main reading room; the undergraduate work which will finally be done on the first floor; and the ground floor designed to care for graduate students.

Among the other features are the treasure room designed to protect the more valuable books of the university, such as first editions, special press books, fine bindings and rare books — particularly those dealing with Indians and the history of the southwest.

The browsing room is designed to encourage the reading and love of good books and to place them in the hands of students under such natural divisions determined by the type of work to which each is devoted. The building is a joy forever."

It is not necessary here to point to the many and manifest beauties of the building as a work of architectural perfection. In this we are greatly indebted to Layton, Hacks and Forsyth, architects of Oklahoma City, and especially to Mr. W. T. Emerich of this firm, who was personally in charge of the intricate details of design. It is a building in which beauty and utility have been combined to a marked degree.

It was Keats who said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever."

On behalf of the board of regents of the University of Oklahoma, I take great pleasure in accepting this building. There seems no doubt in our minds that this building will be a source of joy and pride to the citizens of this state for many years to come.

The libraries are among the oldest of educational institutions. They have passed through many outward changes, both in their books and in the methods and places used to protect them. The purpose of the library has remained the same through all these changes, namely, to preserve for the use of the present and the future the records of the past and present.

Collection and distribution, preservation and use always go together in library work. The library may be said to have a twofold character: a material and a non-material structure. On its material side the library has for its basis its stock of books. This is the reason for which it exists. In the second place, there must be provision for storing and using these books effectively. This is why we build and equip library buildings. Thirdly, there must be a staff to make the books, building and equipment serve their purpose and to keep the books for the service of readers. American libraries have usually grown so much more rapidly in books than in buildings that the buildings have had to be erected to hold the books rather than the reverse. The increase in book contents for the past thirty years has been spectacular. Many of our prominent libraries have almost trebled their holdings in that time. This is due to three reasons: the great growth of college enrollment, the general increase in research worked in all fields, especially in the past ten years, the relative financial prosperity in the United States. No library can safely escape the past. It is as important for industry, business and science as for the fine arts, literature and the social sciences. But dwelling in the past is not enough. If progress is to be made or even if the records of the past are to be continuous, books, maps and prints of the present must be acquired and preserved.

Although books are absolutely necessary, a suitable place to keep them is equally so. The modern library may very safely follow the beauty and decoration of its predecessors, but it need not be at the same time avoid the fact that it is built primarily for use. American architects deserve great credit for the way in which they have recognized this principle and have made library buildings useful as well as beautiful.

A trained, competent staff is also necessary. One of the outstanding characteristics of American life at present is the insistence on more personal service and a greater amount of specialized service. Users of libraries of today are not content to put up with the self help which was the only thing they got even a few years ago. The greater number of books and the greater variety of subjects treated by them require a wider range of special educational and technical qualifications than ever before.

On the non-material side there are also necessary conditions to be met. A beautiful building well stocked with a numerous staff is not enough. Its success or its failure will depend primarily on the spirit which dominates its surroundings. The library depends on the library spirit. This in turn depends on the spirit of research and open-mindedness which pervades the community to which the library belongs. "Prove all things, hold fast to that which is good," could be very well taken as a model for the modern library. This in turn implies tolerance, broad-mindedness and a genuine desire to know what the truth is. Quality, not quantity, is needed — a state of mind and a habit of weighing evidence rather than merely piling up a mass of material. Bibliographic excavation is more productive research than haphazard digging of ditches. Architecture is the spirit. On the (faculty) depends the quality as well as the quantity of the book collection. No librarian can hope to have a general staff, there must be specialists. Unless the faculty co-operates with helpful sug-
That mind becomes mechanistic in its reactions and functions. Through the prevalence of this state of mechanism there is keen danger that in our industrial era we shall become the slaves of machinery.

Our true danger lies in our likelihood of assuming the function of a machine to produce, rather than the function of a man to live.

We have in recent years been deluged with the "realism" of the fine arts. That is the term which is used by the artists for the nastiness which we so often find in their productions. What they cite as "realism" is in truth a reflection on the ugliness of the world about us.

Art has expressed its rebellion against ugliness by distorting ugliness and the result is strange in design and often horrible in feeling. In interpreting our modern world art has sharply split into two schools: that of the advertising world and the other of the pictorial-subway-machinery school.

The regrettable thing about this trend in our life is that it has so dominated the colleges that almost every undergraduate of today is enrolled only in those things which enable him to sell himself to the mechanistic world when he leaves school. The business of self-culture has no cash value and he abandons it for the proper method of writing business letters.

We have in the United States today advanced emancipation of women yet it is a fact that marriage conditions in our country are worse than anywhere else in the civilized world. The cause of this is that we have tried to apply the mechanistic method to our marriage relations and we are yet to learn that such is not possible. The mechanistic movement nowhere fails so greatly as when applied to the relationships between humans.

What this age is leading to we may estimate in general if we give credence to the belief that history repeats itself, even in part. The peak of the age will be succeeded by one of three states.

The first of these is that within a few generations the leaders will lose interest in machines and their attention will turn from them once more to the human element. When the leader turns in one direction he is followed by the common man.

The second of these states will be one of war, a war which will be a cataclysm that will destroy our civilization.

The third possible state is the one which will be the finest. The world will find the one great antidote for the poison of mechanism—books. For all the reason and wisdom of the past we must go to books.

We have done value very well in this country but we are just beginning to do values.

Books as repositories of value are very important. If a scientist is going to invent things he must have somewhere a repository of wisdom to control his inventions and this repository may be found alone in books. It is because we have no books containing the wisdom of control that our modern radios, motors and machinery cause such noise and chaos.

The building of every library today is a symbol of renewed vitality in the struggle of humanism against mechanism. Humanism is the dam which keeps man from rushing headlong into the flood of mechanism.

This tendency to rush is one of the characteristics of our modern civilization. We are fine at rushing but we are very bad at choosing the subject of our drive. It is typical of our careers that our first ten years of getting somewhere is successful. At the end of this time we find that we are spent and that the value of our goal is dubious.

We have two focuses in our civilization. The first is the library which causes us to stop and think, to grow calm and to ponder the prob-
lem of living. The second is the powerhouse—the symbol of energy of our country. The powerhouse keeps us going but it does not perturb us to determine the extent of these and the focal points that we gravitate. Unless we learn to turn more often to the library than to the powerhouse our civilization will end in a dustheap.

I must say that I am not speaking of literature as a material asset in a national budget, but rather as an intangible, but none the less an asset, in the life of a nation or a people. To be sure, there is something that might be said that would satisfy the most thorough-going practical mind. I have no doubt that Burns and Scott contributed not a little to the increase of real estate values in Scotland, and that keepers of various literary shrines and the hotels adjacent to have along with Voltaire and Rousseau, who had in the eighteenth century been valiant soldiers in the emancipation of man? That Swift was for three years the personal literary leader in England, and that Byron bore before all Europe the pageant of his bleeding heart and "the Napoléon of the races of Rome" as it came into the world, and that even now the words of Bernard Shaw are flashed and broadcast and quoted wherever men are met together? These are only a few of the instances that may be cited to show the lineages and the apocalyptic succession of great writers who have played conspicuous parts in the literature of their people. This is what then of action have so often put a premium on great literature, President Eliot of Harvard at the end of his long and powerful career as an administrator and a scientist gave his mellow years to the editing of the Harvard Classics, which contain the distilled essence of the best literature of the world. Theodore Roosevelt, on his historic trip to Africa the Pig-Skin Library, the most important part of which was the best English poetry. It was not a professor of English literature nor a professor of Latin or Greek literature, but at the end of his essay entitled "Mere Literature" said: "Literature opens our hearts to receive the experiences of great men and the conceptions of great races. The ancient world was the atmosphere of contemplation. If this free people to which we belong is to keep its fine spirit, its perfect temper amidst the difficulties, its wise temperance and wide-eyed, hope, it must continue to drink deep and often from the old wells of English undefiled, quaff the keen truth of the best ideals, keep its blooming and the great utterances of exalted purpose and pure principles of which its matchless literature is full. The great spirits of the past must command us to the tasks of the future."

To the main question as to what contributions literature makes to the life of a nation a four-fold answer may be given: it describes the natural landscape of the country; it has man's work; it tells the story of the popular imagination distinctive provinces that go to make up the national scene; it crystallizes the heroic figures, whether legendary or historic; it interprets the world in artistic language the great events of a nation's history and the general trend of life and thought in various periods, as well as the thought of the whole, and it reveals in its larger outlines those particular ideals and qualities that characterize a race or a nation.

LITERATURE AS A NATIONAL ASSET
BY EDWIN MIMS
The library movement is one of the really important phases of the social development of the last century. The conversions of the adviser with readers according to their interests and education of men into teachers: it ministers to the right use of the practical duties of the professions, or for his mellow yearsto the editing of the Harvard books which give us the best and happiest moments of the happiest and best minds. Men will find here that which fits them better for the practical duties of the professions, or for the definite facts that may broaden the bounds of human knowledge, but they will find also those books that touch life with imagination and culture, with the transcendent quality and the sense of great art. Literature, in any discriminating use of the term, appeals to that which makes men rather than engineers out of the people. It is not a great event of a nation's history, but it is a premium on great literature. President Eliot of Harvard at the end of his long and powerful career as an administrator and a scientist gave his mellow years to the editing of the Harvard Classics, which contain the distilled essence of the best literature of the world. Theodore Roosevelt, on his historic trip to Africa the Pig-Skin Library, the most important part of which was the best English poetry. It was not a professor of English literature nor a professor of Latin or Greek literature, but at the end of his essay entitled "Mere Literature" said: "Literature opens our hearts to receive the experiences of great men and the conceptions of great races. The ancient world was the atmosphere of contemplation. If this free people to which we belong is to keep its fine spirit, its perfect temper amidst difficulties, its wise temperance and wide-eyed, hope, it must continue to drink deep and often from the old wells of English undefiled, quaff the keen truth of the best ideals, keep its blooming and the great utterances of exalted purpose and pure principles of which its matchless literature is full. The great spirits of the past must command us to the tasks of the future."

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There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now. There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now. There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now. There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now. There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now. There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now. There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now. There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now. There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now. There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now. There was never a time when the value of literature as a conservator of a nation's ideals and traditions was half as great as it is now.
But suppose these methods are coming into use, what has that to do with libraries? A library exists to make books useful to people—these are tangible results of reading.

We know that many high school and college graduates are not readers. Why? A dean of a graduate school of education, known throughout our country, has reported that he and his colleagues went to high school and college where the textbooks and the methods of teaching killed their natural desire to read and overcome the habits of reading which had been formed in earlier years. Maybe he is at least partly right. Most of us think of good books which were written because of the way we were forced to analyze the life out of them in high school or college classes.

Not all. If schools are to use library books as well as textbooks in the education process, there must be school libraries. Even if the books are on the reading lists of the accrediting associations, libraries which can give no real assistance to the student on whom nothing professional wishes to make books other than text books serve the ends of education.

A MODEL LIBRARY FOR THE MODERN WORLD

BY MILTON J. FERGUSON

We talk much these days about keeping up with a fast moving world. Even older folks try to be modern, though we talk much these days about keeping up with a fast moving world. Even older folks try to be modern, though our little independent library is inefficient because it is anachronistic and that methods of education which put great emphasis on reading as a means of self-education will inevitably lead to the formation of a habit of reading.

College graduates have been saying for two generations that the heart of a teaching institution is its library. These newer teachers, who have been trained and organized for the same effort of intelligence and for the same use, what has that to do with libraries?

We librarians believe that the habit of reading good books is one of the ear marks of an educated man and that methods of education which put great emphasis on reading as a means of self-education will inevitably lead to the formation of a habit of reading.

College graduates have been saying for two generations that the heart of a teaching institution is its library. These newer teachers, who have been trained and organized for the same effort of intelligence and for the same use, what has that to do with libraries?

There are implications in all this for the public librarian too. Organized largely to encourage popular education, always especially eager to be useful to the thinking reader, public libraries have recently placed new emphasis on the educational aspects of their work with adults.

The libraries of such service will be greatly accelerated where the teacher and the thinking reader work together. If our most forward looking educators are putting new emphasis on reading for an education.

Librarians, then, have a common cause with the teacher. Librarians and teachers in their efforts to gain full recognition for the value of their work and to obtain opportunities for self-education which awaits any man who will read wisely.

The other major task for the library movement in 1930 may be called library extension. I use that term in a broad sense to include the establishment of libraries.

We have had a public library movement in America for two generations. So successful has it been that every year librarians come from other countries to study our library systems.

In America, as in the best book department in the world—when measured in terms of service to the public.

From the beginning of the library movement, efforts have been made to serve the rural population—through township libraries, school district libraries, state traveling libraries, and in other forms of library services were helpful. In a few places and under special conditions they are successful. But they have not solved the problem. Nor is there any reason to believe that there is any chance of providing adequate library service for the rural population.

The American Library association and other organizations devoted in rural education and country life have adopted resolutions stating that the country library is the best means yet devised for extending the benefits of the public library to the people who live in the country.

Most of the states have permissive county library laws. But of the 3,065 counties in the United States, only 2,800 have county library service. Nearly 2,800 counties are still without such service. More than 1,100 of those counties have no public library within their borders.

That is not all. If schools are to use library books as well as textbooks in the education process, there must be school libraries. Even if the books are on the reading lists of the accrediting associations, libraries which can give no real assistance to the student on whom nothing professional wishes to make books other than text books serve the ends of education.

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Here and there with Sooners

News of the breadwinners by classes

MARRIAGES

McHenry-Belz: Miss Maude McHenry, '18 arts-sc. (28 M. A.) and J. C. Belz on June 25, 1930, in the University, Tulsa, a teacher in high school, Columbus, Ohio. Home, 71 Winthrop Road.


Lillard-Glenn: Miss Maxine Lillard, Gamma Phi Beta, '28, and Harold Glenn, on January 27, 1930. Home, Wewoka, where Mr. Glenn is superintendent of the Sinclair Oil Co.

Chapman-Ackley: Miss Dorothy Hazel Chapman, '30 bus., and Jack F. Austin, '30 bus., on March 14, 1929.


CHAPMAN-AUSTIN: Miss Dorothy Hazel Chapman, Phi Delta Gamma, '24 arts-sc., and Glenn Austin, '24 arts-sc., are establishing a library system which is modern in the sense that our adding machines, our automobiles, our business organizations are modern, adjusted to the needs of a new and complicated age.

NOTE: Professor Adams' speech will be published next month.

DEATHS

John A. Rinehart

John A. Rinehart of Guthrie, '31 law, died at Norman from blood poisoning Tuesday March 11. The poison started from a small infection on his upper lip. Mr Rinehart was a cadet in the university in his freshman year, since freshmen were eligible during the war year. Leaving school for a while, he returned in 1922 to take up pre-medical work. Later, he left for Tulane.

Mr. Lawrence was with a group of Tulane students in a sight-seeing bus. On one of the streets they encountered a fight in progress between persons dressed as sailors and negroes. Several of the Tulane group, including Mr Lawrence, joined in the fray.

Mr. Lawrence was a member of the Sigma Chi fraternity. He was twenty-nine years old.

1909

Robert P. Calvert, '09 arts-sc., (M. A. '10) chief chemist for Van Schack Chemical Co., of Chicago, has recently published a book on Diatomaceous Earth.

1912

Sooners living in Atlanta, Georgia, who get together two or three times a year and talk over old times are: Mrs Bess Brewer McConnell, ex '12, Joe McConnell, ex '12, former general secretary of Y. M. C. A. and Clarence I. Cowden, '14 law.

1913

R. L. Brown, ex '13, former football star, is now with the Massachusetts Protective Association in the northern part of Oklahoma. Home, 1723 W. Easton Court, Tulsa.

Owen Owen, ex '13, of Tulsa, was named late in March by Governor Holloway to be district judge in Tulsa county, to fill out the unexpired term of the late Luther James. Judge Owen was not an applicant for the position, for which several hundred persons in Tulsa county applied.

1915

E. Bruce Geyer, '15 arts-sc., is employed by the Continental Oil Co., of Texas. Home, Borger, Texas.

Ruth W. Brown, '15 arts-sc., of Bartlesville has been elected president of the Oklahoma Library association for this year.

Walter O. Cralle, '15 arts-sc., M. A. '25, is on sabbatical leave this year working for his Ph. D. degree at the University of Minnesota. Address, 26 Sidney Place, S. E. Minneapolis, Minnesota.

1916

G. B. Steele, '16 arts-sc., has been elected a member of the school board of the city of Okmulgee.