

Need Increases for New Library

1891 Library Serves 1938 University

Five Hundred Per Cent Increase in Enrollment But No Improvement

In 1891 the Spanish-American war was yet to be fought. In that year, a library building was erected on the campus of the university—a building designed to meet the needs of the approximate 1000 students then registered and the 14,000 volumes then in the book collection.

1938 has come and with it more than 5,000 students jam the university buildings to capacity. 330,000 books now comprise the collection. In other words, although registration has increased some five hundred per cent, and the total of library books has increased by some 2300 per cent, the library remains the same.

Inadequate in 1919

During the period from 1895 to 1937, many buildings have been constructed to care for the growing university, but for the library, nothing has been done.

As early as 1919, the building had proven itself inadequate as a central library building. A report made in that year stated that it was "necessary to shift many shelves of books in order to place a few newly-acquired volumes."

A far more serious aspect of the situation in 1919 was the fact that there was not sufficient space in the building for the book collection. Temporary shelving in other buildings had to be erected. This temporary shelving has been expanded many times since 1919 until today, there are no basements, no storage rooms remaining on the city campus to which the library can consign its overflow.

A \$643,000 Investment.

Perhaps, as Dean H. H. Foster of law college suggested, the books should be stored in the huge pipes of the university heating plant.

\$642,972.27—that is the value of all books, magazines, and maps owned by the university, according to the inventory record presented in the last printed financial report of the university.

Yet the construction of the present library is not fireproof. Most of the storage places utilized by the library are not fireproof. Nor is there any insurance on the library collection.

Because of the condition of the roof of the building, damage to library materials follows every storm.

The present building cannot carry more dead weight on the upper floors. Beams supporting the ceiling of the main reading room give evidence of strain above, and point to a danger of collapse.

The lighting facilities, such as they are, both natural and artificial, are very poor and are the cause of a great deal of eye strain to those students who do manage to get places to study.

A new milking process which excludes air from all steps of the process has been invented by an Ohio State university professor.

Library Hall in '38 as in '91



Twelve State Legislators Once Attended Nebraska

Alumni, Yearbook Files Show Senate Statistics

Twelve of the 43 legislators in Nebraska's unicameral governing body have at one time or another attended the University of Nebraska, the files of the Alumni office and 38 years of Cornhuskers reveal.

Amos Thomas, Ninth district senator who has been re-elected from Omaha, appears in the 1909 Cornhusker as president of his law class, chairman of the junior prom committee, a cadet captain, member of Vikings, junior society, Phi Delta Phi, law fraternity, and Phi Delta Theta.

Carl H. Peterson, Fifteenth district senator living at Norfolk, is presented by the Cornhusker editors of 1921 as a member of Phi Alpha Tau, professional oratorical fraternity, Phi Delta Phi, law fraternity, an Alpha Theta Chi, now known as Beta Sigma Psi, the Dramatics club and a commandant of the American Legion.

J. C. Reavis was granted his law degree in 1925, and he is now an attorney at Falls City. John Adams, jr., graduated in 1927 and received his L. L. B. two years later. Richard Johnson, Delta Tau Delta, got his L. L. B. eight years ago after graduating in 1925. Lester Dunn finished law college in 1918 and George B. Gross in 1924.

Emil E. Brodecky attended Nebraska in 1907, W. H. Diers in 1913, Frank J. Brady in 1918, Daniel Garber in 1900 and James E. Reed in 1908.

Of the twelve Nebraska university men seven received law degrees from the university and

seven, also, are taking their seats in the unicameral for the second time. Of the state university men who ran for re-election 60 percent were returned to office, while only 42 percent of non-Nebraska men were successful in retaining their positions.

DEANS PETITION

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dio to take the place of his old one. "And," he adds, defiantly "If Santa Claus doesn't get one for me, I shall get one for myself."

"I don't want to go to any more committee meetings for a month. I want 12 hours of sleep a night and I want five hours a day to spend for my own study," Dean Oldfather said wearily as if he doubted if even St. Nicholas could bring him these things.

Dean Ferguson modestly asked Santa to tuck a new engineering building into his sack on Christmas eve and put it somewhere on the Nebraska campus. And since it is his first concern, the dean thinks Santa should seriously consider doing so. Dean Henzlik wants St. Nick to influence the government in behalf of a new Nebraska athletic building.

"A pound of cheese and a pound of raisins!" Dr. Lyman shouted as if he hoped Santa Claus might hear. Dr. Lyman says that he has never had enough of either, and he wants some to eat all by himself. But he is particular about the kind of cheese and raisins. None of that imported cheese for him, he wants Wisconsin cheese with a twang to it, and old fashioned non-seeded raisins still on the bunch.

LOOS SELECTED

(Continued from Page 1.)

Neb., and is 20 years old. He is majoring in history at the university where he is a member of Scabbard and Blade, honorary military fraternity, and Pi Mu Epsilon, honorary mathematic organization.

McDonald is a resident of Omaha and is also 20 years of age. He is majoring in economics at Harvard.

Dartmouth college is now laying plans for an annual summer drama festival which will be "a yearly exhibition of the best in the theater."

Ten Class Buildings Hold Library Books

Space Shortage Forces 110,000 Volumes, Nearly Half Total Number, into Other Storage Spaces

Half the books in the university library's collection must be stored outside Library hall because of inadequate space in the building.

At the present time there are 115,000 volumes within Library hall and 110,000 volumes scattered over the campus in 23 different places in 10 class buildings. Furthermore, space on the campus is so crowded that 42,000 of these volumes must be stored in places that make them inaccessible for students to use.

Books are stored in one place each in Law, Bruce, University hall, Observatory, Mechanical Arts, Avery, and Bessey; in two places in Morrill, in four places in Andrews, and in ten places in Social Sciences.

Serious Disadvantages.

It must be obvious that there are many serious disadvantages to such a dispersion of books. Omitting such considerations as effect the books physically, this forced scattering of the collection means:

1. That the library staff is unable to supply these books promptly on demand.
2. That the library staff is unable to provide prompt reference service, if such service requires the use of any of these 110,000 volumes which the main library is unable to accommodate.
3. That library users desiring to consult needed books must often be sent to scattered reading rooms which are inadequately staffed and open on a limited daily schedule.

Disadvantages of dispersion were pointed out in the faculty committee report of 1934. " * * * the distribution of the library of the university and of other collections, most of which should be at the service of faculty and students, shows that the books are badly scattered over the campus, nearly 50 percent of them being housed outside the library building. Furthermore it will be noted that some 42,000 volumes are in storage, in libraries which are locked or without supervision, or in offices and seminar rooms.

Wasteful and Inefficient.

"Since the library budget will permit neither trained supervision over these collections nor a messenger boy constantly on duty, it can scarcely be said that these volumes are readily accessible to faculty and students. Nor is it practicable to send patrons to many of the storage places, some of which are dark, dusty, and inadequately ventilated."

To further the most efficient use of library books, particularly for the general student, it has long

Professors Keep Mimeographed Exams Secret

Secret final exam questions will remain secret if instructors will do their part, a Daily Nebraskan reporter concluded after a bit of research which ended in near hostilities.

Final exams are mimeographed by the mimeographing service in the west stadium where the reporter went to test their reputed secrecy. A heavy wire mesh cage full of mimeographing equipment in the center of a big room looked like the place, but a sharp "Who do you want?" challenged him about fifteen feet from the entrance.

An attempt to avoid the watch dog of the mimeograph failed at did attempts to question him.

The secrecy of the exams during the rest of their early lives depends upon the individual instructor. Several instructors interviewed admitted that the exams are merely tossed in a desk drawer until needed.

"Sealed Orders."

Prudent instructors make out their final examinations in solitude and send them through the campus mail in a sealed envelope to the mimeographing service. Here they are printed and returned the same way, religiously counted and sealed. The mimeograph stensils are destroyed immediately after printing.

That all these precautions are justified is proven by Sergeant L. C. Reglar's statement that during his time here there have been instances where break-ins in instructors' offices has been attributed to students seeking advanced exam information.

It is axiomatic that a centralized library collection is essential.

By this dispersion of the book collection which the present outmoded library necessitates, the education of the typical or average University of Nebraska student is seriously handicapped. Moreover, the administration of 23 collections in 10 different buildings involves a measure of waste and inefficiency that is unavoidable.

LIBRARY FACTS IN BRIEF

A. Present facilities. (Library hall).	
1. For the student:	
a. Number of students on city campus, exclusive Law.	5,000*
b. Dentistry, Pharmacy	400
c. Seats in reading rooms	8
d. Seats in book stack	1
e. Seminar rooms	1
2. For the faculty:	
a. Number served	250*
b. Seats in book stack	8
c. Carrels in book stack	0
d. Studies	0
3. Other:	
a. Volumes in stack	115,000*
b. Volumes in other buildings, city campus.	110,000*
c. Volumes in dead storage	50,000*
d. Value of library books, uninsured	\$500,000*
e. The building is	Not fireproof
B. Proposed facilities. (New Library building).	
1. Students:	
a. Total seats	1,250*
b. Seats in stacks	135
c. Seminar and graduate reading rooms	14
2. Faculty:	
a. Carrels in book stacks	135
b. Studies	32
3. Other:	
a. Volumes in stacks	463,750*
b. Volumes in other buildings	0**
c. Volumes in dead storage	0
d. Building to be	Fireproofed

*Estimate.
**Excepting small laboratory collections.

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