

Year book.

American Library in Paris.
Paris, [1922-

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The American Library in Paris

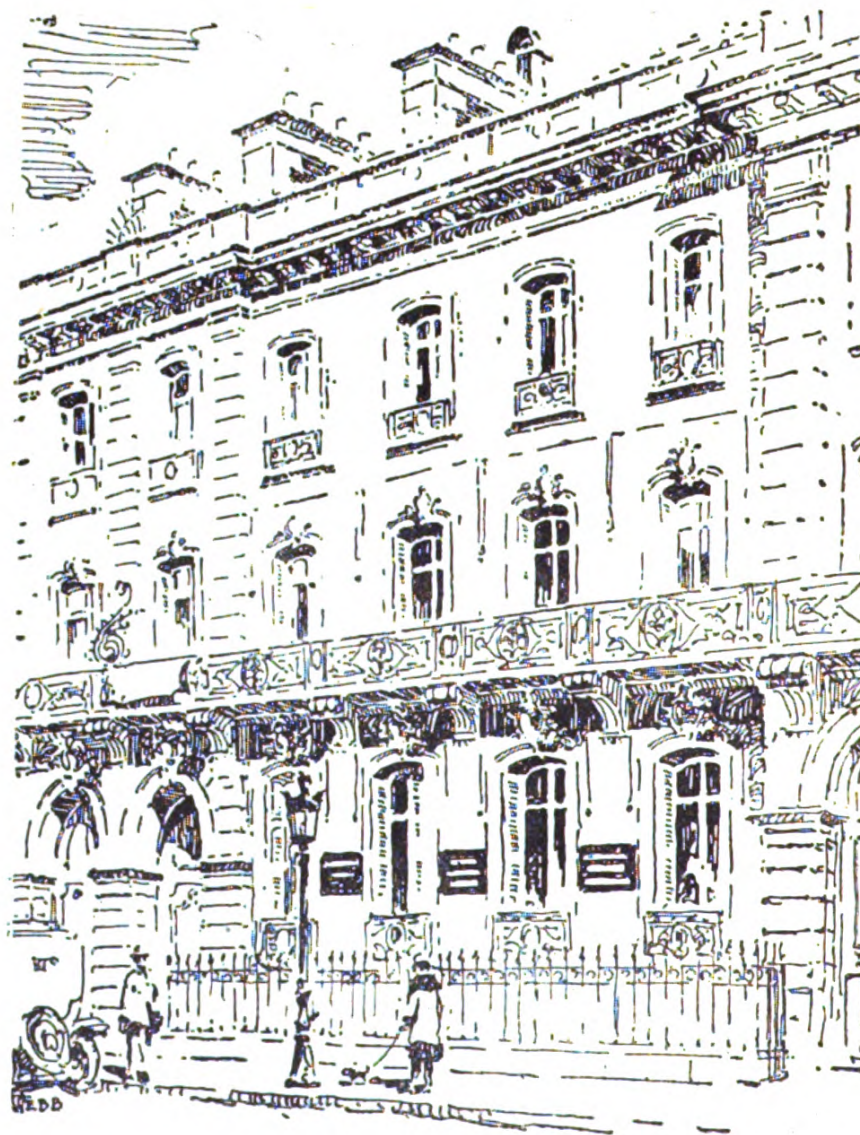
Incorporated



YEAR BOOK

1922

The American Library in Paris, Inc.



The American Library in Paris

Incorporated



YEAR BOOK

1922

10, RUE DE L'ÉLYSEE
PARIS

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THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS, INC.

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.

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1922

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FOREWORD

The American Library in Paris, Inc., is a society organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, U. S. A. in May 1920, for the following objects and purposes, as stated in its charter :

To establish and maintain in Paris and elsewhere a library or libraries of books, periodicals and papers in the English and other languages.

To carry on in connection with said library or libraries such other activities as may now or hereafter be deemed properly incidental to the work of a library corporation.

To aid in the international exchange of information about books, libraries and library methods.

To promote cordial relations between France and America through mutual association in Library work.

By a deed of gift, executed by the President of the American Library Association under date of August 24, 1920, the American Library in Paris, Inc. acquired the valuable collection of books and equipment that had been accumulated at No. 10, rue de l'Elysée, Paris, in connection with the Library War Service, conducted by the American Library Association for the benefit of the American soldiers in France.

The development of the Library during the year 1920-1921 is shown in the reports presented at the second annual meeting, held November 8, 1921, published herewith.

There will also be found in these pages an account of the dedication of a Memorial Tablet in honor of some of the first Americans who died in the defense of France prior to the entrance of America into the World War. The tablet, which is the gift of a Patron of the Library, Mrs. Alice Weeks, of Boston, has been placed at the entrance of the Reading Room.

REPORT OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

On behalf of the Board of Trustees, I beg to submit a general report covering the administration of the American Library in Paris, Inc., during its first year of operation.

Upon taking charge of the Library a year ago, this Society received from the Committee on Permanent Organization money and securities amounting to Frs. 264,172.05, of which Frs. 177,530.80 were to be considered as a General Reserve Fund and Frs. 86,641.25 were to be used toward the current expenses of the Library. At the close of October 1921, as will be explained in detail in our Treasurer's report, the total of money and securities on hand, after paying all expenses up to that date and rental of these premises up to April 1st, 1922, was Frs. 636,303.48, to which should be added a gain in exchange on \$25,000, carried on the books at 12, of Frs. 37,500, approximately, so that the grand total is, in round figures, Frs. 674,000, of which Frs. 580,000 belongs to General Reserve Fund and Frs. 94,000 is applicable to Current Expenses Account. It is expected that this situation will not be very materially altered at the beginning of the year 1922, as the receipts for the months of November and December should not fall far short of the expenses.

This favorable financial position, pleasing as it is, must not be over-estimated. A substantial development of the public's interest in the Library will be required if we are to show equally good figures at our next annual meeting. We cannot expect any such generous help from the Library's fairy god-mother, the American Library Association, as has been bestowed in the past. Our net annual expenditure can be maintained by rigid economy, and the faithful work of our limited library staff, at Frs.

250,000. The only sources of income from which to cover this expenditure are : 1. Annual Dues from Members ; 2. Interest on Reserve Fund ; 3. Book-borrowers' cards ; 4. Donations.

The income from these four sources, as matters now stand, may be estimated at about 150,000 francs per annum, or say 100,000 francs short of the necessary annual expenditures.

If the Library were a commercial enterprise, the manifest remedy would be to spend less or nothing for new books, cut down the list of periodicals, give inefficient, instead of expert, service and double the charge for each individual book lent to subscribers. This program, if only partially carried out, would undoubtedly ensure a balance between income and outgo. But the American Library in Paris is not a business—it is an educational institution of great value, of distinct international importance. It is not a mere circulating library for the delectation of readers of current fiction and must not be so judged. All great libraries have had small beginnings. Few, or none, of the existing libraries of the world were started so intelligently and with such foresight as the American Library in Paris. Even as Minerva, in full panoply, sprang from the head of Jove, so our Library may be said to have come into being, quite grown up and possessed, from the start, of the technical knowledge and equipment that older and less favored ones acquired by years of experiment in modern library practice. Small as it is, it is already a model of the far greater institution that it is destined to become, and is, in miniature, an equal of the splendid public libraries in America, which have made it easy for all who wish to read to obtain, without cost and without undue formalities, the best books of all time.

We cannot, then, without running counter to the fundamental mission of our Library, increase the cost to book-borrowers to anything like what the privilege is worth. On the contrary, we must have always in view, as an ultimate object, a free service, which shall comprise every use and make ours a free public library. At present, as you know, the use of the Library for reference is free to all and books are lent to students without charge.

The Executive Committee has under consideration a slight increase in the yearly fee for each book borrowed, which, it is estimated, will cover a quarter of the annual deficit. Even this will be done with great reluctance and only under stress of necessity for the time being. The remainder must be procured by an increase in the number of annual members, whose dues will be devoted to current expenses, while their initial fees will swell our Reserve Fund, as will also the payments received from Life Members and Patrons, thus in turn increasing the income from interest. Casual donations may also be expected but these are uncertain from year to year and a reliance upon such gifts implies a repeated begging on the part of those who are working for the development of the Library, at once distasteful and productive only of temporary relief.

Too much emphasis, therefore, cannot be placed upon the importance of a larger annual membership. Your Trustees feel that the valuable property, given to us by the American Library Association, merits a greater appreciation from the American and British residents of Paris than the present membership roll would indicate. At present our annual members number about 200 and our life members 35. We believe that there are at least 1,000 persons in Paris (quite a few of them enjoying the privilege of the

Library as its beneficiaries) for whom the payment of 100 francs for the initial fee and the pledge of 100 francs a year for dues would not entail the slightest sacrifice and who, if they thoroughly appreciated the necessity, would be glad to be enrolled as members of the American Library in Paris. Such an increase in membership would enable the Library to be self-supporting on its present basis, so that the amounts received from endowments, from patrons and from life-members could be continually swelling our Reserve Fund, thus strengthening the institution and laying the foundation for the greater Library that is to be.

Will you not, then, each one of you, persuade at least one of your friends to join our ranks and so double our membership before the end of December? It will require but little argument, especially if you will bring him or her to the Library of an afternoon, when our reading rooms are crowded. No visitor can fail to be impressed by the atmosphere of service and helpfulness that prevails. Around the great table in the reference room are seated students and writers, busily making notes of the special subjects upon which they are at work. There, and in the periodical room also, are gathered young men, who have no club nor other resort of the kind, reading the English and American reviews and newspapers and so keeping track of the world's news in the most agreeable of surroundings, instead of killing time at the cafés and cheap places of amusement. Can 100 francs a year be placed where it will give greater benefit and pleasure to a greater number of people?

And let us not forget the first hold that the Library had on the sympathies of all, its symbolism as a memorial to the soldiers who came to France to help repel the invader, and some of whom gave their

lives, while others as cheerfully risked theirs, in the great cause. Those boys, many of them, came here to read and they loved the place. Is not the Library a closer link with their lives and memories than can be afforded by an occasional glimpse of a granite shaft or a bronze figure, too many of which, by the way, after the first enthusiasm which led to their erection has died away, become objects of ridicule because of their failure to justify their existence as works of art?

Your Trustees believe that this historical origin, together with the influence that the Library will exert toward creating in Europe a clearer understanding of American ideals through its literature, must eventually procure from American individuals and institutions substantial aid in enlarging the scope of the Library. But we feel that we cannot with entire propriety or hope of success ask for endowments or subsidies at home until we who live in Paris support the Library on its present scale.

Attention has been given to the desirability of making the Library known to French publicists and scholars, and it has been most gratifying to have evidence from not a few distinguished men of letters that they value its privileges and wish it success. The presence on our Advisory Council of some of the greatest names of France, given with hearty approval of our aims and an appreciation of the need of a comprehensive collection of books in the English language in the intellectual capital of Europe, is sufficient proof that our institution is by no means an exotic but, on the contrary, a thing of vital need.

At our last annual meeting we had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Carlton's interesting forecast of the Library's future and his conception of its mission. Prior to his resignation, which was occasioned by the

necessity of a return to America, he did much to systematize the work and it is chiefly to his enthusiasm and influence that we owe the generous help given us by the American Library Association during the first half of the present year, culminating in their gift of \$25,000 as an endowment, the interest whereon is to be used towards the expense of maintaining a technical library staff.

After Dr. Carlton's departure his work devolved upon Miss Stephens, to whom we cannot be too grateful for her very efficient conduct of the Library and her willingness to remain, at considerable self-sacrifice, until the arrival of Dr. Carlton's successor.

By a happy chance, the arrival of our new director and librarian, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, coincides with our annual meeting. Bearing the highest tributes from the Librarian of Congress, the Director of the New York Public Library and the officers of the American Library Association, and with a long record of successful library service at his credit, he comes to us, I am glad to say, with the intention of remaining and identifying himself with the building up of the American Library in Paris. We are indeed fortunate in having persuaded a man of such high standing in his profession to leave his post as head of the Public Library of St. Paul to assume a task which, although it cannot fail to be of interest to him by reason of its potentialities, will present difficulties and temporary limitations that do not hamper the conduct of a longer-established library, with a municipal treasury to fall back upon. But we are confident that, with your co-operation, he will not regret having undertaken this adventure.

For the Board of Trustees :
Charles L. SEEGER,
President.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

I have the honor to present herewith the second annual report of the librarian of the Paris Library covering the activities of the year ending October 31, 1921.

During the past year we have added to the library 3,744 volumes, two thirds of which are books of a serious character and permanent usefulness, the other third being fiction. About half of the volumes added have been gifts from individuals and from American publishers. From individual friends of the Library we have received 1,965 volumes including popular books of fiction increasing the number of copies. in some cases to 10 or 15, thus enabling us more easily to meet the public demand. Besides fiction they have given us extra copies of current historical and biographical works, books of travel, etc. I cannot tell you how welcome these gifts have been especially at this time when we are unable to buy enough copies of a popular book to meet the demand of our readers. From the American publishers we have received 119 volumes in answer to a letter sent them in August, and we have the promise of more ; this brings our total of gifts from publishers up to 700 volumes.

The Library itself has purchased over 300 volumes, only 16 of these being fiction.

So with the gifts we have received and our carefully selected purchases we have been able to keep up with most of the important current books and the popular books of fiction. Since July 1st, 253 books have been bound.

The Library Staff at present numbers seven persons including the acting librarian; this time last year it numbered eleven. Miss Lathrop is in charge of

the Reading Room and Loan Department with three assistants—Miss de Faye, who under my supervision and training in two years has thoroughly equipped herself in cataloguing and classification, will be in charge of the Catalog Department—Mademoiselle Martin is stenographer and book keeper.

On November 1st the total number of active borrowers' cards was 3,697 of which 2,106 are new subscribers. Of this total number of borrowers there are 260 students and 158 soldiers to whom cards are issued free ; 119 of the students are French.

On May 15, 1921 we began taking the statistics by nationality of the borrowers, and out of a total number of 1385 names, 602 are American, 425 British, 280 French and 78 miscellaneous (Italian, Greek, Russian, Spanish, Dutch, Japanese and Tchecho-Slovak).

Throughout the year there has been an increasing use of books and periodicals in each department of the library—Circulation, Reference and Periodical. The total number of volumes drawn by borrowers for the whole year (Nov. 1, 1920 to Nov. 1, 1921) was 117,439—a monthly average of 9,786—an increase over last year's circulation of 37,983 for the year or an average increase for each month of 3,145 volumes. These figures of course do not include the number of reference books or periodicals used. Sometimes there is not a seat available in the Reference Room and often extra chairs have to be taken in to the Periodical Room. Especially are these rooms used on Sundays and holidays, so much so that I think it advisable if possible to have the library open the Sunday hours on most of the holidays. The Library has been open every day in the year with the exception of ten holidays—on week days it is open 12 hours a day and on Sundays eight.

The Children's Room is being used more and more by children coming to read and look at the picture books, the number of books taken home during the year having been 3,268 or an average of 272 a month. This spring Miss Annie Carroll Moore of the New York Public Library visited the Children's Room and became very much interested in it and donated to it a lovely series of pictures from Boutet de Monvel's Life of Joan of Arc ; after she returned to the States she interested the Children's Librarian Section of the American Library Association, and they have requested that the American Library Association provide if possible several thousand dollars to establish a model Children's Room in the Paris Library.

Since the beginning of July we have been exhibiting on the Bulletin Board in the Main Entrance a series of pictures of interesting places and buildings with an accompanying list of books in the Library concerning them.

Outside of the regular activities of the American Library in Paris, several cases of books and magazines have been packed from our reserve stock and sent to places in the field, 3 cases to the English Speaking League in Sofia, 2 cases to the American Relief Commission at Riga and Vienna, several cases to various places in France where the Graves Registration men are stationed, and 1 case to the Friends' Mission in Vienna.

It has been a busy, interesting and satisfying year and I am glad to be able at the beginning of this new Year to turn the Library over to the new Librarian well organized, thoroughly catalogued and all its records clear and up to date.

Alida M. STEPHENS,
Acting Librarian.

DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL TABLET

On the afternoon of December 19th, 1921, the members of the American Library and their friends gathered in the Reading Room to listen to addresses by the American Ambassador, Hon. Myron T. Herrick and the Minister of War, M. Louis Barthou, dedicating the Memorial Tablet, presented to the Library by Mrs. Alice Weeks, founder and president of the Home Service for American Soldiers Abroad.

The President of the Library spoke as follows :

In every war and especially in those recent wars that have been waged by peoples rather than by professional soldiers, the ultimate grief and suffering has been borne, not so much by men, as by women,—the mothers, wives and sisters of the combatants, who lost their lives, some without warning and all with relatively short periods of pain, leaving those who loved them to mourn their loss throughout the long years to come. In all the countries engaged in the last great war, there are hundreds of thousands of women who still suffer, day by day, from the wounds that the war inflicted upon them through the loss of their loved ones, but who stifle their grief and console themselves by the thought that they gave to their country all that was most precious to them.

And this thought has seemed only to stimulate their patriotism in many instances and lead them to supplement their sacrifice by further acts of devotion.

A fine example of this spirit was shown by the noble woman to whom the Library owes the memorial tablet which we have come here to dedicate today. Having lost in the early days of the war her son, a writer of great promise, one of the élite of our American manhood, who enlisted in the 1st Regiment



THE MEMORIAL TABLET.

of the Foreign Legion of France at the beginning of hostilities,—she resolved to put aside her own bereavement by devoting herself to the care and comfort of his comrades. She founded the Home Service for American Soldiers Abroad and in those rooms which she opened to them on the Rue de Castiglione, and which we, who were in Paris during the years of the war, well remember, she personally attended to their wants when they were here on leave, gave them a home to come to for help and good cheer, sent clothing and food to those at the front and, as one of them said in the dedication of his book to her, “gave a great number of us Americans in the war the tender sympathy and help of a mother”.

By these good deeds she became so dear to the boys in the Foreign Legion and the Flying Squadron and they became so dear to her that she greatly desired to have their names remembered,—not only those names that had become famous but those also of whom little has been heard. They are now recorded in bronze on the tablet which will be placed on the walls of the Library to be read by all who enter these doors.

While those whose names are so inscribed were volunteering their lives in defence of France and Liberty, there was here in Paris another volunteer who, in his exalted station, was inspired by the same high ideals and the same generous impulse that characterized their action. Not contented with fulfilling the arduous duties of his post, cheering by his personal courage those of his countrymen who looked to him for counsel, he extended to many of our kinsmen from across the Channel an equal sympathy and help, and, in those dark days of September 1914, when it was found necessary to transfer the French Government to Bordeaux, he promised

his protection, as representative of the greatest neutral Power, for the monuments and art treasures of Paris in the event of a defeat upon the Marne.

He needs no introduction from me and it is with pleasure that I give place to His Excellency, the American Ambassador.

THE AMBASSADOR :

When the momentous month of August 1914 had run but half its course, when the enemy's cannon were destroying one after another the supposedly impregnable fortresses of Belgium, his armies approaching day by day nearer and nearer to Paris and his avions hovering above our roofs and dropping bombs on civilians,—when the whole civilized world watched breathlessly for the outcome of that monstrous onslaught upon its peace and well-being,—our people in America, who at that time regarded the European war as of purely foreign concern, read in their morning newspapers, some with incredulity, others with wonder, that a handful of young Americans in Paris had abandoned their studies, their occupations or their pleasures, as the case might be, and enlisted in the Foreign Legion of France. Few of our countrymen at home knew that there was such a thing as the Foreign Legion. They did not know that in all the glorious history of the Foreign Legion from 1831 to 1918, in Spain, in Africa, in Tonkin, in Madagascar, in Mexico and in France, there is no record of cowardice to stain that scutcheon, no shirking of duty, but a steadfast bravery, self-sacrifice and endurance of privation that few organizations have ever equalled.

Past failures and misdeeds of the individual seemed to have no effect upon the behaviour of the Légion-

naire when once incorporated in the ranks and given a chance to risk his life for France. Was it due merely to the magnificent discipline imposed or perhaps even more to a subconscious reaction upon the spirit of France and her glorious traditions ?

At any rate, it is quite certain that never in the history of the Foreign Legion did it receive a cleaner or more idealistic lot of recruits than on that day in mid-August 1914. To their friends and fellow-countrymen at home, who wondered why they enlisted, no better answer could be given than that written from the trenches by one of their number, after passing the bitter winter of 1914-15 on the Aisne. They had shared with their French comrades the joys of Paris ; they had seen their friends march away to the frontier, he wrote, "quietly, uncomplainingly, spurred less by the thought of any military ostentation or glory than that other generations might live free of the menace that had hung over their lives. Who, that had shared their hours of rejoicing, could feel now in their hour of trial that, other things being equal, his place was not all the more at their side, that the burden that, unsought, had been laid on their shoulders should not rightfully be his too ? No one of any imagination, no one of any conscience."

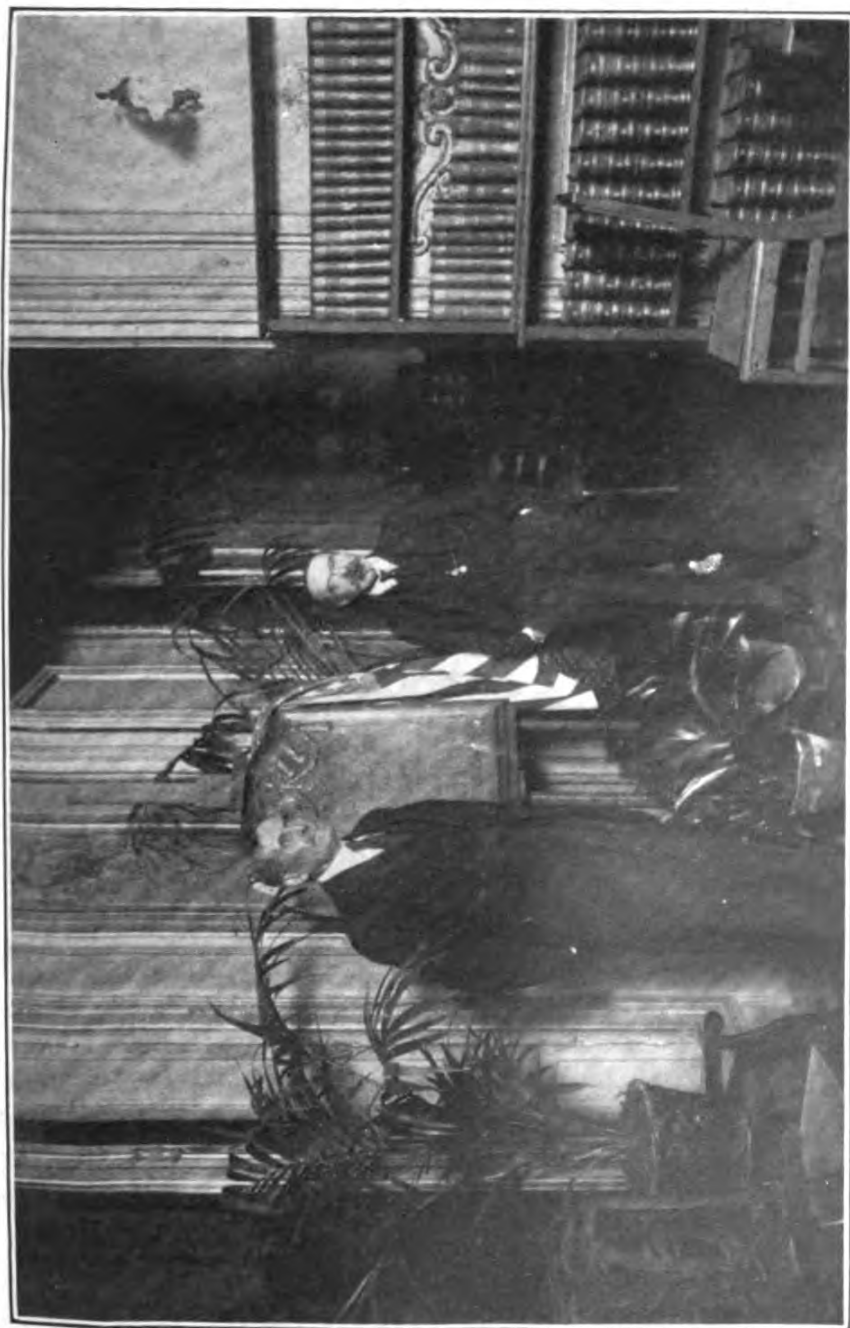
"Paris", he continued, "mystic, maternal, personified,—Paris was in peril. The old companions had gone. It was unthinkable to leave the danger to them and accept only the pleasures oneself, to go on enjoying the sweet things of life in defence of which they were perhaps even then shedding their blood in the north. Some day they would return,—not all, but some. The old order of things would have irrevocably vanished. There would be a new comradeship whose bond would be the common

danger run, the common sufferings borne, the common glory shared. 'And where have you been all the time, and what have you been doing ?' The very question would be a reproach, though none were intended."

This answer to his own question reflects the generous impulse that prompted this and the other young Americans, whose memory we honor today, to enter the conflict. But as the months went on and lengthened into years, and, after the cruel hardships of the trenches, they took part in the battles in Champagne and on the Somme and saw hundreds of their comrades shot down, (for the Foreign Legion was always in the front line of attack), the adventure of war became always more serious and few of them who had so gladly engaged in the defence of France, expected to come out alive. But they did not falter in what they had undertaken and some of them, whose names are inscribed on this tablet, under their own and their adopted flags, lie now in unknown graves beneath the soil that had received the last drops of their precious blood.

"Yet sought they neither recompense nor praise,
Nor to be mentioned in another breath
Than their blue-coated comrades whose great days
It was their pride to share—ay, share even to the death.
Nay, rather, France, to you they rendered thanks
(Seeing they came for honor, not for gain),
Who, opening to them your glorious ranks,
Gave them that grand occasion to excel,
That chance to live the life most free from stain
And that rare privilege of dying well".

Besides these Americans who joined the French army almost at the beginning of hostilities, there were a host of others who ran great danger and showed equal devotion in the perilous work of caring for the wounded at the front and transporting them



THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR AND M. LOUIS BARTHOU.

under heavy fire to the hospitals. Valuable as this service was, it did not satisfy the brave men whose hearts rebelled at the neutrality that was preached at home and fostered by German propaganda, but it served as a training school for the Foreign Legion and the Lafayette Escadrille. Then above that babble of neutrality and pacifism and politics rang out the words of Roosevelt :

"There can be no neutrality between right and wrong...
Neutrality in the present war is a crime against humanity and against the future of the race."

America was awakening to an appreciation of her manifest obligations. One of these men in the Ambulance Service, whose name is engraved upon this tablet, wrote :

"All along I had been convinced that the United States ought to aid in the struggle against Germany. With that conviction, it was plainly up to me to do more than drive an ambulance. The more I saw the splendour of the fight the French were fighting, the more I felt like an *embusqué*—what the British call a "shirker". So, I made up my mind to go into aviation."

Thus it was that he threw over neutrality and joined the intrepid band of aviators who composed the famous American Escadrille.

He, also, and many of his comrades proved by their glorious death their sublime belief that "there can be no neutrality between right and wrong".

The clear comprehension and quick action of these boys who did not wait for a declaration of war was a tremendous factor in the crystalization of public opinion in America and the final overwhelming decision in favor of our entrance into the war. The careers of these American volunteers, private soldiers, were watched with unabated interest at home. Many of them were men of promise, college men, with relations and friends in the United States of influence

in the affairs of the nation. Their letters and writings were widely read, especially by their contemporaries, who followed in their footsteps when it became time for them, too, to fight under the American flag. They were an inspiration to the hundreds of thousands who crossed the Atlantic in 1918, only in the "nick of time" to reinforce the war-worn armies of France, England, Belgium and Italy.

Let us not forget that the moral background upon which they unconsciously reacted was America, America who received largely her inspiration for free government from France. They were as a white flame leaping suddenly into life from the smouldering fire kindled in the very heart and soul of America by this ruthless invasion of the enemy, his disregard not only of international law, but of human rights.

It was here, to this library, where these Young Knights Errant, our boys, used to come when on leave from the front. It was for their benefit and solace that this collection of books was begun,—by their presence here, perchance today, this has become a hallowed place. Through the months and years, there has been building within these walls, not with hands, an imperishable, invisible sanctuary. Its foundation was laid in joy, in laughter and in sorrow, in laughter and in tears, when they were here. We come today reverently to add a tithe to the structure—in the form of this Tablet, this Roll of Honor. The Library is in itself a living memorial to all, whether they fought and died under the Tricolor or the Stars and Stripes, for it was so....

**That other generations might possess,
From shame and menace free in years to come,
A richer heritage of happiness,
They marched to that heroic martyrdom.**

THE PRESIDENT :

L'Ambassadeur a dépeint en termes émouvants, l'enthousiasme et l'esprit de dévouement qui animèrent les jeunes volontaires Américains qui s'enrôlèrent dans les rangs de l'armée française au mois d'août 1914. Il nous a montré comment ils ne pouvaient se contenter de voir la jeunesse de France se précipiter à la défense de sa patrie bien-aimée et, eux, rester spectateurs du conflit. Ils virent, non seulement les hommes qui avaient fait leur service militaire et qui, liés par l'honneur, couraient sur le front, mais encore de jeunes garçons, qui avaient toutes raisons d'attendre encore une année ou deux, s'engager comme volontaires dans leur impatience de jouer leur part.

Parmi ceux-ci, sans le glorieux exemple desquels nos propres volontaires pourraient avoir manqué du stimulant qui les amena à les suivre, — se trouvait un jeune garçon de 18 ans qui rejoignit le 8^e Hussards comme volontaire, fit un vaillant service en Alsace qui lui valut une promotion, et donna sa vie à la France quatre mois seulement après son enrôlement.

Son père éminent, alors Président du Conseil, qui, contre une violente opposition dans le Parlement, l'année précédente, fit voter, par la persuasion de sa parole, le retour à la loi de trois ans de service militaire, — sage mesure qui évita l'écrasement de sa patrie au premier choc de l'envahisseur — et qui, ainsi, par sa prévoyance, a contribué à un haut degré à la victoire, est notre invité aujourd'hui.

Ceci nous donne une occasion de rendre le même hommage à son glorieux fils que nous payons aujourd'hui à la mémoire de ceux de notre race qui furent ses camarades.

Nous l'accueillons aussi, non seulement comme l'homme d'état, mais comme l'écrivain distingué, bibliophile passionné, connaisseur et amateur des livres, à cette place où les livres couvrent les murs et créent une atmosphère qui, nous osons croire, lui est agréable.

J'ai l'honneur, Mesdames et Messieurs, de vous présenter M. Louis Barthou, Ministre de la Guerre.

In an eloquent address M. Barthou expressed his high appreciation of the tribute paid by the Ambassador to the character and record of the Foreign Legion of France and the reference to his own personal bereavement, which he had shared in common with so many thousands of his countrymen and with the parents of the young men whose names were inscribed upon the Memorial Tablet. In his capacity as Minister of War, and in the name of the French Government, he said: "Nous associons dans une même pensée les soldats français et les soldats américains, morts pour la cause commune, pour le même idéal de justice et d'humanité." He referred to his love of books, not so much for the volumes themselves, but for the value and truth of their contents; and expressed the hope that the American Library would be instrumental in preserving true and complete records of the Great War, its causes and the responsibilities of those who forced it upon an unwilling world. Speaking then of the traditional bonds uniting the hearts of Americans and Frenchmen, the Minister terminated his speech with these words:

"Il y a des amitiés qui sont supérieures à des alliances. Les alliances s'écrivent, mais l'encre s'efface; l'amitié, elle, se trouve dans le contact des mains

et des cœurs. Tel est le lien impérissable qui unit les Etats-Unis à la France”.

After the Director of the Library had read the inscription on the Tablet and the list of names commemorated thereon, the French and American flags veiling it were withdrawn by American soldiers while the “Marseillaise” and the “Star Spangled Banner” were played by a regimental band of the French infantry.

CONSTITUTION OF THE
AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS, INC.
ADOPTED AT THE MEETING
OF THE TRUSTEES

August 2, 1920. Amended, December 13, 1921.

ARTICLE I.

Membership.

SECTION I.—The membership of the Corporation shall consist of the following :

(A). Patrons ; being all persons who shall have contributed to the funds of the Corporation at least five thousand francs.

(B). Life Members ; being all persons who shall have contributed to the funds of the Corporation two thousand francs.

(C). Annual Members ; being all persons who shall have contributed to the funds of the Corporation an initial fee of one hundred francs and shall also pay an annual fee of one hundred francs.

(D). The American Library Association.

SECTION 2.—The rights, privileges and limitations of the several classes of Members shall be as set forth in this Constitution and as may be further defined by the By-Laws of the Corporation.

SECTION 3.—Each Member shall be entitled to a Certificate of Membership, signed by the President, Vice-President, or Secretary, and sealed with the seal of the Corporation, certifying the class of membership and the date of its commencement.

SECTION 4.—The Board of Trustees shall have power to decline admission to membership in the Corporation and shall also have power to suspend or cancel membership for cause deemed sufficient by the said Board, in which case the sums contributed by a Patron or Life Member and the initial fee for an Annual Member shall be repaid.

SECTION 5.—The privileges of membership may be extended by the Board of Trustees to donors, founders of endowments or their representatives, contributors of books, or others, when, in the judgment of the Board, such action shall be warranted.

ARTICLE 2.

Meetings of Members.

SECTION 1.—All meetings of Members shall be held at the Headquarters of the Corporation in the City of Paris, France.

SECTION 2.—The regular annual meeting of the Members shall be held at five o'clock in the afternoon of the second Tuesday of November in each year.

SECTION 3.—Special meetings of the Corporation may be called by the President and must be called by him upon the written request of 25 members, or of a majority of the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 4.—A copy of this Constitution and of any amendment of Articles 1 or 2 thereof shall be furnished to each Member, and no other notice of the annual meeting of the Members shall be necessary ; but the Directors may give such further notice of the annual meeting as may seem to be advisable.

SECTION 5.—A special meeting of the Members shall be called by notice mailed at least twenty days before the meeting to each Member at his residence or place of business as the same shall appear on the books of the Corporation. The notice of any special meeting shall state briefly the business for which such meeting is called, and no other business shall be transacted at such meeting.

SECTION 6.—At all meetings of the Corporation twenty-five (25) members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. A majority of votes cast shall determine all questions. In the case of a tie the presiding officer shall cast the deciding vote. If the attendance at any meeting falls short of a quorum, a second meeting shall be held, of which notice must be published as defined in Section 5 of this Article. At this deferred meeting the number of members that attend shall constitute a quorum.

SECTION 7.—The order of business at all meetings shall be as follows :

Reading of the minutes ;
Report of Board of Trustees ;
Reports of Officers ;
Reports of Committees ;
Communications ;
Elections ;
Unfinished business.

SECTION 8.—At all meetings of the Corporation the **American Library Association** shall be entitled to

five votes, which may be cast by a duly accredited representative of the said Association. Each Member described in Section 2, Article 3, shall be entitled during lifetime to one vote which may be cast in person or by written proxy. Each annual Member, personally present, shall be entitled to one vote provided her or his annual dues for the current year have been paid.

ARTICLE 3.

The Board of Trustees.

SECTION 1.—The Board of Trustees shall be fifteen in number, five of whom shall be elected by the American Library Association to serve for one year from the date of each annual meeting.

SECTION 2.—Five Members of the Board of Trustees shall be elected by the Patrons, Life Members and Donors of sums exceeding 2,000 Francs who may possess the privileges of membership under the terms of Section 5 of Article 1. At the first annual meeting two of the above five trustees shall be elected to serve one year, two for two years and one for three years. At successive annual meetings, election of new trustees or re-election of former incumbents, to serve another three years, will be made to replace expirations.

SECTION 3.—The remaining five members of the Board of Trustees shall be elected by the Annual Members in the same manner and for the same lengths of terms as prescribed in Section 2 of this Article.

SECTION 4.—There shall be a meeting of the Board of Trustees in each year as soon as practicable after the annual meeting of the Members. Thereafter meetings of the Trustees shall be held at such regular times as they may determine or upon the call of the

President of of a majority of the Trustees. All meetings of the Trustees shall be held in the City of Paris unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the whole number of Trustees.

SECTION 5.—Notice of each meeting of the Trustees shall be mailed or otherwise given to each Trustee at least three days before the meeting ; but a meeting of the Trustees may be held at any time without notice provided that all of the Trustees not present shall have signed a written waiver of notice of the meeting.

SECTION 6.—A majority of the whole number of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SECTION 7.—If any vacancy shall occur among the Trustees by death, resignation or otherwise such vacancy may be filled by the vote of a majority of the remaining Trustees ; except that a vacancy among the Trustees chosen by the American Library Association shall be filled only by the American Library Association. A Trustee so appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold office until the next annual meeting of the Members and until his successor shall have been duly elected and qualified.

SECTION 8.—The Trustees shall have the entire management of the business, affairs and property of the Corporation. They shall have power to lease real estate, belonging to the Corporation and to procure, sign and execute leases and agreements concerning real estate for the use of the Corporation ; to accept donations and legacies on behalf of the Corporation ; to borrow money on personal security in the name of the Corporation and to pledge or hypothecate any securities belonging to the Corporation as security for such loans. But a two thirds vote of

a General Meeting of Members shall be required for the purchase, sale, alienation or incumbrance of real estate.

SECTION 9.—All deeds and agreements, in order to bind the Corporation, must be signed by the President, or Vice-President, and the Treasurer of the Corporation.

SECTION 10.—All powers not expressly reserved in the Constitution or by the law itself to the General Meeting of shareholders are vested in the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 11.—Not less than nine of the Trustees must be American citizens.

ARTICLE 4.

Officers.

SECTION 1.—The officers of the Corporation shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, a Treasurer and a Librarian. They shall be chosen by the Trustees annually as soon as practicable after the annual meeting of the Members ; and unless removed shall hold their offices until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SECTION 2.—The President, Vice-President and Treasurer shall be chosen from among the Trustees. The librarian shall also be the Secretary, and shall not be a Trustee.

SECTION 3.—All officers and employees of the Corporation shall, except in the case of specific written agreement, hold office during the pleasure of the Trustees. Any vacancy which shall occur among officers of the Corporation shall be filled by the Trustees.

SECTION 4.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Corporation and the Board of Trustees. He shall appoint and fill vacancies in all Committees, excepting the Executive Committee. He shall be ex-officio a member of all Committees. He shall exercise a general supervision of all affairs of the library, and shall from time to time make such presentation thereof at the meetings of the Corporation and the Board of Trustees as shall keep the members fully acquainted with the conditions and work of the library.

SECTION 5.—The Vice-President, in the absence of the President, shall perform the duties designated for the President.

SECTION 6.—The Secretary shall keep a full and correct record of the proceedings of the Board of Trustees and the Corporation and submit the same at all meetings thereof ; shall have the custody of the corporate seal, and of the corporate records and filed documents, except as provided in the following section, and shall notify the members in writing of all meetings of the Corporation, and send notices of all Committee appointments.

SECTION 7.—The Treasurer shall receive, collect, take charge of and disburse all moneys of the Corporation ; and shall deposit such moneys in the name of the Corporation in such banks or trust companies as the Board of Trustees may designate. He shall have power to sign, endorse, cash and collect checks, drafts, Post Office money orders, coupons, dividend-warrants, dividend-checks and other orders or securities for the payment of money ; to make and deliver good and sufficient receipts and acquittance for all sums of money received by or paid to the Corporation, including legacies, donations, fees, dues and contributions of any nature ; to open bank accounts, to

deposit moneys therein and withdraw moneys therefrom. He shall have custody of the securities, deeds, mortgages, and like documents of value belonging to the Corporation, and shall keep them in such place of safe deposit as the Board of Trustees may designate, subject at all times to the inspection of the Committee on Finance. He shall keep a complete record of all receipts, disbursements, investments, and other financial transactions of the Corporation. He shall make a monthly report to the Executive Committee, and an annual report in detail at the annual meeting of the Corporation. He shall make no payments except upon vouchers which have been audited and signed by the Librarian and by the President or the Chairman of the appropriate Standing Committee. He shall give bond in such amount and with such surety as may be required by the Corporation. The Treasurer shall not be a member of the Committee on Finance.

ARTICLE 5.

Standing Committees.

SECTION 1.—The Standing Committees shall be as enumerated in the succeeding sections of this article, each of which with the exception of the Executive Committee, shall be appointed annually by the President as soon as practicable after his election. The members of each committee shall hold office for one year or until the appointment of their successors.

SECTION 2.—An Executive Committee, the members of which shall consist of the President, the Secretary and three members of the Board of Trustees, who shall be elected by the Board. The Executive Committee shall meet monthly or oftener if called

by the President, and shall have the special execution of all matters not expressly assigned to some other committee. It shall especially have charge of the procuring of funds for the maintenance of the Library and the creation of a permanent endowment.

SECTION 3.—A Committee on Finance, consisting of three members, which shall have general supervision of the financial affairs of the Corporation and shall determine the investment or other disposition of all special or endowment funds or other property belonging to or in charge of the Corporation, subject to ratification by the Board of Trustees. The Treasurer shall furnish to the Finance Committee a statement of any matter in his charge whenever requested. The Finance Committee shall be responsible for the proper audit of the Treasurer's and Librarian's accounts and shall be authorized to employ chartered public accountants for the purpose.

SECTION 4.—A Law Committee, consisting of three members, which shall advise the Corporation in all legal matters affecting the Corporation or its property or the administration thereof.

SECTION 5.—A Book Committee, who shall cooperate with the Librarian in the choice of books to be purchased from the funds, or obtained by special gifts or grants. The Librarian shall be Chairman of this Committee.

SECTION 6.—A Committee on Ways and Means which shall be empowered to solicit new members, patrons and donors and aid the Executive Committee in the procuring of funds for the maintenance of the Library, subject to the provisions of article 1 of the Constitution. The members of the Executive Committee shall be ex-officio members of this Committee.

SECTION 7.—An Advisory Committee, to be chosen from among the most distinguished French men of letters, statesmen and publicists.

SECTION 8.—An American Committee, with Headquarters in the United States, which shall be empowered to solicit endowments, donations and additions to the list of Patrons and Life Members of the Library.

SECTION 9.—A British Committee, with Headquarters in London, which shall be empowered to solicit endowments, donations and additions to the list of Patrons and Life Members of the Library.

SECTION 10.—Such other Committees as from time to time the Trustees may deem advisable.

ARTICLE 6.

The Librarian.

SECTION 1.—The Board of Trustees shall appoint as Librarian, to serve for one year from date of the first annual meeting of the Corporation, such person as may be nominated by the American Library Association. Thereafter, the librarian shall be nominated by the American Library Association and appointed by the Board of Trustees if the nomination is approved. In case of non-approval by the Board of Trustees, the American Library Association shall be requested to name another candidate. Except during the first yearly period, the tenure of office of the Librarian shall be determined by the Board of Trustees.

SECTION 2.—The Librarian shall act as Clerk of the Board of Trustees and all Standing Committees. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the

library. He shall have immediate direction and supervision of the library and reading room and of the regulation and use thereof, subject to the general direction of the Board of Trustees. He shall recommend to the Board of Trustees such assistants in library administration or clerical help as the library may from time to time require. He shall be responsible for the keeping of a full and complete inventory of the books, periodicals, newspapers and publications of the library, and shall provide for the proper cataloging and arrangement thereof. All other employees of the library shall report to him and be subject to his direction and control, and he shall have power to make regulations for the government and disposition of the library force, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees. He shall keep a detailed account of the moneys received and disbursed by him or his assistants for the library, and shall report the same at the meetings of the Board of Trustees. He shall report to the Treasurer monthly and shall make such disposition as the Treasurer or the Board of Trustees shall direct of all moneys received or collected by him on behalf of the library. He shall forward monthly to the appropriate committees all bills received and approved by him, and after the same shall have been properly audited he shall transmit them forthwith to the Treasurer. He shall report at the regular meetings of the Corporation all books acquired or disposed of by the library. He shall submit to the Corporation an annual report in detail of the transactions of the library. He shall discharge such other duties as may from time to time be prescribed by the Board of Trustees. He shall incur no debt or liability of any kind on behalf of the library without express authority therefor from the Board of Trustees or the appropriate Standing Committees.

ARTICLE 8.

Amendments.

This Constitution may be amended at any meeting of the Trustees by the vote of a majority of the whole number of Trustees, provided that two weeks' notice of such meeting be given and that notice of the proposed amendment be included in the notice of the meeting.

ARTICLE 8.

By-Laws.

The Trustees shall have power to make, alter, amend and rescind such By-Laws as they may deem advisable for the government of the Corporation, not inconsistent with this Constitution ; but only by vote of a majority of the whole number of Trustees.

AMERICAN LEGION RESOLUTION

At a General Meeting of Members of Paris Post No. 1., American Legion, duly called and held March 10th, 1922, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS an Overseas service of the American Library Association was founded by that organisation primarily for the use and needs of members of the American Expeditionary Forces :

And WHEREAS since the war the work has been continued for the benefit, among others, of ex-service men and their families now residing in France, and is now being carried on by the American Library in Paris, Inc. :

And WHEREAS this work is, in the opinion of this Post, a patriotic work which is worthy of the commendation and support of all ex-service men and their families and friends, and this Post desires to put on record the expression of its appreciation of the work of the Library and its usefulness to the causes espoused by the American Legion :

NOW, THEREFORE, be it RESOLVED that the work of the American Library in Paris be, and the same is, hereby endorsed and heartily approved by the Members of this Post, and that the Commander of the Post is hereby requested to bring to the attention of the National Committee of the American Legion, through the Commander of the Department of Continental Europe, our hearty appreciation of the splendid work which the Library has done, and is doing, for Americans abroad.

ENDOWMENTS

The interest on the American Library Association's endowment of 350,000 francs is devoted, by the terms of the gift, to the salary, in whole or in part, of an American Library assistant who shall have been trained in an American Library school, and whose selection shall, in each and every case, be approved by the Executive Board of the American Library Association as a person properly trained and capable of training library assistants, of French or other nationality, in the methods of organizing, directing and administering public libraries according to the methods prevailing in the United States of America, and particularly in the libraries under the direction of the American Library Association.

Interest derived from the Alan Seeger endowment of 50,000 francs is used for the purchase of books, chiefly in the departments of poetry, the classics and belles lettres. The book-plate affixed to volumes acquired with this fund is reproduced on the foregoing page.

The Trustees would welcome similar endowments, enabling further additions to the Library and constituting a perpetual and ever-growing memorial to some soldier who fell in the War and whose name the giver wishes to honor.



**BOOK PLATE AFFIXED TO VOLUMES PURCHASED WITH INTEREST
ON THE ALAN SEEGER FUND.**

LIST OF ENDOWMENTS, PATRONS,
MEMBERS AND DONORS, DECEMBER 31, 1921.

ENDOWMENTS	Amounts.
American Library Association. . . Frs.	350,000.00
Alan Seeger.	50,000.00

PATRONS

The American Red Cross.	10,000.00
Comité du Livre	5,000.00
Mrs. A. N. Connett, Jr.	5,000.00
Mrs. W. V. Cotchett.	5,000.00
William Nelson Cromwell	25,000.00
Frank J. Gould.	5,000.00
Mrs. Rachel G. Holmes.	5,000.00
The Home service for American Soldiers Abroad	15,000.00
The Knights of Columbus	15,000.00
Mrs. A. Kingsley Macomber	5,000.00
The Methodist Reconstruction Com- mission.	10,000.00
The National Catholic War Council . .	5,000.00
Mrs. D. E. Skinner	5,000.00
Duchesse de Talleyrand	5,000.00
Edward Tuck.	5,000.00
	Frs. 125,000.00

LIFE MEMBERS

American Y. W. C. A.	Charles T. Hounsfield.
Anglo-South American Bank.	International Y. M. C. A.
Prof. J. Mark Baldwin.	S. Wm. de Jonge.
Commodore Louis D. Beaumont.	Stéphane Kahn.
Walter V. R. Berry.	George A. Kessler.
Willy Blumenthal.	Mrs. George A. Kessler.
Princesse Margaret P. Boncompagni.	Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank, Ltd.
Blythe W. Branch.	London County and Westminster Bank.
W. Astor Chanler.	Morgan Harjes and Cie.
Atherton Curtis.	George R. Ostheimer.
The Earl of Derby.	Raymond B. Price.
Anthony J. Drexel.	Salomon Reinach.
Captain J. R. Edie.	Mrs. Milton Robbins.
Equitable Trust Company.	Jacques Stern.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.	Evelyn Toulmin.
Theodore L. Frothingham.	Hon. Hugh Campbell Wallace.
Joseph Clark Grew.	Mrs. Katharine Wulsin.
Guaranty Trust Company.	

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Mme. L. Altenbach.	James R. Barbour.
American International Corporation.	C. Inman Barnard.
Robert Appleton.	W. D. Batsholts.
S. G. Archibald.	Mrs. Gustave Baumann.
Mrs. Mary Gray Audenried.	Lt. Col. Hugh A. Bayne.
Professor J. Mark Baldwin.	Mrs. Hugh A. Bayne.
Mrs. J. Mark Baldwin.	Rev. F. W. Beekman.
	Edward Bement.
	L. V. Benét.

Mrs. L. V. Benét.	Mrs. J. Wayne Cuyler.
Mrs. Eva Bennett.	B. F. Dawson.
F. W. Bennett.	Edward P. Denny.
Hart O. Berg.	Mrs. Edward William
Mrs. R. G. Berner.	Dodd.
George Blumenthal.	Mrs. H. Ives Douglas.
Mme. F. A. Bocage.	Henry S. Downe.
Mrs. Lawrence Boggs.	Lt. Col. Francis E. Drake.
Mme René de Bonand.	Mrs. Francis E. Drake.
Mrs. William Brackett.	A. du Bos.
W. A. Bradley.	Charles du Bos.
P. A. Brangier.	Mme Paul Dupuy.
Brooklyn Daily Eagle.	Joseph Du Vivier.
Mrs. Mason Bross.	Mrs. Nellie S. Ehrich.
Miss Margaret Bullwinkle.	Blair Fairchild.
Miss Martha A. Burke.	William B. Fitts.
I. Tucker Burr.	Mme la Comtesse de Fitz-
Mrs. I. Tucker Burr.	James.
Mrs. W. O. Burton.	William H. Flattau.
T. A. Calman.	B. H. Flurscheim.
E. Calvayrac.	Mme Achille Fould.
Mrs. Edgar Carolan.	Mrs. Margaret B. Fowler.
Charles E. Carpenter.	Frances Fox Institute.
Mrs. O. B. Carrott.	Mrs. James Freeborn.
J. Ridgeley Carter.	Mrs. Rosamond Freeman.
Professor Charles Cestre.	Mlle Gagnet.
Francis B. Chadwick.	Mrs. G. H. Garvin.
Mme la Comtesse de	A. J. Gaskin.
Chambrun.	Walter Gay.
Herbert Clarke.	Mme Charles de Gheest.
Mr. Clow.	Floyd Gibbons.
Arthur Coe.	Gillette Safety Razor.
J. W. Colt.	Mrs. A. E. Gladston.
Cie Cle Nord Américaine.	S. L. Goldenberg.
Mrs. Henry Conkling.	Mrs. S. L. Goldenberg.
Benjamin H. Conner.	Rev. Chauncey W. Goo-
Mrs. Albert B. Cudebec.	drich.

Norman S. Goodsill.	John H. Jordain.
Mrs. Graves.	Mrs. Herbert I. Keen.
C. D. Griesemer.	Mary S. Kerk.
Dr. Edmund L. Gros.	Miss Bessie J. Kibbey.
Guaranty Trust Company.	Mrs. Lyman M. King.
Miss Emma Guthrie.	Charles Kurer.
Dr. D. Hally-Smith.	Mrs. F. C. Lawrence.
P. N. Hamilton.	Mrs. S. S. Lesslie.
Mrs. A. J. Hammerslough.	Prof. Charles Le Verrier.
Dr. H. S. Hargreaves.	Miss Joyce Linden.
Mme A. H. Harjes.	Dr. Ernest H. Lines.
Dr. O. L. Harries.	Charles G. Loeb.
Mrs. Roy G. Harris.	G. Washington Lopp.
Haskins and Sells.	Bertram Lord.
Leo Hauser.	Mrs. Robert R. McCormick.
A. S. Heidelberg.	Maurice K. McGrath.
Mrs. A. S. Heidelberg.	M. H. MacKusick.
Rev. William A. Hemmick.	Admiral T. P. Magruder.
H. Hailley Hepler.	Mme J. de Francisco Martin.
Miss Florence Heywood.	André Mater.
Mrs. Ralph Hickox.	L. E. C. Mead.
Mrs. Walker D. Hines.	Miss Marjorie Meeker.
Dr. A. L. Hipwell.	Miss Marion Meeker.
Mrs. W. A. Hoeveler.	Comdt. Maurice Mercadier.
William S. Hogan.	Capt. W. R. Millar.
L. P. Hornberger.	J. N. Miller.
L. W. Horr.	Philippe Millet.
Mrs. L. W. Horr.	Heyworth Mills.
Baronne Hottinguer.	Stewart Mitchell.
Mrs. Annie E. Huber.	Mrs. J. A. Montant.
L. Huffer and Co.	William G. Moore.
Dr. W. C. Huntington.	Comdt. John W. Morse.
William W. Hutterby.	Mrs. John W. Morse.
J. J. Hutton.	Col. T. Bentley Mott.
James Hazen Hyde.	
F. A. Jackson.	
Pierre Jacquard.	

Mrs. Frances A. Moulton.	Charles L. Seeger.
Paul Scott Mowrer.	Mrs. Charles L. Seeger.
Mrs. John Munroe.	H. Sharp.
Austin J. Murphy.	Mrs. F. Shearer.
Robert W. Neeser.	Harold Sheets.
Mrs. M. L. Eldridge	Mrs. Henry T. Shelton.
Nevill.	Elliot F. Shepard.
R. Henry Norweb.	Mrs. R. H. Sherwood.
Mme la Comtesse Orlow-	Mrs James Van Alen
ska.	Shields.
J. F. Ostertag.	B. J. Shoninger.
Robert G. Ostheimer:	Mrs. H. E. Skepper.
Miss Jessie Patterson.	P. Slosson.
John Kelly Page.	Société Commerciale
Henry Peartree.	Baignères et Devisme.
M. Percy Peixotto.	Société Commerciale In-
F. W. Perkins.	terocéanique.
Mme Edmond Porges.	Dr. William B. Soper.
Mrs. R. R. Powers.	Mrs. William B. Soper.
Price Waterhouse and Co.	Mrs. Clark Daniel Stearns.
Mrs. Helen Choate Prince.	Miss Gertrude Stein.
Miss Emma C. Rau.	Mr. V. K. Stevenson.
Mrs. Joseph D. Redding.	Swift Packing Company.
Mrs. Eugène Reed.	Mme E. A. Taufflieb.
Mrs. Emma Tower Reilly.	Mme la Comtesse R. du
George Rheims.	Temple de Rougemont.
Mme Paul Rie.	A. M. Thackara.
Mrs. Laura B. Riley.	Mrs. Edward M. Thayer.
Elmer Roberts.	Miss Josephine Tozier.
Paul Rockwell.	L. V. Twyeffort.
P. Lorillard Ronalds.	Mrs. Royall Tyler.
James W. Russells.	Mrs. Arthur Valois.
B. B. Salmon.	Miss Van der Hensd.
Mme la Comtesse J. de	Sidney B. Veit.
Sayve.	A. F. Waddell.
Mrs. W. H. Schoellkopf.	Mrs. E. Berry Wall.
Mrs. K. M. Scranton.	Mrs. Herbert Ward.

Dr. A. A. Warden.	Mrs. Hattie Werlich.
Mme la Baronne Wedel-	Mrs. John West.
Jarlsberg.	Miss Mathilde Weyer.
A. D. Weil.	J. Le Roy White.
Mme David Weill.	Mme A. White Chassériau.
F. R. Welles.	Mrs. F. Whitehouse.
Mrs. F. R. Welles.	Rev. T. H. Wright.

DONATIONS

	Francs
American Library Association	3,000.00
Anonymous	130.00
Anonymous (through Mrs. L. V. Benét)	500.00
Anonymous (through Dr. Goodrich).	500.00
Anonymous (through Mrs. E. Gray Potter.	400.00
Anonymous (through Mrs. E. Gray Potter)	345.00
Mrs. J. M. Baldwin.	400.00
F. W. Bennett	100.00
Mrs. S. F. Biddle.	100.00
Mrs. Francis K. Bradley.	100.00
I. Tucker Burr.	100.00
L. Chevrillon	100.00
Paul Cormier.	150.00
Mrs. W. Cuyler.	100.00
Mrs. A. M. Dike.	500.00
Miss L. Edwards.	100.00
Miss G. Lindsay Fairfax.	100.00
Mrs. Lindsay Fairfax	100.00
Friend	100.00
Dr. M. E. Gaston	100.00
P. N. Hamilton	300.00
Miss Harris	100.00

Mrs. T. Haviland	500.00
W. B. Holden	100.00
Henry H. Holland	600.00
Mrs. C. Honnold.	1,000.00
Mrs. Wm. S. Horton	100.00
Mrs. A. G. Hubbard	500.00
Mrs. F. A. Jackson.	100.00
A. Knight.	100.00
D. R. Knight	100.00
F. S. Lahm	100.00
C. Lallouette.	100.00
Mrs. F. C. Lawrence	100.00
Xavier Leon.	100.00
Mrs. Ernest Lovering.	100.00
Magasins du Louvre	500.00
Prof. C. Lyon-Caen.	100.00
Mrs. Spencer Mead.	100.00
Mrs. J. de Morinni	100.00
Mrs. F. A. Moulton.	1,400.00
Henry Peartree.	500.00
Mrs. L. M. Richardson.. . . .	500.00
H. Schwarze.	100.00
A. Tardieu	100.00
Col. W. V. Taylor	100.00
Various donations of less than 100 Frs. ea.	180.00
F. R. Welles.	100.00
Mrs. F. R. Welles	100.00
Miss Mathilde Weyer.	100.00
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Total Frs.	15,005.00

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, 1921.

CURRENT EXPENSE FUND Francs

Balance brought forward from 1920.	116,597.20
Less : Annual Members' Dues for 1921 paid in 1920.	<u>4,800.00</u>
	111,797.20

Income 1921 :—

Annual Members' Dues	19,200.00	
Donations.	15,705.00	
Book Borrowers	82,095.00	
Interest	<u>33,525.05</u>	150,525.05
Total Income.		<u>262,322.25</u>

Expenditure 1921 :—

Books and Periodicals.	18,319.40	
Operating expenses.	<u>141,958.35</u>	
Total expenditure.		<u>160,277.75</u>
Balance carried forward to 1922		<u><u>102,044.50</u></u>

RESERVE FUND

Balance brought forward from 1920	200,830.80
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Received in 1921 :—

Patrons Frs.	40,969.20	
Life Members	18,000.00	
Endowment (American Library Association).	350,000.00	
Annual Members (Initial Fees)	<u>8,600.00</u>	
Total Receipts		<u>417,569.20</u>
Balance carried forward to 1922		<u><u>618,400.00</u></u>

BALANCE SHEET December 31, 1921.

Dr.

Cash at Bankers and in Hand :—

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Paris. Frs.	121,544.50	
Equitable Trust Compa- ny, Paris (time deposit). Frs.	150,000.00	
Petty cash.	<u>1,000.00</u>	272,544.50

Securities.—

Credit National 1920 5 %.	50,000.00	
Bons de la Défense Natio- nale.	<u>400,000.00</u>	450,000.00
	Frs.	<u>722,544.50</u>

Cr.

Reserve Fund :—

Patrons Frs.	125,000.00	
Life Members	70,000.00	
Endowments.	400,000.00	
Annual Members, Initial fees.	<u>23,400.00</u>	618,400.00
Current expense fund		102,044.50
Annual Members 1922 dues		<u>2,100.00</u>
	Frs.	<u>722,544.50</u>

The foregoing Statements, drawn up by the Library Executive, have been examined by us and are in

agreement with the books and records submitted.
We have satisfied ourselves as to the existence on
31st December 1921, of the Cash on Hand and with
Bankers, and of the Securities.

Signed : MARWICK, MITCHELL and Co.
Chartered Accountants,
Honorary Auditors.

HERBERT CLARKE. PRINTER, 338, RUE SAINT-HONORÉ, PARIS.