

## Year book.

American Library in Paris.  
Paris, [1922-

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The  
American Library in Paris  
Incorporated



YEAR BOOK

1923

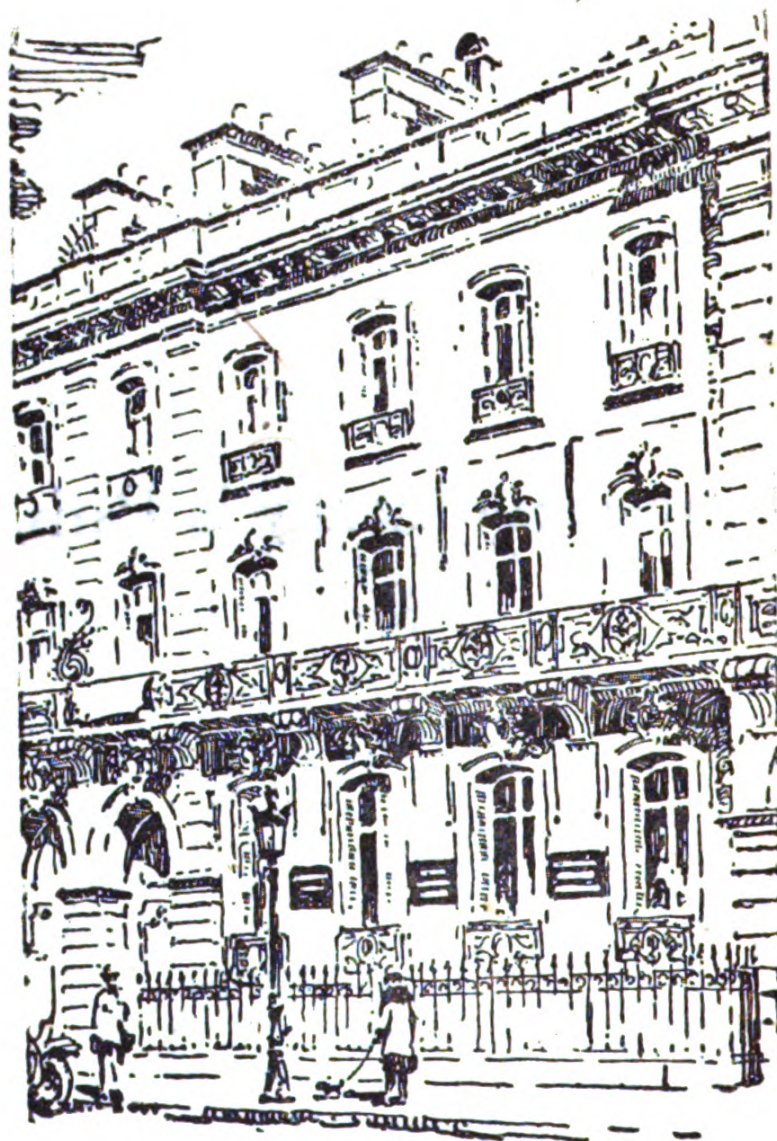
10, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE  
PARIS







# **The American Library in Paris, Inc.**



The  
American Library in Paris  
Incorporated



YEAR BOOK

1923

10, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE  
PARIS



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**THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS, INC.**

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American Consul General.

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1923

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<i>Treasurer :</i>	<i>Secretary and Librarian :</i>
<b>James R. BARBOUR.</b>	<b>W. Dawson JOHNSTON,</b> Litt. D.

**Bankers :** The National City Bank of New York.  
**Auditors :** Marwick, Mitchell and Co.

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1923

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Ira R. GRINNELL.	Sheldon WHITEHOUSE.
Bertram WINTHROP.	

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Henry PEARTREE.

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1923

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**Marshal JOFFRE,**  
**Of the French Academy.**

**Marshal FOCH,**  
**Of the French Academy.**

**Marshal LYAUTEY,**  
**Of the French Academy.**

**René VIVIANI,**  
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**Of the French Academy.**

**Eugène BRIEUX,**  
**Of the French Academy.**

**G. HANOTAUX,**  
**Of the French Academy.**

**Marcel PRÉVOST,**  
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**Alfred CROISSET,**  
**Member of the Institute.**  
**Honorary Dean of the Faculty of Letters**  
**of the University of Paris.**

**L. LEVY-BRUHL,**  
**Member of the Institute.**

## 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 1921-1922 and the plans of the Trustees for its future development are shown in the reports of the President of the Board of Trustees and of the Librarian, published herewith.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

At the last annual meeting of the Members of the American Library in Paris, Incorporated, no formal report was presented by the Board of Trustees, beyond a summary of the financial condition of the society on October 31st 1922. It was stated that current expenditures, in spite of the most rigid economy and the absence of book purchases, were considerably in excess of current receipts from book-borrowers' payments, members' dues and interest on reserve fund. Allusion was made to plans which the Trustees had undertaken to avoid a continuance of the deficit and the consequent depletion of the reserve, and a statement was promised at a little later date, which should acquaint the members with the steps taken to attain this object. This deferred report is now submitted in the pages of the Year Book for the information of the members and of all who are interested in the development of the Library proper and the extension of its service as a promoter of better international relations by the collection and dissemination of authentic information regarding international affairs.

It has become evident that our Library cannot maintain a free reference service to all comers, a free loaning service to students and a loan service to others at a nominal figure, below its cost, and expect to defray expenses out of sums contributed by members and occasional donors. This method presupposes a repeated begging for funds, ineffective as well as distasteful to those who are good enough to undertake the work. Without other resources than these, there are only two

alternatives in prospect : either the Library will have to be closed, when the available reserve is exhausted, or else its usefulness must be curtailed by the reduction of its staff to a minimum and the lending of its books to a comparatively limited list of subscribers who will pay, for the privilege they enjoy, the sum necessary to defray the cost of maintenance. It would then become a circulating library, pure and simple, somewhat, on the lines of the old Mercantile Library in New York. It would cease to supply books to those who are unable to buy them and become a mere convenience to those who prefer to borrow books instead of owning them.

The first alternative is unthinkable. The Library has become so necessary and has so demonstrated its value that we cannot contemplate any such ignominious surrender of our obligations to carry through what we have undertaken. The second is almost as bad. It would be subversive of all that is inspiring in the idea of the modern public library,—the education of the many by the reading of good books. It would mean retrogression instead of progress.

A half-way measure, pending the establishment of the Library on a firm financial basis, would be a requirement that applications for the privilege of borrowing books should be accompanied by the applicants' claim of inability to become annual members for lack of means. There are, probably, almost 1,000 among our 3,500 book borrowers who could without sacrifice become annual members and pay the annual dues of 100 francs instead of the borrowing fee of 25 francs, and this would go far toward equalizing our budget. This, however, could only be considered

as a last resort, as it would be obnoxious and difficult of operation. It partakes, too, of the same weak policy of retrogression. We want, not forced, but voluntary, support and, ultimately, to give free service to all those who borrow books as well as those who come to read.

What is then our logical course? We cannot stand still without stopping the clock. The backward path is anything but inviting. Neither is it free of difficulty. But in the opposite direction, ahead of us, while there are also difficulties to surmount, there is a goal worth reaching. Instead of restricting our service, we have, therefore, chosen to enlarge it and to build upon our present foundation a structure that, by reason of its greater usefulness, will enlist a wider and more effective support.

There is a great work to be done and no competent organization exists at present to accomplish it. This work consists of the procuring, classifying, collating and dissemination of facts relating to the changing political, economic and sociological conditions in the different states of Europe as they affect or interest America and each other, as well as happenings in the New World which bear upon European problems. During the last decade, the word propaganda has deservedly attained disrepute because of the suppression or misrepresentation of facts. People who believe what they read in the public prints have been led to form false opinions and those who perceive the underlying purpose of what they read are at a loss to form any opinion whatever. The urgent need in these days of readjustment is for facts. Without facts, reliably and dispassionately recorded and disseminated, opinions are valueless.

The place to collect, sift and distribute the enormous amount of data which has accumulated since the Armistice and which continues to pile up in such volume that the publicist, the statesman, the educator, the student, the journalist, cannot possibly keep track of it and make use of it, is Paris. The work must be done by an organization, comprising experts in this class of work and competent to deal with it intelligently and accurately. If formed, its first step would have to be the establishment of a library, and modern library methods would necessarily be followed in the obtaining, classification and distribution of the information secured. Consequently, no better nucleus could be found from which to develop this greatly needed organization than the American Library in Paris, whose chief aim from its inception has always been the improvement of relations between Europe and America, through a better knowledge of each other's history and literature, past and present.

In order to make possible such a far reaching development of the service to be rendered by the Library, your Trustees decided that the first step to be taken was to present their plans to our friends at home, who are leaders in the task of promoting international peace and understanding. One of our number, Colonel Robert Olds, to whose foresight and experience in world affairs we owe in great part the initiative of the Library's potential usefulness, agreed to visit the United States as our representative. Colonel Olds spent three months there, having daily conferences with our most prominent men of affairs, educators, librarians and directors of important foundations. His mission was eminently successful and gives every reason to hope that the plans herein outlined can

be carried out, as will be seen by his report, which is subjoined.

In accordance with article 3, Section 8 of our Constitution, which provides for an American Committee, with headquarters in the United States, Colonel Olds selected, and the Trustees have confirmed, as members of that Committee the eminent names which appear on another page. Our interests and the furtherance of the task to which we are committed could not rest in better hands.

In submitting this report, your Trustees venture the hope that the co-operation of our friends across the Atlantic will stimulate and encourage our members in Paris to do their share toward a realization of the great possibilities that lie before us. No more beneficent public service can well be imagined than that which, we, as members of the American Library in Paris, have the opportunity to perform.

Charles L. SEEGER,  
*President.*

March 31, 1923.



Entrance to Library building.



## **SPECIAL REPORT OF MR. ROBERT E. OLDS TO THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES**

Toward the close of the year 1922, the financial condition of the American Library became a matter of grave concern to those charged with its management and operation. For some time the current expenditures have been running ahead of the operating receipts. The report of the auditors for the year 1922, now available, discloses an operating deficit of approximately 130,000 fr., necessitating a corresponding diminution of reserve funds, which are altogether inadequate to bear this strain. Since its organization, about three years ago, the Library has been dependent upon comparatively modest voluntary contributions, supplemented by the annual payments of subscribers. Active and continuous canvass of the local constituency has produced excellent results, but it is apparent that the limit has nearly been reached in this direction, and that in no event can the Library expect to derive sufficient income from this source to meet its rapidly growing responsibilities. In these circumstances, the problem of the future of the institution, in the larger sense, has commanded urgent consideration, and it was felt that the time had arrived for laying the problem, in its present form, before certain individuals and organizations in the United States, who might be counted upon to appreciate its significance and assist in its solution. I was accordingly requested by the trustees to undertake this mission.

I arrived in New York on the 6th of December, 1922, and during the ensuing period of three months endeavored to present the case fully in every

available quarter. Several of the officers and directors of the American Library Association were, naturally, consulted at the outset. I found their interest in the Library keen, and their understanding of the major problem most intelligent and sympathetic. Many of these gentlemen, particularly Dr. Putnam, Librarian of Congress, were concerned with the establishment of the Library, and have first-hand knowledge of the actual conditions. I received at all times active and enthusiastic co-operation from this group.

One of the principal contacts which it was my duty to make under the Board's instructions, was with the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace. I discussed the subject at length, on several occasions, with Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the Foundation, and had numerous interviews with other individuals connected with the Carnegie Fund, namely : Mr. Elihu Root, Chairman of the Carnegie Corporation, Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President-Elect of the Corporation, Dr. James Brown Scott, Secretary, Dr. David Jayne Hill, and Professor Shotwell.

The matter was further brought to the attention of the Commonwealth Fund, through its Managing Director, Mr. Barry C. Smith ; and of the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial, through its Managing Director, Dr. Ruml, and Mr. Raymond Fosdick, a member of its board.

It is perhaps unnecessary to list the individuals with whom the subject was discussed. My object was, so far as possible, to make known in influential circles, the critical state of our affairs, and the opportunity for usefulness in the international situation which the Paris Library offers, provided

it can be financed to meet its legitimate responsibilities. In addition to those above mentioned, I am confident that such men as Mr. Hoover, Mr. Gay, of the *New York Evening Post*, Mr. Ochs and Dr. Finley of the *New York Times*, Dr. Anderson, of the New York Public Library, and many others, now understand and appreciate the value and significance of the work the Library is doing, and its extraordinary opportunity for future usefulness.

In these preliminary interviews and negotiations, I attempted to present the problem in the constructive form hereinafter set forth, and did not suggest temporary or half-way measures, which, if adopted, would leave the main problem unsolved, and leave the Library to drag out a more or less precarious existence, without much hope of realizing its larger destiny. Such proposals would neither interest greatly the individuals and organizations in America, nor accord with our own ideas as trustees. It was the emphatic judgment of all the persons with whom I conferred that the general plan of development now proposed is of sufficient importance to justify every reasonable effort to work it out in detail and put it in operation. It requires, however, careful study, and it is not to be supposed that responsible persons will finance the project without mature deliberation, preceded, perhaps, by a fairly scientific survey of the conditions under which it would have to be put in practice.

I cannot report that any of the "Foundations" in New York are ready to enter into any commitment in this connection. In fact, it is probable that two of these organizations, for reasons which may not be stated here, are in no position for the

moment to take the matter up at all. It is not improper, however, to say that a genuine interest has been aroused, and that at least one of the organizations referred to has the subject under serious consideration.

In order that the various contacts may be preserved, and the interests of the Library in this as well as other matters may be promoted, I have suggested, and the Board has since confirmed, the appointment of an American Committee, already provided for in the Library's constitution. This Committee is made up as follows: Dr. Henry Noble Mc. Cracken, President of Vassar College, Chairman; Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Library of Congress; Dr. Frederick P. Keppel, President-Elect of the Carnegie Corporation; Professor William Emerson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Trustee of the American Institute of Architects; Mrs. William K. Draper; Prentiss N. Gray; Dr. Kendall Emerson, and Carl Taylor.

This Committee has undertaken the active prosecution of the work which was begun during my stay in the United States; all future negotiations will pass through its hands. The members are individually informed, through personal interviews, of the point of view of the trustees. They were selected both because of their outstanding qualifications to represent the Library, and for their interest in the plans for its development. They have all had wide experience in work of international scope during the past few years.

Passing now to the case as it has been presented in the initial interviews, and as it now rests in the hands of the Committee, it may be stated substantially as follows:

The American Library occupies a unique position. It is the only American institution of its kind existing on the continent of Europe. It is an out-post of incalculable value, representing American library methods in a situation of great complexity, giving rise to demands of rapidly increasing urgency. It is located at the world's cross-roads for information of peculiar importance, which cannot be so well, or so promptly, gathered and made available for public consumption at any other place. The problem, in its simplest aspect, is to take advantage of the Library's unique situation, and to correlate its service with the dominant needs of the time for the benefit of all concerned. These needs are plain enough. In this perplexed and discordant period the demand for accurate and reliable information upon contemporary happenings of international import from a competent and unbiassed source is becoming daily more insistent. Every serious inquirer is seeking some avenue of escape from loosely-formed opinions and generalizations and from more or less sinister and insidious varieties of propaganda. The American public especially, is entitled to, and may be expected to insist upon, something more than "spot news" and the casual impressions of journalists and men of affairs, however intelligent and sincere. The verified facts, upon which alone a safe interpretation of world events can be founded, must somehow be made generally available. In no other way can true progress be made towards wide public appreciation and understanding of the amazingly complex and numerous questions,—political, financial, economic and social—which press for attention. In the long run the public decides, and the public must have the facts, or its conclusions will be halting and unsafe, and the

chaos in the great field of international relations will continue. These observations are, of course, trite and elementary. Their pertinence here is to emphasize the difficulty and to point to an obvious measure of relief. Modern library experience has amply demonstrated that in assembling, verifying and rendering promptly available for general use, large masses of complex data on all subjects of public interest, the role of the cataloguer, digester, statistician and reference expert is supreme. The work of the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and numerous similar institutions, has placed this thesis beyond controversy. No other type of organization can longer be regarded as adequate for a task of this nature.

Moreover, there can scarcely be two minds about the place to put such an organization. That a dynamic service, designed to deal with a kaleidoscopic situation, changing with bewildering rapidity, can best be operated in and from Paris seems almost axiomatic.

Finally, reason would appear to dictate that the service should be attached to the only existing institution, which, by its essential character and tradition, can properly undertake it. If there is to be an orderly, scientific and unbiased presentation of facts, duly authenticated by experts, without any attempt at opinion, interpretation or prediction, it is submitted that the American Library in Paris offers the most available—perhaps the sole—foundation upon which to build at once and effectively.

There lies at the door of the Library another service equally vital, plainly falling within the scope of its legitimate activities. Appeals for

assistance which a library, under normal conditions, might be expected to give, come to us constantly from all parts of Europe, particularly from the central and eastern portions. They emphasize the striking and deplorable fact that a great part of the population of the continent is now, and for several years has been, effectually cut off from intellectual intercourse with America and the rest of the world. Contact with the intelligent classes of at least a dozen states, having an aggregate population of more than 100,000,000, no longer exists ; and there seems little prospect of its being repaired by restoration of political and economic equilibrium in time to prevent irreparable damage. A surprising number of the educated classes in these countries read our language, and are eager to get in touch with us. Two of the newer states have recently been forced, through sheer inability to secure books, to repeal legislation making English the preferred foreign language in their schools, and to substitute German. We venture to assert that the intellectual isolation of several millions of persons in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, the Baltic States, the Balkans and Russia, if permitted longer to continue, is fraught with more danger to the peace of the world than any other single factor in a concededly desperate situation. With such contacts broken, genuine understanding between peoples remains a subject for purely academic discussion, and scarcely enters the domain of practical politics. Throughout the vast area indicated, a new generation is growing up in ignorance of our history, literature, scientific and artistic progress, standards and ideals. The American people have, within the past five years, devoted nearly one billion dollars to physical

relief in Europe, and it is hardly to be assumed that, with a fair appreciation of the facts, they would be indifferent to a species of distress, even more poignant and far more fateful, which might be relieved by a comparatively small expenditure.

We therefore face a reciprocal need, giving rise to a practical problem of the first order. On the one hand, the enormous mass of material of international significance, piling up from day to day, must be available for American consumption. On the other hand, the intellectual classes of Europe, now isolated, must be re-incorporated in the world we live in.

Let it be said here that we rest under no illusions concerning the difficulty and magnitude of a task so basic and far-reaching. Manifestly, there is no ready remedy or settled formula to be applied; visionary and speculative schemes are to be rigorously put aside. Reflection, however, convinces those who have given the matter attention, that there are certain simple and practical measures which the Paris Library, if adequately equipped and financed, might well contemplate. It is perhaps not improper to give the subject concrete expression by putting forward at this time, for serious consideration, the broad outline of a plan of operation involving the creation upon the foundation of the Paris Library of an American-European Service, with three main features :

- A. The Library to become a depositary and center of distribution of available data and information bearing upon the specific problem of American-European relations.
- B. The establishment, so far as practicable, of a normal library service

throughout Central and Eastern Europe, operated or supervised from the Paris center. This service would naturally be adapted to circumstances, and might take the form of branch libraries, travelling libraries, package deliveries for group and individual use, or other suitable expedient.

- C. The setting-up of a technical staff of cataloguers, digesters, statisticians and reference experts to deal with the material of political, financial, economic and social value as it is assembled. The by-products of staff operation, in the shape of bulletins, tabulations, execution of specific commissions, preparation of hand-books, etc., may readily be visualized.

In its final analysis, the plan involves two distinct but intimately related operations. The first amounts to a normal expansion of the functions of the Library as a going concern to deal with the unprecedented conditions now prevailing throughout Central and Eastern Europe. It is apprehended that this development would present few difficulties, and might be made to give productive results without great expense. A few library centers, especially at key-points, each with a few thousand volumes at its disposal, could easily reach many hundreds of thousands of individuals. We are led to believe that the books could, to a large extent, be provided without cost, that much of the operating expense would be borne by the respective countries concerned, and that only the cost of supervision would ultimately fall upon the Paris center.

The main feature of the proposal is obviously more pretentious. It contemplates nothing less than a basic attack on the great problem of international peace and understanding, through the establishment of an information service, designed to assemble and make available for all reasonable inquirers the facts necessary to an intelligent handling of the outstanding questions. The service is intended to be strictly unbiased, divorced from any political or commercial alliance or control, kept free from the slightest taint of propaganda, and confined to the presentation of verifiable facts, as distinguished from interpretations and predictions of any sort. The magnitude of the enterprise may well give pause, but there is no reason why it should not have a perfectly logical growth, and be kept, at all stages, on solid ground. It is one thing to visualize the ultimate aim, and it is quite a different matter to work towards its realization gradually and upon safe lines. To attempt to realize the entire program at the outset would be manifestly futile and dangerous. On the other hand, to start from modest beginnings, doing simple and practical things without over-elaboration, would seem to be a safe procedure. In other words, the undertaking could be initiated and conducted quietly, and make its way on its merits. It would require no advertising beyond the accumulating respect and prestige which would accrue from its own accomplishments as the work went on. Consequently, the direction of such an enterprise, particularly the work of the proposed expert staff, with a view to accurate definition of policy and scope, so as to avoid over-emphasis upon mere scientific or theoretical accomplishment, and to ensure timely and practical results, becomes a matter of paramount importance.

## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1922

The immediate problems of the Library during the past year have been : (1) the establishment of closer relations with other organizations interested in international service, particularly the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and the Comité France-Amérique, both of which are especially concerned with a closer rapprochement between France and the United States, and also the establishment of closer relations with the University of Paris, the American University Union, and other institutions and societies interested in American thought and in American achievement.

With this in view, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees passed the following resolutions at their meeting, October 23 :

“Resolved : That the librarian be given authority to arrange with the Dotation Carnegie, the University of Paris, and the American University Union, for loans to these institutions of books on specific subjects or by specific authors.

“Resolved : That if rooms can be furnished by any of these organizations for the installation of a branch of this Library on the South side of the river, the Librarian be given authority to arrange for the establishment of such a branch, provided the necessary funds can be secured for its efficient administration.”

With a view to further developing its international service the Trustees at their meeting, December 13th, passed an amendment to the constitution providing for the appointment of an advisory committee, to be chosen from among

the most distinguished French men of letters, statesmen, and publicists; an American Committee, empowered to solicit endowments, donations and additions to the list of patrons and life members, and a British Committee with similar powers.

At the same time the memorial character of the library has not been forgotten. This was emphasized in a resolution passed by the Paris Post of the American Legion, March 10, recommending recognition of the library by a general organization, and again in the gift of a collection of books relating to the American volunteers presented by Mr. Paul Rockwell.

#### *Relations with other Libraries.*

In the organization of this larger service, the greatest care has been taken to supplement rather than duplicate the collections and the service of other libraries in Paris. The librarian has become a member of the Association des Bibliothécaires Français, and with the generous assistance of Mr. Lawrence Slade, has begun a survey of the resources of the public libraries of the community, especially those relating to American history and literature. The American Library serves as far as possible as the American department of the Bibliothèque Nationale and of the Library of the Sorbonne ; it should also serve as an American or Anglo-American branch of the municipal libraries. Indeed, arrangements have already been made whereby the librarian is to select the best translations of English and American books for purchase by the municipal libraries, and posters are to be placed in the municipal libraries in the different arrondissements calling the attention of those who desire books in English to the resources of this library.

### *Collections.*

During the year there were added to the collections 2,895 volumes, almost all of which were gifts.

In addition to the very valuable gifts from publishers, the library has received important collections from the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, from the University of California, from the Aero Club of America, Foreign Service Committee, and from the Writers' Club of California. The first consisted of Southern history and literature, the second included a complete set of the University's semi-centennial publications, the third a carefully chosen library on aeronautics, the last, secured through the efforts of the Assistant Librarian, Mrs. E. G. Potter, herself a member of the Writers' Club of California, consisted of autographed copies of books by forty-four of the leading authors of the United States.

Many volumes were received from residents of Paris in response to a circular distributed by the Paris Post of the American Legion headed "Keep your books employed".

The total number of volumes presented to the library was 5,604.

### *Finance.*

The income of the library for the year 1922 has been as follows :

From Endowment. . . . .	16.006,80
— Annual Members. . . . .	20.600 »
— Subscribers. . . . .	82.285,35
— Gifts, etc. . . . .	11.273,85
	<hr/>
Frs.	130.165 »

5 new Life Members, and 38 Annual Members have been added during the year, 70 Annual Members have died, or removed from the city.

The present number of Life Members is 42, and the present number of Annual Members is 214, a total of 256, an increase of 27 per cent.

Many new subscribers have been added. A number of these, it should be noted, came from business houses in which the house subscribed for cards for all employees ; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. subscribed for a second card for all the members of its staff who already had a card.

Among gifts, special mention must be made of that of William Nelson Cromwell, of 25,000 fr. for general purposes, one from Professor and Mrs. William Emerson, of Boston, of 3,000 francs for the purchase of books on European international affairs, and one from the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter IV, to be used in supplying books to ex-service men.

The expenditures of the year have been as follows :

Salaries :		
Library staff . . . . .	131,598.45	
Building staff . . . . .	20,695	
	<hr/>	152,293.45
Books . . . . .	968.55	
Periodicals. . . . .	5,655.40	
Binding . . . . .	5,195.05	
	<hr/>	11,819
Rent. . . . .	31,262.54	
Heat. . . . .	9,204.40	
Light . . . . .	4,606.95	
	<hr/>	45,073.89

Stationery, printing.	6,754.10	
Travelling expenses.	13,328.20	
Postage, etc.....	4,966.50	
Taxes.....	8,736.82	
Furniture and fix- tures. ....	7,824.15	
Repairs, etc.....	2,619.30	
	<hr/>	49,852 .
	Frs.	259,038.34

By securing competitive bids a saving of about 15 per cent has been effected in the purchase of magazines and in the purchase of janitor's supplies a saving of about 23 per cent has been effected ; otherwise the library has been administered with too great economy rather than with too little.

### *Administration.*

In the administration of the library, the following staff changes are to be noted : The resignation of Miss Alida M. Stephens, March 1. Miss Stephens was assistant librarian during Dr. Carlton's administration, after his return to the United States served as acting librarian for four months, and until her own return to the United States, devoted herself with the greatest energy and generosity to the work of the present administration. Mr. Charles Horr resigned April 1, and Mr. A. Van Duym, October 1.

- In their places the following appointments were made : as assistant librarian, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Potter, October 23, and as assistants, Miss Helen Bayne, January 7 ; and Miss Dagny Nissen, March 8. Mrs. Potter was for almost two years

assistant at the American Library Association headquarters library here in Paris, and at the library at Coblenz, and since 1920 has been librarian of Mills College, California. Miss Bayne and Miss Nissen are both librarians of experience.

### *Publicity.*

The importance of publicity in developing the service of a public institution has led the librarian to give special attention to it during the past year. Beginning January 23, he undertook the editorial direction of a weekly column of book reviews and literary notes in the *Chicago Tribune*, European edition, and beginning April 3, weekly contributions to the *New York Herald*, Paris edition, also, the latter relating to the literature of subjects of current interest and to the contents of current periodicals. The latter notes have been sent to the *Daily Mail*, Continental edition, also. By courtesy of the *Tribune* reprints of the weekly list of additions to the library have been made for distribution by the Library.

In addition to this service through English newspapers, intended primarily to make the library and its resources known to English readers, we have inaugurated a service to the French press, the purpose of which is to promote an acquaintance with current American literature and thought among French readers. In inaugurating this service the following letter in French was sent to a selected list of French reviews :

"This library aims to send a list of the recent American publications received by it from time to time to such journals, reviews and reviewers as desire to receive it, and to lend the books to reviewers.

"If you desire to receive a copy of this list, please inform me to whom it should be addressed and whom you will authorize to borrow books from us for review purposes.

"This library will also prepare for you lists of the more important American and English books upon any subject which may be of interest to Members of your editorial staff, and, as far as possible, supply them not only with books, but also with magazine articles and newspaper clippings upon any subject of current interest."

All but one of these reviews expressed a desire to secure this service, and periodical lists of the most important American publications received by the library are being sent to them.

Among articles on the library in periodicals may be noted a report of the librarian as European Representative of the American Library Association printed in the annual report of that Association, an article on "The American Legion and the American Library in Paris", in the Bulletin of that Association for May, discussed at length in an editorial entitled "Soldiers and Library Service", in *Public Libraries* for June one entitled "Service de la Bibliothèque Américaine de Paris aux Français", in *Paris Topics* for September, and one on "The European market for American books" in the *Publishers Weekly* for October 14, describing the efforts of the library to make American books known in Europe, and one in *La Revue Française*, June 25, entitled "La Bibliothèque Américaine de Paris".

With a view to promoting the usefulness of the library's collections and, at the same time, stimulating an interest in American literature, the Library offered a prize for the best essay on

contemporary American poetry by a student in the University of Strasburg. The students in the course in this subject offered by Dr. Laurence M. Price selected as the subject of the essay the writings of Robert Frost. The prize, consisting of a set of Mr. Frost's works autographed by him was awarded to M. G. Bresch, of Ostheim par Colmar. The Committee awarding the prize consisted of Professor Baldensperger and Dr. Price of the University, and the English Consul in Strasburg.

### *Use of the Library.*

On November 1st, the total number of regular subscribers was 2,628. Of these, 1,502 or 56 per cent were new subscribers.

The total number of subscribers is distributed as follows: American 1,455, or 39 per cent of the entire number, English 1,107, or 29 per cent, French 869, or 23 per cent, others 269, or 9 per cent.

Recently arrangements have been made to satisfy the needs of visitors to the city who desire the use of the library for a month or two only by issuing cards good for a month at a cost of 10 francs a month, in addition to a 15 francs deposit.

Arrangements have also been made to supply readers who from time to time desire an extraordinary number of books by allowing borrowers to secure additional books at a cost of 1 franc each, and also to supply those who are especially interested in new books, by securing from a London subscription library extra copies of the new books for lending at a cost of 50 centimes a day.





During the summer, postal service was extended to subscribers leaving the city for vacation upon payment of a fee of 5 francs, in addition to the cost of carriage, and the same service has been extended permanently to members who are not residents of Paris.

The purpose of these special forms of service is, of course, not to increase the income of the library, but simply to increase the usefulness of the library and, at the same time, enable it to meet in part at least the cost of the special service rendered.

The circulation of books during the year was 97,618, varying from 9,646 in January to 5,820 in August. This represents a turnover of about five volumes, and a circulation of 36 volumes per subscriber. The number of books in circulation April 19th was 3,206. This was about one sixth of the entire collection.

In the reference room a record kept during the first week in April showed that American inquirers constituted 36 per cent of the entire number, French 33 per cent, English 18 per cent, and other nationalities 12 per cent. It is evident from this that next in importance to our service to American inquirers, and, perhaps, eventually of even greater importance is our service to French inquirers. This is particularly true, it seems to me, of the questions which come to us by letter and must be answered ordinarily in the same manner. In response to inquiries of this character, for example, we have been able to give the Chef du Service d'Études des Beaux Arts excerpts from representative American newspapers relating to American Art, to the editor of the *Journal de Physique*, perhaps the most important French periodical relating to physics, a list of American Libraries

which might be interested in subscribing to that review, to a contributor to one of the leading French reviews, books and articles on the feminist movement in the United States, to an American inquirer a list of French periodicals relating to the electrical and glassware trade, and to another, a good book on French Commercial correspondence.

This service will make substantial progress, however, only as we are able to add to the staff Assistants numerous enough and expert enough to permit some division of labor, and some specialization in those departments of learning which are within the scope of the Library's service.

A beginning has been made during the year in the direction of establishing three departments of service of the first importance. A committee has been appointed consisting of Dr. Waldo G. Leland of the Bureau of Historical Research of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, as Chairman, Professor Bernard Moses, M. Bernard Fay, and Dr. Robert W. Neeser, to direct the collection of material relating to American history, and to promote the service of the library to students of American history in Europe, and to students of European history in the United States.

The establishment of a French department also has been made possible by the joint generosity of an American friend of the library, and the interest of an eminent and scholarly citizen of France, Prince de Leca Colonna. The purpose of this department is to establish the closest possible relations between the library and the government, the learned institutions and societies of France, and the other libraries in Paris and the provinces, and promote in every way possible

the use of the library by the French people. It is also planned to make it of service in building up collections of French literature and books about France in the libraries of the United States. In the direction of this department, Prince de Leca Colonna will be assisted by the Advisory Council consisting of Premier Poincaré, and other representative public men, and by a Committee of French and American citizens especially interested in the promotion of intellectual intercourse between the two countries.

The need of a department devoted to contemporary European politics also became evident during the year, and an impetus given to the establishment of such a department by a gift from Professor and Mrs. William Emerson for the purchase of material for such a department. The aim of this department is to inform American inquirers in regard to European questions of international interest, and to inform European inquirers in regard to American opinion relating to these same questions. With the generous assistance of one of our members, Mr. George G. Fleurot, this department is now in process of organization.

### *Branches and travelling Libraries.*

The development of the library's extension service is no less important than the departmentalising of its central service. A small travelling library has been loaned to the Association *Les Amies dévouées*, and another consisting simply of contemporary American poetry was sent to the University of Strasbourg for use in a course in contemporary American poetry conducted by Dr. Lawrence M. Price.

Small collections of books have been sent, at the expense of the recipients, to the International College, Smyrna, the American Relief Administration, Vienna, The American Relief Administration, Riga, the Friends Relief Mission, Vienna, and the Graves Registration Service, Toul. Requests have been received for Books for the American Library in Munich, for an American Library in Vienna, for libraries in Esthonia.

*A center of American library ideals.*

More important even than its direct service to readers, either in France or other countries, is its potential service to other libraries. As noted above, the librarian has been elected a member of the Association des Bibliothécaires français, and expects to publish in its Bulletin an annual list of American library literature. He expects also to have exhibits of this literature, and of photographs and other material illustrative of American Library methods, at the meetings of this and other similar organizations.

With a view to securing the co-operation of French librarians in cataloguing French books, particularly current publications purchased by a large number of libraries in the United States, a committee was appointed by the catalogue section of the American Library Association at its last meeting. This committee consists of Mr. Charles Martel, of the Library of Congress, Mr. C. W. Andrews, of the John Crerar Library, and Miss Mildred M. Tucker.

The Comité français de la Bibliothèque Moderne, organized largely through the efforts of Miss Carson and members of the American Committee for

Devastated France, plan the establishment of training courses for those looking forward to work in the newer type of public library in which the members of the Comité are interested. It is their hope, with the assistance of the leaders in this progressive movement, these courses may be given in the American Library.

W. Dawson JOHNSTON,  
*Librarian.*

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

August 2, 1920. Amended, December 13, 1921,  
and March 20, 1923.

ARTICLE I.

*Membership.*

SECTION 1.—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 meeting 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 or 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.**—Five Members of the Board of Trustees shall constitute a quorum for 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 I 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 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 cataloguing 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 therefore from the Board of Trustees or the appropriate Standing Committees.

#### ARTICLE 7.

##### *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.



Book plate affixed to volumes purchased with interest  
on the Alan Seeger Fund.



**LIST OF ENDOWMENTS, PATRONS,  
MEMBERS AND DONORS, APRIL 1st 1923.**

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ENDOWMENTS	Amounts.
American Library Association... Frs.	350,000 ♦
Alan Seeger.....	50,000 ♦

**PATRONS**

The American Red Cross.....	10,000 ♦
Comité du Livre.....	5,000 ♦
Connett (Mrs. A. N.).....	5,000 ♦
Cotchett (Mrs. W. V.).....	5,000 ♦
Cromwell (Wm. Nelson).....	25,000 ♦
Eddy (Mrs. Franklyn John).....	5,000 ♦
Gould (Mr. Frank J.).....	5,000 ♦
Holmes (Mrs. Rachel G.).....	5,000 ♦
The Home Service for American Sol- diers abroad.....	15,000 ♦
The Knights of Columbus.....	15,000 ♦
Macomber (Mrs. A. Kingsley).....	5,000 ♦
Methodist Reconstruction Commission.	10,000 ♦
National Catholic War Council.....	5,000 ♦
Skinner (Mrs D. E.).....	5,000 ♦
Talleyrand (Duchesse de).....	5,000 ♦
Tuck (Edward).....	5,000 ♦
	<hr style="width: 10%; margin-left: 0;"/>
Frs.	130,000 ♦

## LIFE MEMBERS

American Young Women's Christian Association.	Grew (Joseph Clark).
Anglo - South American Bank Ltd.	Guaranty Trust Co. of New-York.
Baldwin (Professor J. Mark).	Hazen (Charles D.).
Bankers Trust Co.	Herrick (Myron T.).
Beaumont (Louis D.).	Hounsfield (Charles T.).
Benjamin (W. E.).	International Committee of Y. M. C. A.
Berry (V. R. Walter).	Jonge (S. Wm. de).
Blumenthal (Mr. Willy).	Kahn (Stephan).
Boncompagni (Princess Margaret P.).	*Kessler (George A.).
Branch (Mr. Blyth W.).	Kessler (Mrs. George A.).
Chanler (W. Astor).	Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign Bank.
Crewe (Marquess of).	London County and Westminster Bank.
Curtis (Atherton).	Morgan Harjes and Co.
Derby (The Earl of).	National City Bank of New-York.
Drexel (Mrs. Alice T.).	*Ostheimer (George R.).
*Drexel (Anthony J.).	Price (Raymond B.).
Duveen (Sir Joseph).	Reinach (Mr. S.).
Edie (Capt. J. R.).	Robbins (Mrs. Milton).
Emerson (Prof. William).	Slattery (John R.).
Equitable Trust Co. of New-York.	Stern (Mr. Jacques).
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	Toulmin (Evelyn).
Frothingham (Theodore L.).	Wallace (Hugh Campbell).
	Wharton (Mrs. Edith).
	Wulsin (Mrs. Katharine).

(\*) Deceased.

## AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS, INC.

### LIST OF ANNUAL MEMBERS

Altenbach (Mme).	Boit (Miss Julia O.).
Alvarez (Mme Y. C. de).	Boit (Miss Mary L.).
American International Corporation.	Bonand (Mme René de).
Appleton (Robert).	Bradley (W. F.).
Archibald (S. G.).	Bradley (W. A.).
Armstrong (Mrs. Donald).	Brangier (P. A.).
Auld (Geo P.).	Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Bakhineteff (Mrs. George).	Bross (Mrs. Mason).
Baldwin (Mrs. J. Mark).	Brown (Mrs. Lawrence).
Barbour (James R.).	Buchan (The Earl of).
Barnard (C. Inman).	Burr (Mr. I. Tucker).
Batsholts (W. D.).	Burr (Mrs. I. Tucker).
Baumann (Mrs. Gustave).	Burton (Mrs. Wm. O.).
Bayne (Mrs. Hugh A.).	Byrne (John F.).
Bayne (Col. Hugh A.).	Cachard (Henry).
Beckley (Mrs. Pendleton).	Calnan (T. A.).
Beebe (Mrs. Theodore C.).	Calvayrac (E.).
Beekman (Rev. F. W.).	Canivet (Mlle M. B.).
Belin (F. L.).	Cardew (Rev. F. Anst-ruther).
Bement (Mr. Edward).	Carolan (Mrs. Edgar).
Benét (Mrs. Margaret Cox).	Carpenter (C. E.).
Benét (Laurence V.).	Carrott (Mrs. O. B.).
Berg (Hart O.).	Carter (Ernest).
Berner (Mrs. R. G.).	Carter (Mrs. John Ridgely).
Bertron (S. R.).	Carter (J. Ridgely).
Biglow (William).	Cestre (Prof. Charles).
Blackinton (Miss Agnes).	Chadwick (Francis B.).
Blacque (Mrs. Valentine A.).	Chambrun (Mme la Comtesse de).
Blumenthal (George).	Chambrun (Mme la Marquise de).
Boggs (Mrs. Lawrence).	

Chatfield-Taylor (H. C.).  
 Chevrillon (Louis).  
 Clarke (Herbert).  
 Combes (Mrs. Edgar).  
 Conkling (Mrs. Henry).  
 Conner (Benjamin H.).  
 Converse (Mrs. J. W.).  
 Corbin (Mrs. Clifford).  
 Cotchett (Major V. W.).  
 Cox and Co. Ltd.  
 Crenshaw (Lewis D.).  
 Cudebec (Mrs. Albert B.).  
 Cuyler (Mrs. Wayne).  
 Dawson (B. F.).  
 Denny (Edward P.).  
 Dodd (Mrs. E. W.).  
 Doherty (Patrick E.).  
 Douglas (Mrs. H. Ives).  
 Downe (Henry S.).  
 Drake (Mrs. Francis).  
 Drake (Lt. Col. Francis).  
 Du Bos (Charles).  
 Dupuy (Mme Paul).  
 Du Vivier (Joseph).  
 Ehrich (Mrs. Nellie C.).  
 Exton (Frederick).  
 Fairchild (Mrs. Anna R.).  
 Fairchild (Blair).  
 Flagg (Mrs. Stewart).  
 Flanagan (Miss Florence A.).  
 Fleurot (George G.).  
 Flurschein (B. H.).  
 Frances Fox, Institute.  
 Freeborn (Mrs. James).  
 Gagnot (Mlle).  
 Garvin (Mrs. Gussie Hil-  
 lyer).  
 Gaskin (A. J.).  
 Gay (Walter).  
 Gheest (Mme Charles de).  
 Gibbons (Floyd).  
 Gibson (Mrs. Florence T.).  
 Gillette, Safety Razor  
 S. A.  
 Gimperling (Mrs. Tho-  
 mas N.).  
 Gladston (Mrs. A. E.).  
 Goldenberg (S. L.).  
 Goldenberg (Mrs S. L.).  
 Goodrich (Chauncey W.).  
 Gotz (Mme Léon).  
 Graves (Mrs.).  
 Grinnell (Ira R.).  
 Gros (Dr. Edmund).  
 Guiot (Marcel).  
 Hally-Smith (Dr. Daniel).  
 Hamilton (P. N.).  
 Hammerslough (Mrs. A.  
 J.).  
 Hargreaves (Dr. H. S.).  
 Harjes (Mme A. H.).  
 Haskins & Sells.  
 Haviland (Mrs. Theo-  
 dore).  
 Hawkes (Mrs. C. V. C.).  
 Hawthorne (Miss Helen).  
 Hegeler (Mr. H. Hartley).  
 Heidelberg (A. S.).  
 Heidelberg (Mrs. A. S.).  
 Hemmick (Rev. W. A.).  
 Heywood (Miss Florence).  
 Hipwell (Dr. A. L.).

**Hitchcock (Miss Margaret).**  
**Hoeveler (Mrs. William A.).**  
**Hoff (Mrs. Grace Whitney).**  
**Hoff (Mr. John J.).**  
**Hogan (William S.).**  
**Hornberger (L. P.).**  
**Horr (L. W.).**  
**Horr (Mrs. L. W.).**  
**Hottinguer (Mme la Baronne).**  
**Howland (Herbert).**  
**Huffer (L.) and Co.**  
**Hutton (J. J.).**  
**Hyde (James Hazen).**  
**Jackson (F. A.).**  
**Jerosch (C. G.).**  
**Jones, Chester Lloyd.**  
**Jones (Mrs. E. Gilbert).**  
**Johnstone (Miss Margaret Taylor).**  
**Keen (Mrs. Herbert Ida).**  
**Kibbey (Miss Bessie J.).**  
**Knoedler (Roland F.).**  
**Koenig (Dr. C. J.).**  
**Kurer (Charles).**  
**Laurier (John).**  
**Lawrence (Mrs. F. C.).**  
**Lees (George Frederic).**  
**Le Verrier (Charles).**  
**Lines (Dr. Ernest H.).**  
**Loeb (Charles G.).**  
**Lopp (G. Washington).**  
**Luckemeyer (Mrs. L. S.).**  
**Mac Grath (Maurice K.).**  
**Mc Kenna (Miss E.).**  
**Mackie (W.).**  
**Mackie (H. G.).**  
**Mac Kusick (M. H.).**  
**Mac Monagle (Mrs. Beverly).**  
**Mallinson (L. V.).**  
**Mansfield (Mrs. Richard).**  
**Manson (Mrs. V. S.).**  
**Marenches (Comtesse Ch. de).**  
**Marwick & Mitchell Co.**  
**Mater (Mr. André).**  
**Mead (L. E. C.).**  
**Meniaud (Mrs. C. Ada).**  
**Mercadier (Comdt. Maurice).**  
**Miles (Basil).**  
**Mills (Heyword).**  
**Montant (Mrs. J. A.).**  
**Morgan (Miss Jessica A.).**  
**Morse (Commodore D. F.).**  
**Morse (Mrs. Della Frye).**  
**Mott (Colonel T. Bentley).**  
**Moulton (Mrs. Frances A.).**  
**Mowrer (Paul Scott).**  
**Munroe (Mrs. George).**  
**Munroe (Mrs. John).**  
**Murphy (Austin J.).**  
**Neeser (Robert W.).**  
**Norton (Mr. Laurence H.).**  
**Olds (Robert E.).**  
**Ordayne (Mrs. Leale).**  
**Orlowska (Comtesse M.).**  
**Orr (Miss M. M.).**  
**Ostheimer (Robert G.).**

Ostheimer (J. W. O.).	Shelton (Mrs. Henry T.).
Outland (C. H.).	Shelton (Henry T.).
Page (John K.).	Sheppard (Elliot F.).
Park (Sam).	Sherwood (Mrs. R. H.).
Parker, Marshall, Miller & Auchincloss.	Shields (Roselle Satteroy).
Patterson (Miss Jessie).	Shoninger (B. J.).
Peartree (Henry).	Skepper (Mrs.).
Peixotto (M. P.).	Stein (Miss Gertrude).
Pell (Mrs. Alice Hardy).	Stevenson (V. K.).
Pell (Robert T.).	Swift Packing Co.
Perkins (F. W.).	Taufflieb (la Générale).
Potter (Miss Hen- rietta N.).	Temple de Rougemont (Comtesse de).
Powell (Mrs. Elsie).	Thackara (A. M.).
Powers (Mrs. R. R.).	Tozier (Miss Josephine).
Prince (Mrs. Helen C.).	Twyeffort (L. V.).
Prouty, Dwight.	Tyler (Mrs. Royall).
Redding (Mrs. Joseph D.).	Upham (Capt. F. B.).
Reed (Mrs. Eugene).	Valois (Mrs. Arthur).
Reilly (Mrs. Emma To- wer).	Veit (Sidney B.).
Reiset (Mrs. P. de).	Waddell (A. F.).
Rie (Mme Paul).	Waldberg (Mrs. Mary C.).
Roberts (Elmer).	Wall (Mrs. E. Berry).
Rockwell (Paul).	Ward (Mrs. Herbert).
Ronalds (P. Lorillard).	Warden (Dr. A. A.).
Ross (Mrs W. H.).	Wash (Mrs. C. H.).
Sayve (Comtesse J. de).	Weil (A. D.).
Schoellkopf (Mrs W. H.).	Weil (Paul Carol).
Scranton (Mrs. Kathe- rine M.).	Weill (Mme David).
Seeger (Charles L.).	Welch (Mrs. Andrew de Welles (F. R.). [L.).
Seeger (Mrs. Charles L.).	Welles (Mrs. F. R.).
Sharp (H.).	Wethey (A. H.).
Shearer (Mrs. F.).	Weyer (Miss Mathilde).
Sheets (H.).	White (J. Le Roy).
	White-Chassériau (Mme).
	Whitehouse (Mrs.).

Whitehouse (Sheldon).	Wilson (Dr. Francis J.).
Whitman (Mrs. Mary E. W.).	Winthrop (Bertram).
Wilson & Bartos Co.	Wood (Miss M. B.).
	Wright (Rev. Thomas H.).

## DONATIONS

*January 1st 1922-January 1st 1923.*

Anonymous.....	Frs.	2,000	♦
Beveridge (Mrs. James).....		100	♦
Barbour (James R.).....		2,000	♦
Cameron (Miss Helen).....		1,000	♦
Coolidge (Mr. J. Randolph Jr.).....		100	♦
Cowburn (Miss Lucy).....	£ 3	173.85	
Douglas (Mrs. Ives).....		50	♦
Eidlitz (Robert J.).....		300	♦
Emerson (William).....		1,000	♦
Garvin (Mrs. Gussie H.).....		100	♦
Hargreaves (Dr. H. S.).....		50	♦
Heywood (Miss Florence).....		50	♦
Horr (Mr. L. V.).....		100	♦
Horr (Mrs. L. V.).....		100	♦
Kibbey (Miss Bessie J.).....		400	♦
Lawrence (Mrs. F. C.).....		100	♦
Riter (Joseph).....		100	♦
Savage (Mrs. Arthur).....		550	♦
Seeger (Charles L.).....		1,000	♦
Toulmin (Evelyn).....		1,000	♦
Tuck (Mr. Edward).....		1,000	♦
		<hr/>	
		Frs.	11,273.85

## FUND ACCOUNTS

*For the year ended 31st December, 1922.*

### *Current Expense Fund:—*

Francs.

Credit Balance as at 31st Decem-  
ber 1921..... Frs. 102,044.50

### *Income 1922 :—*

Annual Members' Dues.	20,600 »	
Donations.....	11,273.85	
Book Borrowers.....	82,285.35	
Interest.....	16,006.79	130,165.99
Total income.....		232,210.49

### *Expenditure 1922 :—*

Books and periodicals.	11,957.55	
Operating expenses...	247,080.79	
Total expenditure.....		259,038.34
Debit Balance as at 31st Decem- ber, 1922.....		26,827.85

### *Reserve Fund:—*

Balance as at 31st December 1921. 618,400 »

### *Received during the year 1922 :—*

Patrons..... Frs.	5,000 »	
Life Members.....	8,000 »	
Endowments .....	0,000 »	
Annual Members (Ini- tial Fees).....	4,500 »	
Total Receipts.....		17,500 »
Balance as at 31st December 1922.		635,900 »

**BALANCE SHEET**  
*(Value of books and equipment not included.)*  
*As at 31st December 1922.*

**ASSETS**

*Cash at Bankers and in Hand:—*

National City Bank of New York, Paris Office .....	58,546.85	
Equitable Trust Com- pany of New York, Paris Office.....	100,000	✧
Petty cash.....	1,124.80	159,671.65
Deposit for electricity.....		500.50

*Securities:—*

French Government Treasury 6 % Bonds	400,000	✧	
Crédit National 5 % Bonds 1920.....	50,000	✧	450,000 ✧
			<u>Frs. 610,172.15</u>

**LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL**

*Reserve Fund:—*

Patrons.....	Frs. 130,000	✧
Life Members.....	78,000	✧
Endowments .....	400,000	✧
Annual Members.....	27,900	✧
	<u>635,000</u>	✧

*Less:—*

*Current Expense Fund:—*

Deficit as at 31st De- cember 1922.....	26,827.85	609,072.15
Annual Members 1923 Dues.....		1,100 ✧
	<u>Frs. 610,172.15</u>	

## AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and relative Fund Accounts as prepared by the Library Executive, and found them to be in agreement with the books and records submitted to us. We have also obtained confirmation of the Cash at Bankers and in Hand of the Securities held as at 31st December, 1922.

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

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IMPRIMERIE CRÉTÉ. — CORBEIL ET PARIS.



