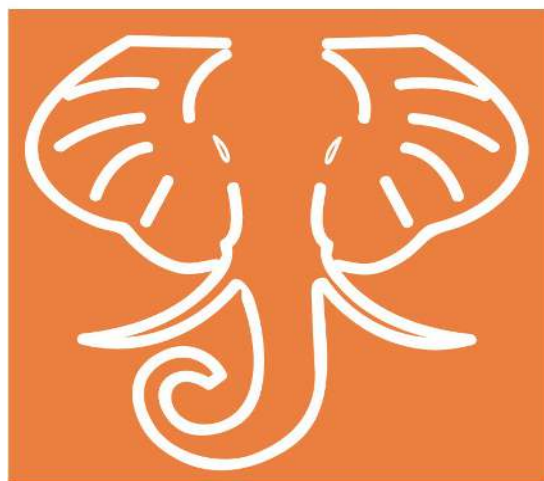


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The
American Library in Paris
Incorporated



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1924

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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 soldiers in France.

The development of the Library during the year 1922-1923 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.

Those of our members who attended the last annual meeting may remember that no formal report was submitted by the Trustees for the reason that plans were under consideration at that time for an extension of the Library's services, and those plans were dependent for their success upon an increased income, which should also serve to supplement the local receipts from members, book borrowers and donors, and prevent a continuance of a dangerous encroachment upon our small reserve fund.

A partial development of the plans referred to was reported under date of March 31st and printed in the 1923 Year Book, accompanied by a communication from a member of the Board, Mr. Robert Olds, who gave three months' time last winter to the task of presenting to our friends in America the actual situation, the needs and the potentialities of our institution. While it was gratifying to announce that our program had received general approbation and to give evidence of the good will and genuine interest aroused by our distinguished emissary, we could do no more than express our belief that, with the assistance of our American Committee, a recognition of the importance of the Library as a most valuable factor for international peace and understanding would bring with it a tangible support in the immediate future.

It gives us great pleasure now to say to you that this hope has proved to be well-founded, as will appear from the following figures :

In the month of July the Trustees of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial appropriated to the use of the American Library in Paris during the current year. \$5,000
 and for the year 1924. 4,000

In October the Trustees of the Carnegie Corporation appropriated to the American Library Association for our use, with special reference to the benefit of the Library to American scholars in Paris, the sum of. 15,000
 payable in two annual instalments. _____

Total applicable to the general maintenance of the Library. \$24,000

In addition to these grants, a member of our American Committee, Professor William Emerson, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has established a fund of. \$5,000
 and the Trustees of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial have further appropriated 7,500

making a total of \$12,500

to be applied toward the expense of our program for the collection, classification, cataloguing and dissemination of literature and information relating to matters of international interest.

During the past summer a Training School for Librarians was conducted on our premises by the American Committee for Devastated France under direction of Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the American Library Association. It proved to be so completely successful, as will be

shown in our Librarian's report, that it has been resolved by the American Committee for Devastated France to continue the school on a larger scale, under the auspices and control of the American Library Association for two years, for which purpose that Committee has appropriated the sum of \$50,000. Aside from the benefit to students of library methods in France, this generous gift will enable our Library to recruit its personnel from among the graduates of the school and will strengthen the ties between those instructors who believe a great library to be primarily an instrument of popular education, easily accessible to the multitude, and the more conservative and scholarly librarians of Europe who guard zealously the precious collections of volumes which have been accumulated for centuries past.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the ensuing year will witness a considerable increase in the activity and consequent value of our institution. The new department for the collection of documents relating to current international events, will be financed with the funds assigned for the purpose and will not, therefore, affect our general budget except to the extent of a slight increase in our overhead expense. A competent staff will be engaged for the special work involved. It is estimated that the amounts already promised will be sufficient to carry the work through the year 1924. The results will show whether this part of our program can be made permanent.

For the dual purpose of affording an improved service to our readers and procuring additional publicity for the Library, we commenced in July last the publication of a book review entitled "Ex Libris" which has already demonstrated its value and interest, under the efficient management of



THE WEEKLY CHILDREN'S STORY-HOUR CONDUCTED IN THE AMERICAN LIBRARY BY THE BOOK COMMITTEE
ON CHILDREN'S LIBRARIES



Mr. Lewis Crenshaw. The minimum monthly circulation is of 5000 copies and the total expense is covered by receipts from advertising and subscriptions. The contents of the review will not only serve as a guide to the local users of the Library through its lists of accessions, but will be of great value to libraries, colleges and individuals in America who desire information regarding current French publications.

Of the sums appropriated for general library maintenance \$5,000 has already been received and expended for necessary additions to the library staff and equipment recommended by Miss Bogle of the American Library Association. The remainder will enable a continuance of the increased efficiency resulting therefrom, and there is no reason to doubt that we shall finish the year 1924 without deficit, provided that local receipts show a natural and reasonable growth. But, even so, we cannot say that we are yet in a position to carry out our ideas as to what a real modern public library should be. The best we can do for a while is to keep it up to its present standard. We cannot buy the books we need and we must be content with less space and less facilities than the work demands. A great deal more money is needed, especially in permanent funds and endowments, from which a fixed income will be assured, in addition to casual donations. Until the Library possesses endowment funds totalling not less than \$600,000. it cannot be said to rest upon a firm and lasting foundation. Even with the interest upon a fund of one million dollars there would be no more than enough to maintain the Library upon a scale commensurate with its high mission.

We do not consider such a goal as impossible of attainment but meanwhile we must give our attention

to methods by which we can cope with immediate necessities. There is a source of income at our very door which is not producing a quarter of what it should. It is all very well to appeal to America for considerable sums, we are entitled to all the support that we can obtain from overseas, because our Library is essentially an American institution planted on foreign soil, a missionary for one of America's most cherished ideals,—popular education by means of books,—a messenger of international peace, and a memorial to our soldiers who came here to fight for liberty and justice.

But for those of us Americans who live here in Paris, temporarily or permanently, it is all this and something more. It has become a necessity to the English-reading public, to all whose occupations or studies make it indispensable to have access to standard and current literature, to books of reference, reviews and periodicals in the English language. Its growth in number of volumes and efficiency of service should be a matter of pride to every resident American, and it should be something like a reproach to have failed to contribute to its development to the extent of one's ability and means. Outside of the few hundred persons comprised in its list of patrons, members and donors, too little inquiry is made and too little responsibility is felt with regard to its means of support. It is taken for granted that its attractive reading rooms, obliging and well-trained staff, its shelves filled with books of travel, history, biography, poetry and fiction will continue to be available with little or no expense to those who enjoy its privileges. The Trustees feel that there are many who are content to be numbered among the borrowers of books at the nominal fee established for the benefit of those unable to pay more, but who are able, and

should be willing, to become supporting members. And as for those resident Americans who have their own libraries and rarely have need of a public library, we ask them to remember those less fortunate and to aid us in our effort to provide good literature for the students, artisans, clerks and readers of all classes for whom the American Library in Paris is a welcome resort, reminiscent of the home life which they have left behind them and a substitute for the idleness and cheap pleasures of which they soon tire in their hours of leisure.

There is, then, every reason that we should not fall behind our friends across the sea in practical appreciation and support of the Library. It is not our present intention to inflict upon a long-suffering public anything in the nature of a campaign or a "drive" but we do ask all those who visit the Library, all who are in sympathy with its objects, to come to its aid and assist us in every way in their power to make it a monument to American public spirit and American belief in the cause of popular education.

For the Board of Trustees,

Charles L. Seeger,
President.

November 10, 1923.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1923.

The most important events in the history of the Library during the past year have been the inauguration of the monthly literary review, the initiation of the service to American Libraries in the selection of French books, and the establishment of the library school.

The desirability of each of these has been recognized from the beginning, but the small staff, the constant change in its personnel, and the pressure of the work inseparable from successful library service made it seem unwise to undertake any of them until the proper persons could be found to assume the responsibility for the proper performance of the duties involved in such important enterprises.

American Book News.

For the business management of the literary review we were fortunate enough to secure Mr. Lewis D. Crenshaw. Mr. Crenshaw's success as secretary of the Alumni Association of the University of Virginia was the immediate reason for securing his services as a member of the staff. It soon became evident, however, that the Library must take advantage of his experience as editor and business manager of the University of Virginia "Alumni News", and on May 17 the Executive Committee voted that, with Mr. Crenshaw's assistance as business manager, the Librarian be authorized to issue a library periodical with the understanding that the cost of the publication should not exceed the revenue to be derived from it. A board of associate editors was formed, consisting of Mr. William Aspenwall Bradley, Dr. Horatio S. Krans, Mr. Paul Scott Mowrer, and Mr. Paul Rockwell, and in July

the first number of the periodical was published with introductory letters from the French Premier, M. Poincaré, the British Ambassador, the Marquess of Crewe, and the American Ambassador, Mr. Herrick, intended to emphasize the international character of the service to be rendered by the review. Its title "Ex Libris" was inspired by the library motto "Atrum post bellum ex libris lux".

While the primary purpose of the review is to promote the use of the library and its resources, the fact that English and American reviews of English and American books have a very limited circulation on the Continent under present financial conditions, together with the fact that they are edited from a local rather than international point of view lead the editors to believe that the review may be made a very useful supplement to existing sources of information in regard to these two classes of books.

The review has been limited in its scope to a description of current publications of international interest and standard works. The leading articles deal with intellectual relations between Europe and the Anglo-Saxon world, with the literature of questions of general interest, and with the writings of contemporary writers. The reviews are intended to be brief descriptions of the most important new books, indicating their general characteristics, and their value and interest as compared with the works of other writers on the subject, or with other works by the same author. The literary notes record current literary events, and, as reviews of reviews, give the gist of the best current literary criticism of books new and old. The notes on the contents of current magazines are at present limited to magazines of general interest received by the Library and to articles of international interest.

French Book News.

In undertaking the selection of French books for purchase by American libraries the aim has been to acquaint American readers with the best contemporary French literature, and to promote the distribution of French publications. The Comité France-Amerique has for some time published in its monthly review entitled "France-Etats-Unis" a list of the most important books of the month in each of ten different classes, i.e. intellectual life, history and general politics, economic, industrial, commercial and financial life, novels, poetry and fine arts, ancient and modern literature and literary criticism, philosophical and social life, juridical science, medical sciences, and foreign countries or description and travel ; and an excellent review of French publications of the year has been contributed to the New International Yearbook since 1918 by Professor Schinz. But neither the decimal system of the former which made novels and legal literature of equal importance in introducing French life into the United States, nor the encyclopedic character of the latter article made either of these lists popular among those responsible for the selection of books for public libraries.

For these reasons as well as because it has been the aim of the library not only to introduce American literature to French readers, but also to introduce French literature to American readers, a committee of representative French and American scholars was formed, among whom were M. André Chevrillon of the Académie Française, M. de Moncetz of the Comité du Livre, and Madame Duclaux, to assist the Prince de Leca Colonna, in the selection of these books. The selection was limited in general to books written in the best style or representing the

most original thought, and did not, therefore, include translations, new editions, continuations or text books, or books on subjects discussed with equal authority by writers in English ; nor did it include, on the other hand, books of a technical character or books of interest primarily to the specialist.

The first list contained the titles of forty-eight of the outstanding books of 1922, including 20 novels. After long discussion and much revision, it was published in the A.L.A. Bulletin for July, and has, I learn from various sources, proved fully as useful to librarians as we had hoped it would. Indeed one librarian describes its use so eloquently that I cannot but quote the letter written us in regard to it, "I want to thank you for the excellent list that you sent to the July issue of the Booklist," it says, "It is exactly in line with what we here, who are struggling with eighteen languages, need badly. If only we could get some of these various literatures properly cared for by experts, we could put a little more effect into the other half of our work—interpreting America to the foreign-born. To be sure that we are making a wise selection of French books, for example, we read reviews in the *Revue Bleue*, *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *Revue de Paris*, *Les Annales*, *L'Illustration*, *Livre Français*, *Literary Review*, *London Times Literary Supplement*, *N.Y. Times Book Review*, *International Review*, *Nation and Athenaeum*—to name only a few. It seems to me that since you are on the spot and know what Paris is reading, your advice will be invaluable to us who, after scanning all of these reviews, very often have to send for titles for examination and read them ourselves. Then, too, if the lists appear in such a publication as the Booklist, the work is done for the whole country at once. It has always seemed such a waste of effort for Boston and New York and Chicago and Providence to be doing the same

thing when it might more efficiently be done once for all of us. Of your particular list we owned twenty titles and had under consideration eight others which were quickly ordered upon appearance in such a list as yours. We shall watch for more of the same kind again.

"So many Americans read French that this will prove very suggestive, I know, to them, as well as to French people here in America."

The Library School.

The library school opened by the American Committee for Devastated France on June 18 was at once a fitting conclusion to the work of the American Committee and an equally fitting beginning to the service of the American Library to the other libraries of Europe. I say a fitting conclusion to the work of the American Committee, and yet I know of no way in which it could more surely provide for the continuance and extension of the work, as there is no way in which the American Library could be of greater service to European libraries, and through them to European scholars, than by offering an opportunity for study of American methods of library organization and American methods of library administration.

The library school was under the direction of Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, assistant secretary of the American Library Association, former president of the Association of American Library Schools, and for eleven years principal of the Carnegie School at Pittsburgh.

The courses in book selection were given by such authorities as :—M. Firmin Roz, Directeur-adjoint de l'Office National des Bibliothèques ; M. Morel, Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Nationale ; M.



CLASSROOM OF THE LIBRARY SCHOOL MAINTAINED BY THE "COMITÉ AMÉRICAIN POUR LES RÉGIONS DÉVASTÉES"

Coyecque, Inspecteur Général des Bibliothèques Municipales de Paris et de la Seine ; M. Girard, Bibliothécaire au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères ; M. Dupont-Ferrier, Professeur d'Histoire aux Beaux-Arts ; M. Rizler, Bibliothécaire de la Société de Géographie ; M. Bourrelier, de chez Armand Colin ; M. de Champion, Bibliothécaire à la Bibliothèque Nationale ; and M. Lévy, Bibliothécaire du Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers.

Fifty students were enrolled, and an equal number could not be accepted because of inability to accommodate them or because they did not present proper educational qualifications. Of those enrolled the majority were French, but there were some from Belgium, Switzerland, Russia and England. A number of these were assistants in the libraries of the Comité Américain, others in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Red Cross and other institutions.

In appreciation of the success of the school the Trustees at their meeting in August passed the following resolution :—

Voted : That the President be requested to convey to the American Committee for Devastated France the sincere congratulations of the Trustees upon the highly important and constructive work which the Committee is carrying on in the field of library service and education in France ; and particularly upon the striking success of the library training school now in session at the American Library.

And with a view to the continuance of it the American Committee has appropriated \$50,000 toward its maintenance for the next two years, with the understanding that its work will be carried on under the immediate auspices of the American Library Association and in accordance with the standards set by the American Association of Library schools.

Relations With Other Organisations.

In the organization of the Library nothing, of course, is of greater importance than the establishment and maintenance of the closer relations with other organizations having aims similar to our own. For this reason the visit made to the library by the special representative of the American Library Association last summer was a matter of special gratification not only to the Trustees of the library but to the members of the library staff. At the meeting of the Trustees, September 12, their feeling with regard to it was expressed as follows :

Voted : That the Director of the Library be requested to convey to Miss Sarah Bogle, assistant secretary of the American Library Association and Director of the summer library school conducted by the American Committee for the Devastated Regions, the Board's appreciation of the time which she has devoted to the study of conditions in the American Library in Paris and of the problems immediately confronting its administration, and its hope that it may soon be in a position to carry into effect her suggestions in regard to the further development of its organization and administration.

While this action of the board is a sufficient recognition of the importance of this visit, the importance of a continuation of such visits should perhaps be emphasized here.

They are a recognition by the Association of its obligation to see that the funds entrusted by it to this library are administered most effectively and that the librarian appointed by the Trustees upon the recommendation of the Association is conducting the business of the library in accordance with the best American practice.

This relationship between this Library and the American Library Association is in many respects similar to that which exists between the American University Union and the universities of the United States, and to that between the International Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States,—but with this difference, that the libraries of the United States have a national organization which the Universities still lack, and that this Library is not yet rendering international service as is the International Chamber of Commerce, and as it must do if the present relations between the Library and the Association are maintained and developed. For the Association must not only see that funds entrusted to it are effectively expended, it must also see that they are expended as far as possible in the interest not only of members of the American Library but also in the interest of members of the American Library Association. And that means nothing less than that the Library shall undertake as rapidly as possible service of an international character, first of all to American librarians and the communities which they represent and afterwards to such institutions and communities in Europe as are interested in American literature and institutions and may properly be served by the Library and the Association in cooperation.

While then the Library is unique among all libraries in having been established by an association of librarians the history of the relation between the Library and the Association in the past is of less significance than the possible development of these relations in the future, along the two lines above indicated, first in furnishing a professional guarantee that the Library is being administered with economy, and second, that it is attaining the maximum of usefulness.

Of similar importance is the establishment of close relations with American national scientific institutions and societies. The American Library Association may assist in the development of an effective library organisation here and in the determination of the best methods of library administration, but only the scientific institutions and societies can be of much assistance to us in selecting the books and periodicals which we should have on our shelves to represent American thought and achievement, or do much to promote the use of these collections among European scholars.

With this in view the American Historical Association at its meeting in New Haven, December 27-30, recommended the appointment of Dr. Waldo C. Leland of the Carnegie Institution of Washington to represent the Association in co-operation with the American library, and authorized its Committee on bibliography to undertake and give such advice and assistance to the American Library in organizing its department of American history as it could. This Committee consists of the following: Professor George M. Dutcher, Wesleyan University, chairman, Professor William H. Allison, Colgate University, Professor Sidney B. Fay, Smith College, Dr. A. H. Shearer, Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, and Professor Henry R. Shipman, Princeton University. Dr. Leland has almost completed a list of the books on the history of the French régime in America which the Library should acquire, with the idea that a collection of books on this subject would not only add to the Library's usefulness to students of Franco-American relations, but also give that distinction to the Library's collections which special collections alone can confer.

A similar committee has been appointed more recently by the American Political Science Association

to advise us in the development of the department of political science. This committee consists of Professor Pitman B. Potter, University of Wisconsin, chairman; Professor C. E. Merriam, University of Chicago; Professor W. J. Shepard, Washington University, St. Louis; Professor Everett Kimball, Smith College; and, Dr. Raymond R. Buell, Harvard University. Professor Potter will advise on international law and diplomacy, Professor Merriam on municipal government, Professor Shepard on political theory and comparative government, and Dr. Buell on world politics.

The American Institute of Architects, through the chairman of its educational committee, Professor William Emerson, has not only made a list of the more useful books on American architecture or representative of American architectural thought, but has, through the generosity of Professor Emerson, purchased the books and presented them to the Library.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People also has offered to assist in the collection of books by American negroes or relating to them, and other organizations, more or less scientific in character are certain to become interested in different parts of the Library not only in order that its collections may properly represent American opinion and life but also that the library may be of the largest possible service to their members who visit Europe either for study or travel.

Additional local contacts have been made during the year with the Société des Americanistes de Paris, of which the librarian has been made an honorary member, with the Association France-Grande Bretagne, and with the American Association of University women.

In our relations with other libraries we have made arrangements with the Ministre de l'Instruction Publique, Service des Prêts d'Imprimés, which will facilitate the loan of books to French scholars and writers living outside of Paris ; and we have made arrangements with the Central Library for Students in London to borrow books needed by students here. This arrangement with the Ministry of Public Instruction should promote very much the usefulness of the collections in the Library, as the arrangement with the Central Library for Students should make it unnecessary to acquire English publications for which there is only occasional use.

It is a pleasure to record here also the new relations established with the library department of the American Committee for Devastated France in the establishment of the library school, as above described, in the subsequent grant of office space in the Library building to the director of the library department, and, on the other hand, the transfer by the American Committee of one of the ablest members of its staff, to the service of the American Library.

Collections.

During the year 3027 volumes were added to the collections, or 132 volumes more than in 1922.

Although almost all of these additions were gifts the total number of gifts was about twice as large, 5808 volumes. This does not mean that only half of the gifts received by the Library can be used by it, it means simply that the classification and cataloguing of these books is, because of lack of assistance, progressing only half as rapidly as it should.

While the most useful among these gifts are for the most part the more recent publications presented

by publishers, those of greatest permanent value are books received from organizations interested in increasing the resources of the library, and from individuals whose carefully chosen collections have been transferred to the Library for public use. The appeal of the American Library Association for books for the Library, for example, published in the American Library Association Bulletin for March, and in the Publisher's Weekly, March 24, has already resulted in the gift of some 500 volumes, including a file of *Harper's Magazine* for the period 1856 to 1877. Among the donations received as a result of this appeal I may name the Virginia State Library which sent 176 volumes, and the Jones Library, Amherst, Mass., which sent 126 volumes. The Confederate Southern Memorial Association added to its already extensive collection of Southern literature, 126 volumes.

Among local gifts of the greatest interest are those from the daughters of Mr. Andrew G. Lillie, Mme Lambert, and Mme. Foucart, Mr. Morton Henry, Mr. Deming Jarves, and Miss Margaret Taylor Johnstone. The last named gifts are described briefly in *Ex Libris* for September and November.

Valued gifts were received also from Ambassador Herrick, from Mlle. Eva de Gebhard, from Mrs. Gardner Hale, from M. Henri van Henkeloin, and from Mrs. Pope ; and current periodicals have been received from the American Women's Club as soon as their immediate usefulness to the Club is past. They are useful in completing our files for binding.

A large number of magazines and newspapers are presented by their publishers ; others, by members of the Library : *Foreign Affairs* by Mr. J. R. Barbour, the *Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, by Professor William Emerson, the *Architectural*

Record by Mr. William Slade, and the *International Studio* by Mrs. A. N. Connett.

The following letter accompanying a gift is a good example of many which are received from local donors. "During my short stay in Paris", it says, "I have derived so much comfort and profit from your wonderful library that I should like to leave some books, several of which I believe are not in the collection".

Finance.

The income of the Library for the year 1923 was as follows :

From Endowment.	37,307.29
Annual Members	25,400.00
Subscribers	96,738.55
Gifts, etc.	<u>103,094.50</u>
	262,540.34

7 new Life Members, and 78 Annual Members were added during the year, and 18 members died or resigned.

The present number of Life Members, therefore, is 44 and the present number of Annual Members is 274, a total of 318, an increase of 24 per cent.

Among gifts, in addition to those described in the report of the President of the Board of Trustees, mention must be made of an additional gift of 25,000 francs from Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, together with generous gifts from Mr. George Sherman, Miss Belle Skinner, and Mr. William Skinner, and also from one who prefers to remain anonymous.

The expenditure for the year has been as follows :

Salaries :

Library staff.	195,263.63	
Building staff	<u>33,924.05</u>	218,187.68



SOME EXAMPLES OF RECENT LIBRARY NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY

Books	678.55	
Periodicals	6,085.25	
Binding	6,246.75	13,010.55
	<hr/>	
Rent	18,355.90	
Heat	9,971.55	
Light	2,994.80	31,322.25
	<hr/>	
Stationery & Printing	7,171.80	
Travelling Expenses	1,671.80	
Postage, etc..	7,311.46	
Taxes	10,980.64	
Furniture & Fixtures	7,672.25	
	<hr/>	
	34,807.95	
Less credit balance, repairs.	1,045.29	33,762.66
	<hr/>	
Total		296,283.14

Administration.

In the administration of the Library there were in the service a year ago seven full time assistants in addition to those on the building staff. At the present time there are fifteen, of whom only four were members of the staff at the beginning of the year.

Mrs. Potter, whose leave of absence as librarian of Mills College was extended in order that the service of the library might be carried on without impairment in the absence of Miss Lathrop, is about to return to her important post in the United States, and in speaking of it I cannot express adequately our appreciation of the generosity which led her to ask for an extension of her leave of absence and of the generous interest in the Library which led the college authorities to grant this extension.

Mme. Boegner whose work both on the catalogue and at the main desk commanded the admiration of all her associates, resigned June 1. At the same time Miss Helen Bayne and a little later Miss Pauline Hopkins were obliged to return to the United States.

Indeed, there is now only one member of the staff who was here when I assumed direction of the library two years ago, and at the present time she is on leave of absence. What this means members of the Library who make use of it understand in part. It means in the first place, of course, that assistants are not properly acquainted with individual users of the Library, their tastes and their needs. Nothing is more embarrassing to a member of the staff, for example, than to be obliged to ask a borrower's name, especially when the borrower happens to be a trustee of the Library, yet with more than two thousand cardholders enrolled it takes time for an assistant to become acquainted even with those who visit the library frequently. In the second place they are not acquainted with the resources of the Library, what books there are and where located, what bibliographical records there are, or what other sources of information there are, personal or other, either in the Library, among its friends or in affiliated institutions. And in the third place to refer to only one more aspect of this rapid change in the personnel, most of these assistants because of lack of previous library training and experience do not know how to work rapidly or effectively, and even those with training and experience must become acquainted with local conditions before they can make full use of their professional skill.

The main reasons for these constant changes in the staff are overwork due to the insufficient number of assistants, and underpay, due to the limited income

of the Library. No one is to blame for these conditions more than the librarian, but everyone who fails to recognise the conditions, or recognising them, fails to do his part in correcting them, will be to blame.

It will not do to say that members of the staff should not overwork ; they will until there is more assistance and they will do it not only at the sacrifice of their health, but at the sacrifice of the quality of the service which they should render the Library ; an over-worked assistant cannot give a high grade of service.

The only remedy for the situation is either to restrict the hours of Library service and limit it in other ways, or increase the number of assistants. And the second alternative is the only one, I am sure, which the members of the Library will consider at all.

At the same time provision should be made for salaries which will enable us to keep our most competent assistants. Occasionally an individual may be found whose private fortune enables her to accept a nominal salary here and devote her life to the library as one of our assistants has done, but persons like her are rare ; the ordinary librarian is dependent altogether upon her salary, and the most competent librarians will go where the salaries are highest.

I cannot, therefore, express adequately my appreciation of the fact that the increase in the income of the Library has made it possible not only to increase somewhat the number of assistants but also some of the salaries.

The new members of the staff are Miss Mary P. Parsons, a graduate of Smith College and the

New York State Library School, since 1916 librarian of the Morristown Public Library, appointed Assistant Librarian, Mlle. Duproix, Brevet Supérieur of the Académie de Poitiers, trained at the library school of the New York Public Library, Miss Frances Bain, a former assistant in the New York Public Library, Miss MacReynolds, a graduate of Wellesley College, Mlle. Dreyfus and Mlle. Dollfus, both students in the Library School held here last summer; and in the secretarial and typing service :—Miss Rice, Miss Wattley, Miss Bailey, and Miss Dyas.

Use Of The Library.

On November 1 the total number of cardholders was 2270, including 220 students. This number will undoubtedly be considerably increased during the coming year because on November 6 the Trustees passed resolutions authorizing the extension of the free use of the Library to professors and students in French universities and other high schools of learning, and to teachers in public schools, and to any hospitals or other charitable institutions in France in which English and American books are needed.

The circulation of books during the year was 100,408, the largest circulation in any one month being 9,468 in October, the smallest 6,283 in August.

While the increased circulation of books has involved increased work on the part of the staff it is the increased research work undertaken both in response to inquiries made in person and those received by mail, which has involved the greatest expenditure of time. These questions come from American officials in Europe, from publishers, from journalists, from students and others of different nationalities interested in many different subjects but alike interested in American books, or, if resi-

dents of the United States, interested in French books.

The following will illustrate sufficiently the character of the inquiries received : what English translations are there of certain French books ; what are the best French translations of certain English books ; how to secure the right of translation of certain American books ; give a list of books on France for American travellers ; what are the most important historical reviews in the United States : what are the most representative French magazines : what are the most important American newspapers ; what European magazines are there relating to child welfare ; what are the powers of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Coming, as many of these reference questions do, from public officials, from publicists and writers, and relating to matters of public interest, it is important that they be answered fully, and promptly. It is, therefore, as I said last year, desirable that we be 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 in this direction has, indeed, been made, as indicated in my last report and in an earlier part of this report, particularly in the development of the department of American history, the department of French literature, and the department of international affairs, and substantial progress has been made in the organization of each of these departments, especially, as the President has indicated, in financing the last, but it has become evident during the year that still other branches of service should receive special consideration. The Anglo-

American Press Association, for example, passed a resolution urging the importance of a press service bureau, a feature of which would be press clippings, and in various quarters the suggestion has been made that there should be a medical department, prepared to supply American medical periodicals and books at least.

Requests have also been received from different parts of Europe for gifts or loans of books. 295 books, a large number of which relate to American agriculture, were sent to the Junior Red Cross Trade School at Tirana, Albania, and were used not only in learning English but also in studying American methods of farming.

Beyond this it was possible to do little, except lend an occasional volume for university use at Lyon, Toulouse, Brussels, Algiers, and elsewhere, although the needs of Russian refugee students and other were forcibly presented either by the League of Nations, Commission on Intellectual Cooperation, the Entr'Aide Universitaire Européene, the Universities Libraries for Central Europe, or other organizations, and the need of books in such intellectual centers as Vienna, Prague, Warsaw, Moscow, and Brussels, again and again brought to our attention. As one writer said, there seems to be an unlimited opportunity at this time for a kind of intellectual Red Cross service among the devastated spirits of Europe.

Library Conferences.

Although the routine work of the Library has been of an exacting character it has seemed wise to take some time for library conferences of international importance. The Librarian as member of the Bibliographical Sub-Committee of the Commission

on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations attended the conferences of the Commission held in Paris and in Geneva, and was represented by the Assistant Librarian, Mrs. Potter, at its meeting in Brussels March 19-21. With other members of the staff he attended sessions of the International Congress of Librarians held in Paris, and contributed a report of the meetings to the *Library Journal*, June 15. He also addressed the Anglo-American Press Club, November 15, and the American Association of University Women, November 20.

The Librarian and his associates have also had the pleasure of visits not only from numerous American librarians but also from librarians in different parts of Europe. From one of these a letter was received some time after her return home in which she says, "You might make the American Library in Paris a centre of international free public library service". This might be urged upon any library, perhaps, but upon none more fittingly than upon this, located as it is at the intellectual cross-roads of the world, and representing as it does those traditions of service which are characteristic of the American public library.

Library Needs.

In conclusion I must refer briefly to the immediate needs of the Library. These are a building larger and better adapted to library service, a larger and better selected collection of books and periodicals, and a larger and more highly trained library staff.

As the book collections are enlarged and the use of the Library for the purpose of research is increased the need of additional room for the shelving of books and for the accommodation of students becomes more and more embarrassing. Our maximum shelf

capacity on the first floor is less than 20,000 volumes. It has, therefore, been necessary for us to put a large part of our collection in storage, with consequent embarrassment to students engaged in research and to Library assistants trying to find books quickly. Our seating capacity in the reference room on the first floor is only twenty, and during all but the summer months not only all these seats are taken during the busy hours of the day, but serious study is made difficult by the constant movement. Some relief may be had by the use of upstairs rooms, but not without increasing the number of assistants and duplicating works of reference ; but really adequate relief can be had only by securing a building better arranged for efficient and economical library service. I cannot but hope that someone will follow the example set recently by Colonel R. W. Leonard, of St. Catherine's, Ontario, and his wife, who presented to the British Institute of International Affairs the beautiful building now occupied by them in St. James Square, and by Sir Walter Backer, who presented to the British Institute, established in Florence during the War, the historic Palazzo Antinori.

Upon the importance of larger collections of books, periodicals and newspapers I need not dwell because this need must have become evident to every member of the Library. Certainly if it was desirable and possible for the British Friends of Latvia to send 40,000 volumes to Riga, and for the Royal Society of literature to send over 18,000 to Belgrade it is desirable and possible to do as much for learning in France. The library resources of Paris must be largely augmented if Paris is to maintain its place as the intellectual center of the world, and if America is to make its proper contribution to the solution of contemporary problems, or if its

thought and life are to be understood, American books must take their place beside English books in the great European centers of learning.

The third need, that is the need for a larger and more highly trained staff is equally evident. This is specially true in those departments of learning in which the Library should render special service, such as American history and literature, or French literature and art, and European international affairs, but it is almost equally true in other departments of science and letters. In the United States one library divides with others the service to the reader and scholar : here the burden of this service, as far as American literature and science are concerned, must fall almost wholly upon this one Library. The present staff is doing what it can to meet the demands made upon it, but until it includes a sufficient number of experts we cannot offer at all times the expert service which an American library in Europe should offer. Only experts can give expert service.

W. Dawson Johnston,
Librarian.

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

August 2, 1920.
Amended December 13, 1921 ; March 20,
and November 6, 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 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 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 name of the Corporation in such banks or companies as the Board of Trustees may designate. He shall have power to 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; he shall have power to open bank accounts, to deposit money therein and, together with the President or Secretary, to sign cheques against said accounts. All such cheques shall bear two signatures. 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. Withdrawals, transfers and reinvestments of said securities shall be made only upon authorisation signed by the Treasurer, the President and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. In case one of these three be unavailable another Trustee may be substituted by the Secretary. Such authorization must bear three signatures. He shall keep a complete record of all receipts, disbursements, investments and other financial transactions of the Corporation. He shall make a monthly report in detail at the annual meeting 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 Treasurer's and Librarian's accounts and 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

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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 Board of Trustees. He shall keep a detailed account of the moneys received and disbursed by him and his assistants for the library, and shall report 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

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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.

LIST OF ENDOWMENTS, PATRONS, MEMBERS, AND DONORS. 1924.

ENDOWMENTS.

American Library Association	Frs. 350,000
Alan Seeger.	50,000

PATRONS.

Alexander, Wallace.	5,580
American Red Cross	10,000
Bœqueraz, Léon.	5,000
Comité du Livre.	5,000
Connett, Mrs. A. N.	5,000
Cotchett, Mrs. W. V.. . . .	5,000
Cromwell, Mr. Wm. Nelson.	50,000
Davis, D. G.	5,580
Eddy, Mrs. Franklyn John	5,000
Gould, Mr. Frank J.. . . .	5,000
Holmes, Mrs. Rachael G.. . . .	5,000
Home Service for American Soldiers abroad	15,000
Knights of Columbus.	15,000
Macomber, Mrs. A. Kingsley	5,000
Methodist Reconstruction Committee. . .	10,000
National Catholic War Council	5,000
Sherman, Mr. George	16,020
Skinner, Miss Belle.	5,000
Skinner, Mrs. D. E.	5,000
Skinner, Mr. William.	5,000
Talleyrand, Duchesse de	5,000
Tuck, Mr. Edward.	5,000

Frs. 597,180

LIFE MEMBERS.

**American Young Women's Christian
Association**
Anglo South American Bank Ltd.
Baldwin, Professor J. Mark.
Bankers Trust Co.
Beaumont, Commodore Louis D.
Benjamin, Mr. W. E.
Berry, Mr. Walter V. R.
Blumenthal, Mr. Willy
Boncompagni, Princess Margaret P.
Branch, Mr. Blythe W.
Chanler, Mr. W. Astor
Crewe, Marquess of
Curtis, Mr. Atherton
Derby, The Earl of
Drexel, Mrs. Alice T.
Drexel; Mr Anthony J.
Duveen, Sir Joseph
Edie, Captain J. R.
Emerson, Professor William
Equitable Trust Co. of New York
Farmers Loan & Trust Co.
Frothingham, Mr. Theodore L.
Grew, Mr. Joseph Clark
Guaranty Trust Co. of New York
Hazen, Mr. Charles D.
Herrick, Hon. Myron T.
Hounsfield, Mr. Charles T.
**International Committee of Young Men's
Christian Association**
Jonge, Mr. S. Wm. de
Kahn, Mr. Stephen
Kessler, Mrs. George A.
**Lloyds and National Provincial Foreign
Bank**

Westminster Foreign Bank
Morgan Harjes and Co.
National City Bank of New York
Price, Mr. Raymond
Reinach, Mr. S.
Robbins, Mrs. Milton
Slattery, Mr. John R.
Stern, Mr. Jacques
Toulmin, Mr. Evelyn
Wallace, Hon. Hugh Campbell
Wharton, Mrs. Edith
Wulfin, Mrs. Katherine

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Appleton, Mr. Robert
Archibald, Mr. S. G.
Armstrong, Mrs. Donald
Auld, Mr. Geo. P.
Bakhineteff, Mme. Georges
Baldwin, Mrs. J. Mark
Barbour, Mr. James R.
Barclay and Co.
Barnard, Mr. C. Inman
Batsholts, Mr. W. D.
Baumann, Mrs. Gustave
Bayne, Mrs. Hugh A.
Bayne, Lt. Col. Hugh A.
Beckley, Mrs. Pendleton
Beebe, Mrs. Theodore C.
Bement, Mr. Edward
Belin, Mr. F. L.
Benét, Mrs. Margaret Cox
Benét, Mr. Laurence V.
Berg, Mr. Hart O.
Berner, Mrs. R. G.

Bertron, Mr. S. R.
Bigelow, Mr. Wm.
Blackinton, Miss Agnes
Blacque, Mrs. Valentine A.
Blumenthal, Mr. Georges
Boggs, Mrs. Lawrence
Boit, Miss Julia O.
Boit, Miss Mary L.
Bonand, Mme. René de
Brackett, Mrs. William
Bradley, Mr. W. F.
Bradley, Mr. W. A.
Brangier, Mr. P. A.
Brooklyn Daily Eagle
Bross, Mrs. Mason
Brown, Mrs. Lawrence
Burton, Mrs. Wm. O.
Butler, Mrs. Agnes A.
Byrne, Mr. John F.
Buchan, The Earl of
Cachard, Mr. Henry
Calnan, Mr. T. A.
Calvayrac, Mr. E.
Canivet, Mlle. M. B.
Cardew, Reverend F. Anstruther
Carolan, Mrs. Edgar
Carpenter, Mr. C. E.
Carroll, Mr. J. W.
Carrott, Mrs. O. B.
Carter, Mr. Ernest
Carter, Mr. J. Ridgeley
Carter, Mrs. John Ridgely
Casgrain, Mme. Chase
Cestre, Mr. Charles
Chadwick, Mr. Francis B.
Chambrun, Mme. la Marquise de

Chambrun, Mme. la
Chatfield-Taylor, Mr.
Chearnley, Mrs. Cha
Chevrillon, Mr. Louis
Clarke, Mr. Herbert
Cochran, Mr. Joseph
Conkling, Mrs. Henr
Conner Mr B. H.
Conner, Mrs. C. H.
Converse, Mrs. J. W
Coombs, Mrs. Wm. I
Corbin, Mrs. Clifford
Cotchett, Major W. '
Cowburn, Miss Lucy
Crenshaw, Mr. Lewis
Croy, Mr. Homer
Cruikshank, Mr. Alfr
Cudebec, Mrs. Albert
Cuyler, Mrs. Wayne
Da Silva, Mme.
Dawson, Mr. B. F.
Denny, Mr. Edward
Dodd, Mrs. Anna B.
Douglas, Mrs. H. Ives
Downe, Mr. Henry S.
Drake, Lt. Col. Franc
Drake, Mrs. Francis
Dupuy, Mme Paul
DuVivier, Mr. Joseph
Ehrich, Mrs. N. S.
Exton, Mr. Frederick
Fairchild, Miss Anna
Fairchild, Mr. Blair
Fisher, Miss Miriam
Flagg, Mrs. Stewart
Fleurot, Mr. George C
Flurschein, Mr. B. M

Font, Mr. Mariano
Frances Fox Institute
Freeborn, Mrs. James
Gagnot, Mlle.
Garvin, Mrs. Gussie Hillyer
Gaskin, Mr. A. J.
Gay, Mr. Walter
Gheest, Mme. Charles de
Gibbons, Mr. Floyd
Gibson, Mrs. Florence I.
Gimperling, Mrs. Thomas N.
Gladston, Mrs. A. E.
Goldenberg, Mr. S. L.
Goldenberg, Mrs. S. L.
Goldsmith, Miss Catherine
Goodrich, Rev. Chauncey W.
Gotz, Mme. Léon
Graves, Mrs.
Greenhough, Miss Marion M.
Grinnell, Mr. Ira R.
Gros, Dr. Edmund
Guiot, Mr. Marcel
Hally-Smith, Dr. Daniel
Hargreaves, Dr. H. S.
Harjes, Mme. A. H.
Haskins and Sells
Haviland, Mrs. Theodore
Hawkes, Mrs. C. V. C.
Hawthorne, Miss Helen
Hegeler, Mr. H. Hartley
Heidelberg, Mr. A. S.
Heywood, Miss Florence
Hipwell, Dr. A. L.
Hitchcock, Miss Margaret
Hoeveler, Mrs. William A.
Hoff, Mr. John J.
Hoff, Mrs. Grace Whitney

Hogan, Mr. William S.
Horr, Mr. L. W.
Horr, Mrs. L. W.
Hottinguer, Mme. la Baronne
Houston, Mr. E. C.
Howe, Mr. Julian B.
Howland, Mr. Herbert
Huffer, L. and Co
Huttington, Dr. W. C.
Hunton, Mr. J. J.
Hyde, Mr. James Hazen
Jackson, Mr. F. A.
Jerosch, Mr. C. G.
Johnstone, Miss Margaret Taylor
Jones, Mr. Chester Lloyd
Jones, Mrs. E. Gilbert
Judson, Mr. Charles
Keen, Mrs. Herbert I.
Kibbey, Miss Bessie J.
Knoedler, Mr. Roland F.
Koenig, Dr. C. J.
Kurer, Mr. Charles
Larkin, Mr. J. J.
Lauer, Mr. C. T.
Laurier, Mr. John
Lawrence, Mrs. F. C.
Lees, Mr. George Frederic
Le Roux, Mme. Hugues
Le Verrier, Mr. Charles
Lewis, Mr. W. O.
Library Overseas Fellowship
Lines, Dr. Ernest H.
Loeb, Mr. Charles G.
Lopp, Mr. G. Washington
Luckemeyer, Mrs. L. S.
McCormick, Mrs. Robert R.
MacGrath, Mr. Maurice K.

McKenna, Miss E.
Mackie, Mr. H. G.
Mackie, Mr. W.
MacKusick, Mr. M. H.
MacMonagle, Mrs. Beverly
Mallinson, Mr. L. V.
Mansfield, Mrs. Richard
Manson, Mrs. V. S.
Marenches, Comtesse C. de
Martens, Mr. F. A.
Marwick Mitchell & Co.
Mead, Mr. L. E. C.
Meniaud, Mrs. C. Ada
Mercadier, Comdt. Maurice
Miles, Mr. Basil
Mills, Mr. Heyworth
Morgan, Miss Jessica A.
Morse, Mrs. Della Frye
Morse, Commodore D. F.
Mott, Colonel T. Bentley
Mouchy, Mr. M. de
Moulton, Mrs. Frances A.
Mowrer, Mr. Paul Scott
Munroe, Mrs. George
Munroe, Mrs. John
Neeser, Mr. Robert W.
Norton, Mr. Lawrence H.
Olds, Mr. Robert E.
Ordayne, Mrs. Leale
Orlowska, Comtesse M.
Orr, Miss M.M.
Ostheimer, Mr. J. W. O.
Ostheimer, Mr. Robert G.
Outland, Mr. C. H.
Page, Mr. John K.
Park, Mr. Sam
Parker, Marshall, Miller and Auchincloss

Patterson, Miss Jessie
Peartree, Mr. Henry
Peixotto, Mr. M. P.
Pell, Mrs. Alice Hard
Pell, Mr. Robert T.
Perkins, Mr. Frank V
Poix, Princesse de
Potter, Miss Henrietta
Powell, Mrs. Elsie
Prince, Mrs. Helen C
Prouty, Mr. Dwight
Redding, Mrs. Joseph
Reed, Mrs. Eugene
Reilly, Mrs. Emma T
Reiset, Mme. P. de
Rie, Mme. Paul
Robert, Mrs. E. L.
Roberts, Mr. Elmer
Rochebrochard, Mr. L
Rockwell, Mr. Paul
Ronalds, Mr. P. Lorill
Ross, Mrs. W. H.
Schoellkopf, Mrs. W. I
Scranton, Mrs. Kather
Seeger, Mrs. Charles I
Seeger, Mr. Charles L.
Sharp, Mr. H.
Shearer, Mrs. F.
Sheets, Mr. H.
Shelton, Mr. Henry T.
Shelton, Mrs. Henry T.
Sheppard, Mr. Elliot F
Sherwood, Mrs. R. H.
Shields, Mrs. James Va
Shoninger, Mr. B. J.
Skepper, Mrs.
Slade, Mr. Lawrence

Stein, Miss Gertrude
Swift Packing Co
Taufflieb, La Generale
Temple de Rougemont, Comtesse
Thackara, Mr. A. M.
Tozier, Miss Josephine
Twyeffort, Mr. L. V.
Tyler, Mrs. Royall
Upham, Capt. F. B.
Valois, Mrs. Arthur
Veit, Mr. Sidney B.
Waddell, Mr. A. F.
Walk Over Shoe Co.
Waldberg, Mrs. E. Irving
Wall, Mrs. E. Berry
Ward, Mrs. Herbert
Warden, Dr. A. A.
Wash, Mrs. C. H.
Weil, Mr. A. D.
Weil, Mr. Paul Carol
Weill, Mme. David
Welch, Mrs. Andrew de L.
Welles, Mr. F. R.
Wethey, Mr. A. H.
Weyer, Miss Mathilde
White-Chassieriau, Madame A.
Whitehouse, Mrs. Sheldon
Whitehouse, Mr. Sheldon
Whitman, Mrs. Mary E. W.
Wilson, Dr. Francis J.
Wilson & Bartos
Winthrop, Mr. Bertram
Wood, Miss M. B.
Wyman, Mr. Arthur
Wright, Rev. Thomas H.

DONATIONS.

January 1st, 1923 to February 29, 1924.

	Francs
Anonymous	17,040.00
Bishop, William W.	50.00
Bullock, Mr. Chandler	100.00
Chapman, Conrad.	125.00
Davenport, Mrs. William	100.00
Eddy, John.	500.00
d' Eichtal, Baronne	100.00
Howard, Alice A.	50.00
Higgins, Eugene	500.00
Jay, N. D.	1,000.00
Lambert, Mr.	100.00
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation.	85,150.00
Mackie, Mr. H. G.	100.00
Patterson, Miss Jessie	100.00
Reynolds, Margaret	147.00
San Antonio Library Club	152.00
Van Dyke, Dr. Paul.	250.00
Weill, Mr. Michel.	558.00
	<hr/>
	106,122.00

FUND ACCOUNTS

For the year ended 31st December, 1923.

Current Expense Fund :—

Deficit at 31st December, 1922. . Frs. 26,827.85

Income 1923 :—

Annual Members' dues .	26,300.00
Donations	101,094.50
Book Borrowers.	96,738.55
Interest.	<u>35,307.29</u>
Total Income.	259,440.34

Expenditure 1923 :—

Books and Periodicals	13,418.75
Operating Expenses .	<u>285,328.31</u>

Total Expenditure. 298,747.06

Excess of Expenditure over
Income. 39,306.72

Deficit at 31st December 1923. 66,134.57

Reserve Fund :—

Balance at 31st December 1922 . . . 635,900.00

Received during the year 1923 :—

Patrons.	56,020.00
Life Members.	12,000.00
Annual Members (Ini- tial Fees).	<u>7,800.00</u>

Total Receipts 75,820.00

Balance at 31st December 1923. 711,720.00

BALANCE SHEET

(Value of books and equipment not included).
as at 31st December 1923.

Assets

Cash at Bankers and in Hand :—

National City Bank of New York, Paris office.	43,029.59	
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	37,444.34	
American Express Com- pany, Inc., Paris. . .	4,802.00	
Petty Cash on Hand . .	<u>1,000.00</u>	86,275.93

Deposits for rent and electricity . . . 22,520.00

Sundry Debtors :—

American Library Asso- ciation (Library School).	2,083.35	
"Ex Libris".	<u>7,198.00</u>	9,281.35

Securities (Market value approx. Frs. 539,029.00) :

F r e n c h Government Treasury 6 % Bonds.	396,000.00	
Crédit National 5 % Bonds, 1920	50,000.00	
Bons de la Défense Na- tionale 5 %.	<u>108,700.00</u>	554,700.00
		<u>672,777.28</u>

Liabilities and Funds

Sundry Creditors :—

American Committee for the Devastated Regions.	23,000.00	
Department of Interna- tional Affairs	<u>3,391.85</u>	26,391.85
Annual Members' 1924 Dues.		800.00

Reserve Fund :—

Patrons.	186,020.00
Life Members.	90,000.00
Endowments	400,000.00
Annual Members . . .	<u>35,700.00</u>
	711,720.00

Less :—

Current Expense Fund :—

Deficit as at 31st December 1923 . . .	66,134.57	<u>645,585.43</u>
	Frs.	672,777.28

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and relative Fund Accounts as prepared by the Executive, and have found them to be in accordance with the books and records submitted to us, and have obtained confirmation of the Cash and in Hand, and of the Securities held as of December 1923.

Signed: MARWICK, MITCHELL & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants
Honorary Auditors.
