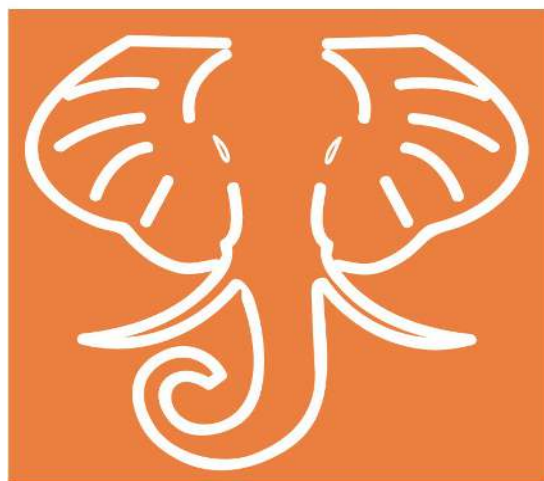


Year book.

American Library in Paris.
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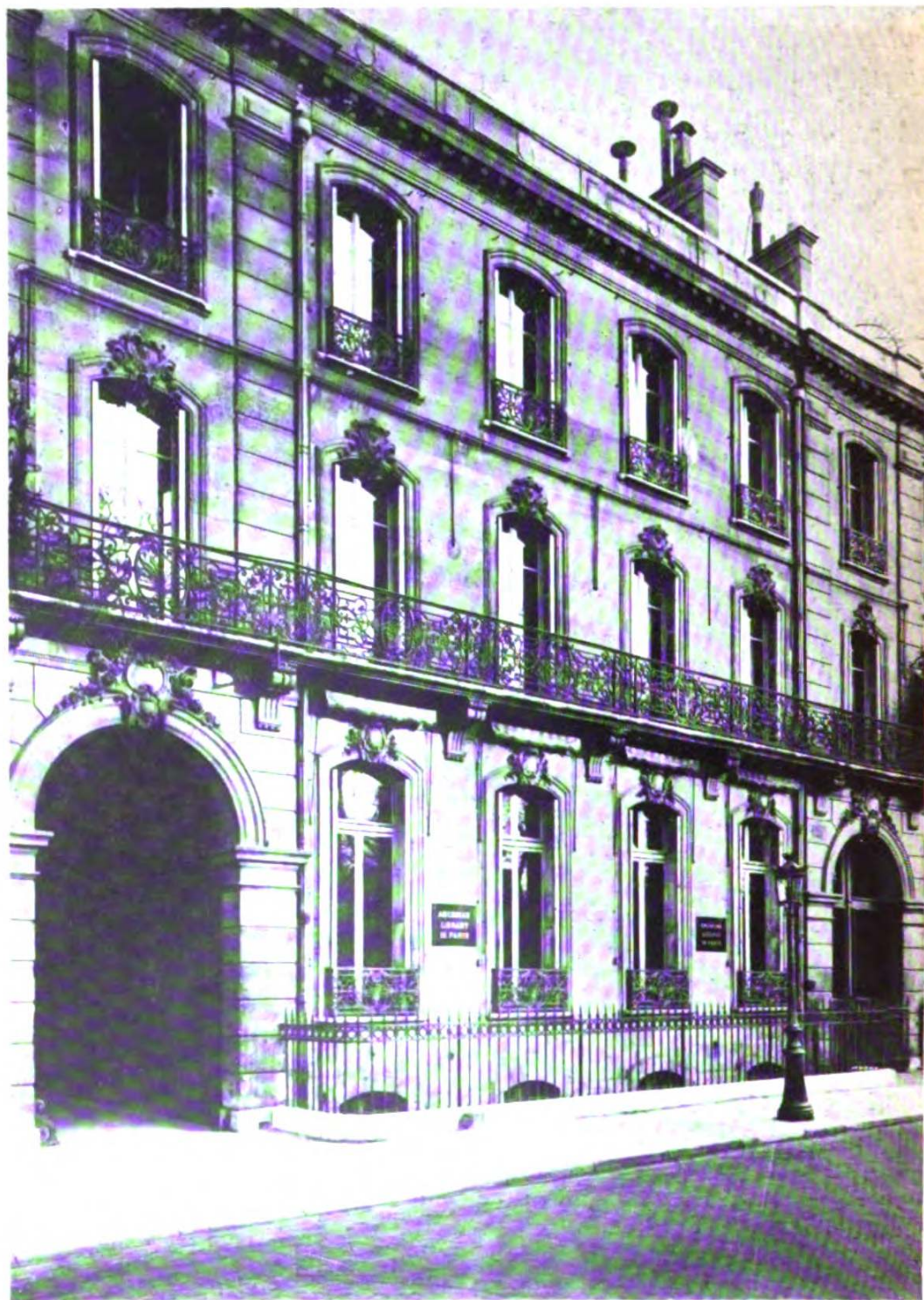
YEAR BOOK

1925

10, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE
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YEAR BOOK

1925

10. RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE
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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 1924 and the plans of the Trustees for its future development are shown in the reports, published herewith.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The trustees are able to report a gratifying progress in the development of all of the Library services during the past year. The details will be found in the report of the Librarian, which is herewith presented. Attention is drawn particularly to the steady growth in the use of the institution by the public, and especially by the French people. The statistics indicate an extraordinary growth of interest in American literature and institutions on the part of Europeans generally, resulting in increased demands upon the Library as the only available facility for meeting this need. It may be pointed out here that, although American users still head the list, the number of French patrons has now passed that of English and constitutes nearly 40 % of the total. It is not unlikely that in the future the Library's real task of promoting international understanding through exchange of information and ideas in the cultural and intellectual fields will become more and more apparent.

Particular mention should be made of the new Reference Service on International Affairs which was established during the year. This has proved to be a highly successful demonstration, and we are now in a position to say that the Service has emerged from the purely experimental stage and may be confidently regarded as a permanent activity, making a notable contribution to the solution of the problem of furnishing to the public reliable fact information on all current questions in the domain of international relations. The department is assembling a significant collection of source materials and has on hand at this time about 5,000 books and documents, many

of which are of unique value. Several bibliographical bulletins have been issued setting forth the existence and availability of this material. These bulletins have a mailing list of about 5,000 selected libraries, institutions and individuals, principally in the United States. Contacts have been built up with some 60 governments, with the League of Nations, with the International Court of Justice, with many of the consular agents of the United States, and with various other sources of supply. A continuous service for the furnishing of documentary information is being rendered to the American Library Association, to a large number of libraries, including the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library, and to many universities, including Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago and Leland Stanford.

The financial condition of the Library calls for earnest consideration. As is always the case with a rapidly evolving institution facing an insistent and increasing public demand, the operating expenditures, in spite of rigid economies, mount necessarily from year to year. In 1924, omitting the Reference Service on International Affairs, which was financed by special designated contributions, the Library expended a total of 439,464 francs, as compared with 319,010 francs for 1923. The receipts from subscribers and members and from interest on reserve funds amounted in 1924 to 238,000 francs. It appears, therefore, that more than 45 % of the current expenditures for operation is being covered by cash donations made by the Carnegie Corporation through the American Library Association and by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. Leaving out of consideration all donations and interest on reserve funds, and computing the normal operating receipts by adding members' dues to the subscriptions of ordinary

book-borrowers, one sees that the annual receipts from actual operation constitute only about 35 % of the expenses. Obviously the problem of placing the finances of the Library upon a permanent footing is an acute one. Substantial endowment at once, or, in the alternative, a temporary fund to carry operating expenditures for a period of years pending final endowment seems absolutely necessary. Naturally, this problem is the chief concern of the Trustees and of the American Committee. At the date of the preparation of this report a portion of the funds required for a three-year period has been assured. In addition, approximately two-thirds of the amount estimated to carry on the Reference Service for the next three years is in sight.

In March, 1924, Mr. Charles L. Seeger removed from Paris to New York and, therefore, resigned the office of President of the Board of Trustees, which he had occupied since the incorporation of the Library in 1920. The Trustees desire here to record their deep appreciation of the extraordinary services which Mr. Seeger performed for this institution throughout the critical period of his incumbency of the office. It is clear to the Trustees that without his energy and devotion to its interests the Library would hardly have survived and be in existence today. It was with profound regret that the Board acquiesced in his withdrawal. His continuance as a member of the Board, however, will, in a measure, preserve for the Library the benefit of his sound advice and great experience.

Robert E. Olds,
President.



CHARLES L. SEEGER

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FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

For the Year ending October 31, 1924.

The past year has been one of substantial development not only in our relations with other organizations, but also in our administrative organization and in our service to students in other parts of France and in other parts of Europe.

Of the relations between the Library and the American Library Association I spoke at some length in my last report; I referred to the subject again in an editorial note in *Ex Libris* for January, and later in my report to the Association published with its other reports for 1923-24. The establishment of the Library School in the Library building has, of course, had a greater effect upon the Library than anything else which the Association has done since it organized the Library in 1920. The instructors who come from the United States to carry on its work help to maintain the close relations between this Library and the libraries of the United States which must always exist if the Library is to represent properly American library ideals, and the students who leave it for library work in different parts of Europe must help in the establishment of those relations with the other libraries of Europe which should obtain if it is to be of the greatest possible service to European scholars.

The request of the A.L.A. Committee on Books for Europe that we assist it in the distribution of the

funds available for the purchase of books and periodicals for the libraries of French universities has also given us a part in the work of the Association, and at the same time brought us into closer relations with the other libraries of France. And the appeal of the A.L.A. Committee on Library Co-operation with other countries has resulted in still further additions to our own book collections. Among the most important of these were gifts from the New York Public Library, the University of Pennsylvania Library, the public libraries of Cleveland, Queens Borough and Utica, New York, and Waterloo, Iowa, from the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, and from the Kansas State Teachers' College. Considerable as the gifts from these sources are, however, it is my expectation that they will be more numerous still in the years to come.

I also expect much more from American libraries in the direction of publicity for the Library, especially from those who have visited it. Mrs. Elizabeth Gray Potter, Librarian of Mills College, and for a year assistant librarian of this Library, in an address on this Library before the California Library Association, March 1, and in an article in the *Mills Quarterly* for April, has shown what may be done by public addresses and by magazine articles, and still more might be done by newspaper notes and by letters of introduction to make the Library known, especially to persons planning a visit to Europe.

Perhaps no further evidence of the interest of members of the Association in the development of this Library is needed. I cannot, however, but refer to the decision of the Library Overseas Fellowship to become a member of the Library, and to express the hope that their example may be followed by every organization in the United States which is national

in character. Indeed, the time must come, it seems to me, when the larger cities must also be represented on the staff of the Library as well as in its membership. In this way American librarians might assist in the work of this Library and at the same time be given an opportunity for the study of European life, the results of which would be of the greatest value to the institutions and the communities which it is their duty to serve.

In my last report I referred to the assistance which is being given us in the selection of books for European libraries by the American Historical Association, by the American Political Science Association, by the American Institute of Architects, and by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. During the past year we have been in correspondence with the American Psychological Association, the American Chemical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and the American Federation of Arts, and it is our hope that we may secure from them not only such of their publications as should be made available to European scholars, but also their advice in the selection of other publications representative of American letters and learning.

Collections.

During the year 4,224 volumes were added to the collections, or 1,197 volumes more than in 1923, and 796 volumes were withdrawn. The total number of volumes in the Library therefore is 24,297.

Of the additions 178 volumes were purchased at a cost of 3,985 francs, that is 32 francs per volume and 4,046 volumes were received as gifts. The total number of gifts, however, was 7,223 volumes. This means that there are still 3,177 volumes presented

to the Library during the year which should be either added to our own collections or sent to other libraries in Europe where they will be more useful.

Among gifts from organizations besides those referred to above the most notable was that received from the Société Nationale des Antiquaires de France. This consisted of its entire collection of books received from American learned institutions and societies in exchange for its own publications, and included the publications of the Smithsonian Institution and those of Johns Hopkins University, as well as others of less importance, some 350 volumes in all. These collections, it may be added, are not only of value in themselves, but their transfer to this Library is an encouraging recognition of the fact that libraries must specialize if they are to render effective service, and also of the fact that in the organization of French libraries this Library must have a distinct place.

Equally significant, perhaps, is the proposed transfer of United States documents from different consular offices in France. Until each consul can secure the services of a librarian in his own office he must look to this Library for the documentation which he cannot obtain elsewhere in Europe. This transfer of documents to us facilitates the development of that service, and will, I believe, make the Library a necessary adjunct to our diplomatic and consular service in Europe, and to the diplomatic and consular services of other nations also. The transfer to us of the library of the American Memorial Hospital at Rheims must also be noted. This numbered 616 volumes.

Among gifts from American organizations was a complete collection of the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which the Library is now a depository, a set of Columbia Univer-

sity doctoral dissertations presented by the University, numbering 564 volumes, partially described in an article in *Ex Libris* for October, and a collection of books from the library of the University of Pennsylvania. The last numbered 133 volumes and included such works as "Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Coast" published as a Senate document in twelve volumes in 1853, and the "Calendar of Franklin Papers" published during the Franklin bicentennial celebration in Philadelphia in 1906, in six volumes. I must mention also the collection of books presented by the Society of Colonial Dames relating to American colonial history, notable not only because of the care with which it was selected but also because it promises to be the nucleus of a larger collection on this subject, and one practically complete on the history of the French régime in North America.

Among gifts received from individuals the most notable one received during the year—indeed, the most notable received in the history of the Library, was the collection of transcripts, books, maps, and pictures made by Louis Philippe d'Orléans, Comte de Paris, in the preparation of his monumental "Histoire de la Guerre Civile en Amérique", 1876-1890, 7 volumes. This collection, presented by the present Duc d'Orléans, includes 14 volumes of transcripts of letters and telegrams and 41 packages of transcripts of military orders and reports, all probably from War Department records; also reports of court martial proceedings, and 172 volumes of regimental histories.

Among other gifts from individuals were the carefully chosen collection of books on American architecture presented by Professor William Emerson, and referred to in my last report, described in

the current issue of *Ex Libris*, as well as collections from Miss Gordon, 720 volumes, Mr. Frederic Mallet, 388 volumes, the estate of Miss Elizabeth Sedgwick Rackemann, 357 volumes, Mr. C. F. Greene, 199 volumes, the H. W. Wilson Co., Miss Annie J. Von Hemert, Miss Leavitt, and the estate of Mrs J. A. Montant.

These numerous gifts, consisting to some extent of old books which have lost their first usefulness, or of current publications which will lose it as soon as their vogue is past, entail problems of book selection which have not yet received the consideration which they should receive, especially in a library intended to make available the best in American literature.

A partial solution of the problem may be found in the removal of a large part of the collections to book stacks as soon as a building is secured in which there is room for stacks as well as for open shelves. But the creation of this limbo, now common in the larger American libraries, does not solve either the fundamental problem of what books shall be added to the Library at all, or the equally important one of what books shall be placed on open shelves and what books in the stacks, and I see no satisfactory solution of either until we have enlisted the assistance of more official and unofficial experts.

I have referred to the necessity of separating the more useful books from the less useful by the removal of the latter to book stacks. This will not only aid the reader in the selection of books and save time in getting books for him, but will help to minimize losses.

An inventory of the book collections made early in the year—the first which it has been possible to make during the history of the Library, emphasises the importance of consideration of this matter.

This inventory showed a loss of 987 of the 22,498 volumes then in the Library, or about 4.3 per cent. The largest losses were in travel literature and in the literature of philology, the two classes of books which are not only the most useful but the most used.

The best way to stop these losses and to still further increase the use of these important departments is to place them in separate rooms in the care of specialists in each of these subjects.

Finance

The income of the Library for the year 1924 was as follows :

From Endowment	38,489.73
Annual Members	28,400.00
Subscribers	114,014.95
Gifts, etc..	226,816.74

407,721.42

6 new life members and 41 annual members were added during the year. 44 members died or resigned. The present number of life members therefore is 49 and the present number of annual members is 272, a total of 321.

The expenditure for the year has been as follows :

Salaries :

Library staff.	238,348.45	
Building staff	27,487.50	265,835.95
Books	9,563.30	
Periodicals	4,608.50	
Binding	11,368.50	25,540.30
Rent	50,449.60	
Heat	11,913.90	
Light.	7,820.80	70,184.30

Stat'y. & Printing. . . .	7,593.50	
Posts, Tel. & Teleph. . .	7,493.70	
Taxes and Doc. stps. . .	14,659.45	
Furniture and Fixtures . .	7,520.60	
Repairs and Alterations .	3,736.35	
Miscellaneous	9,900.20	50,903.80
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		412,464.35
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The Department of International Affairs.	143,594.15	
"Ex Libris"	31,802.00	
		<hr/>
Grand Total	587,860.50	

Administration.

In the service of the Library a year ago there were fifteen full time assistants in addition to those on the building staff. At the present time there are sixteen full time assistants, of whom ten have been in the service more than a year. Of the six who have resigned, the Assistant Librarian, Miss Parsons, became resident director of the Library School, and Miss Wattley and Miss Farrand became members of its office staff. The vacancies were filled by the appointment of Miss Bolette Christiansen, a graduate of the New York State Library School, with several years experience in the Public Library of Drammen, Norway, Miss Esther Marshall, Mlle. Dollfus and Mlle. de Coppet, all of whom have since resigned. Miss Constance Winchell, of the New York Public Library School and University of Michigan Library, Miss Eunice Sexton, for several years an assistant in the Cleveland and Detroit public libraries, and Miss Bergliot Nissen, who are still members of the

staff. The director of the new Department of International Affairs, Mr. W. R. Batsell, University of Missouri, A.M., a graduate student in international law at Harvard University, recipient of the George Louis Beer Prize awarded by the American Historical Association for the best work on international relations for his essay on the System of Mandates published in 1923, and Miss Anderson, of the same department, are also new members of the staff.

The fact that there have been fewer changes in the staff this year than last is due primarily to the fact that it has been possible to make some increase in salaries,—the average salary paid assistants last year was 950 francs a month ; this year it is 1241 francs. On the other hand, successful as we have been in filling vacancies we will have to offer larger salaries still if we are to enlist and retain the services of American librarians, and in the readers' service certainly, we should contemplate nothing else.

Librarians of other nationalities may, it is true, be employed temporarily, and so bring the Library into closer relations with the other libraries of the Continent ; and with this in view a letter was sent to the various American library schools last spring asking for the names and addresses of their graduates who were engaged in library work in Europe. A summary of the replies received, published in the *Library Journal* for June, showed that 37 of these graduates were employed in different libraries on the Continent. It is our plan to keep in close touch with each of these and take advantage of their training and experience not only in the local service of the Library but in the extension of its service to other parts of Europe.

Publicity.

It is the business of the Library staff to meet the demands made upon it; it is the business of the publicity department to increase the demands made upon the staff and influence their character, and to distribute as widely as possible the information collected by the staff regarding new books and the literature of subjects of current interest.

Our principal medium of publicity, *Ex Libris*, although it has not yet secured the services of a literary editor who can devote the time to it required to make it what it should be, and although it is still entirely dependent upon the generosity of its contributors, has become of sufficient value to merit inclusion in the list of "Periodicals for the Small Library", compiled by Mr. Frank K. Walter, Librarian of the University of Minnesota. In this list it figures as the only library periodical published by an individual library. It is also included in the selected list of magazines indexed in the "Annual Magazine Subject Index".

It is sent to 217 American libraries, to 170 European libraries, to 525 professors of English literature in European universities and higher institutions of learning, most of whom, we have been advised, receive no other review of English and American publications, and to the members of the Library, whether resident in Paris or elsewhere. Its primary value, of course, is as a medium of publicity in regard to the service and contents of the Library. But it has considerable value also because of the books and periodicals received by it for review, which after being reviewed are transferred to the Library, and as a medium of information in regard to English and American literature. Indeed, it is the hope

of the editors that its value as a literary review will eventually far outweigh its value as a library bulletin.

It was with this in view, as well as with a view to making it of greater practical value to its readers, that a letter was sent out in July to professors of English in French universities and lycées on the mailing list of the review asking them whether they had found it useful, what other literary periodicals in English they were receiving, and how our review might be made a more serviceable supplement to these. Altho the letter was sent out just at the beginning of the holiday season twenty-six answers to it were received. Of those who answered only four said that they received any other literary periodical in English. The writers were, therefore, unanimous in expressing their appreciation of *Ex Libris* and their hope that they may continue to receive it, and in answer to our inquiry in regard to contents, made several suggestions of interest. One, for example, writes that he would like to see more articles on American than on English books, as the latter are more easily accessible in France; several stress the importance of articles on contemporary literature, and others would like to see articles on other than literary subjects. The needs of the last may be met by the loan of books and magazines; the demand for more information in regard to American contemporary literature, however, should be met by the preparation of the articles desired. It was for this purpose primarily that the review was established.

The newspapers of Paris most interested in giving their readers information in regard to new books added to the Library have been supplied with this information weekly as in the past, and several of the newspapers have published noteworthy articles

relative to the Library. Among these may be mentioned editorial articles in the *New York Herald*, (Paris) January 28 and February 5, and articles in *Excelsior*, February 22, in *Information*, February 10, and in *La Liberté*, October 30.

The book column in the *Chicago Tribune*, Paris edition, has been continued, and has excited one reader to write the editor, "I read your literary reviews in the Monday *Tribune* each week with great pleasure and profit. They constitute an oasis in an otherwise sad intellectual desert." Equally interesting from certain points of view was the correspondence carried on in the *Herald* mailbag between October 14 and October 22 in regard to the disposition of a file of magazines.

In addition to this the Library has prepared and distributed during the past six months two circulars relative to the Library and its European service. These were entitled "Some facts about the American Library in Paris" and "Making American Books available in Europe".

For the first time in the history of the Library there was a course of lectures and a series of story hours for children. The course of lectures related to the history of France and was given by Dr. George Allen, European director of the Bureau of University Travel. The story hours for children began with French stories from Picardy and Provence and concluded with English and American stories translated into French. These were conducted by Mlle. Huchet, librarian of l'Heure Joyeuse, recently established in this city by the Book Committee on Children's Libraries.

The Librarian has represented the institution at several meetings of international importance. Among

these may be mentioned the meeting of the Commission on Intellectual Cooperation of the League of Nations held in Brussels May 1-3, and the meeting of the British Library Association, held in Glasgow, September 10.

Use of the Library.

The most important development in the service to readers was in the separation of the reference department from that of circulation. The purpose of this department is to advise readers how to find books and information, to aid them in finding and selecting books, and to assist them in reference and research work.

Additional assistance has made it possible also to employ an attendant in the periodical reading rooms from three o'clock until five, five days in the week, and the time is not far distant, I hope, when it may be possible to give full time service in these rooms. The reviews and journals accessible in them enable the inquirer to keep himself *au courant* with opinion on public affairs in the United States, as well as with scientific research and the progress of invention, and many of those who use the rooms do so for the preparation of articles for French reviews and journals. They are in fact, the base of an important service to the French press the potentialities of which we have only begun to realize.

The French department, inaugurated in 1922 through the generosity of an anonymous friend of the Library, was strengthened early in the year by the services of a second assistant made available by the Comité Américain pour les Régions Dévastées. In her letter communicating the desires of the Committee, the director of the library department of the Committee, Miss Carson, said, "In offering Mlle. Duproix to

you we are giving of our best. And this we want to do because we feel that the American Library should be the center of public library development in Europe."

It has been the duty of Mlle. Duproix to supervise the libraries established by the American Committee, to hold occasional staff meetings with their librarians, examine their reports, and hold personal conferences with them, and also with the invaluable assistance of Prince de Leca Colonna, prepare lists of the most important new French books, and lists of the best French books on special subjects, as well as to answer such reference questions as fall within the province of this department.

We continue to publish in the A.L.A. *Booklist* a selected list of the most useful new French books, and, in order to satisfy the demand, voiced by a writer in *Le Temps* for a somewhat longer list, have published a more extended list bi-monthly in *Ex Libris*. We have also been able to organize the Library's own collection of French books, and to send some French books and periodicals not needed by us to institutions where they will be useful.

The Reference Service on International Affairs, inaugurated by the gift of Professor and Mrs. William Emerson in 1922, received additional gifts from Professor Emerson and from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial in 1923, which made possible a more adequate organization during the past year. On April 1, Mr. Denys P. Myers, assistant secretary of the World Peace Foundation, assumed charge of the department until the arrival of the present director, Mr. Walter R. Batsell. The aims of the Service are described at some length in an article by Mr. Myers in *Ex Libris* for June, and a report of

what has been accomplished by it is contained in a memorandum by Mr. Batsell, herewith published.

Specialization in service.

The establishment of these departments has a double significance—it must not only improve the service of the Library to inquirers interested in French literature and in international affairs, but it must also have an important influence upon the Library organization as a whole, because it involves the employment of specialists in the selection of library material as well as in the service of readers. In the ordinary library it is sufficient to have the most popular and most useful books in different branches of literature and on different subjects ; the books which the librarian may become more or less familiar with by means of reviews, or through conversation with his patrons ; in a special library like this, on the other hand, it is necessary to have the sources of information on those subjects which are within its province, and to have on its staff specialists who have an intimate acquaintance with the content of these sources—a more intimate acquaintance than that which can be secured from title pages and catalogue cards, or even from scholarly book reviews.

Such specialization enables a library to render more expert local service, and at the time places an obligation upon it to extend its service to other libraries and to students in other communities, particularly by means of bibliographical bulletins. There are so many organizations and individuals issuing publications of a tractarian nature that there is distinct need of one which will guide librarians and readers who are not specialists through the maze of literature which surrounds not only the subjects of French literature and international affairs, but every other subject.

Book Circulation.

On November 1 the total number of card holders was 2781, including 323 students, who receive free service. This was 22 per cent more than last year.

The circulation of books during the year was 108,595, or eight per cent more than last year. Of this nearly two thousand were sent out of town. The remarkable development of this mail service during the past year has been due largely to the closer relations established with the Bibliothèque Nationale as a result of the action of the Trustees, November 6, 1923, extending the privilege of the Library to professors and students in all French universities and to teachers in the lycées. The Library is now in effect a department or branch of the Bibliothèque Nationale and loans to French scholars may be made through the Service des Prêts d'Imprimés without cost to either borrower or lender.

As noted above, the Library has also cooperated with the A.L.A. Committee on Books for Europe in the distribution of books among French university libraries. For the purchase of books for this purpose the sum of \$4,750 was allotted of the appropriation made by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. In the distribution of the fund an effort has been made to supply, first, current periodicals representing American progress in different departments of learning, second, the volumes needed to complete files broken by the War, and third, the books most essential to an understanding of the history of American thought and institutions. Beyond this it has been difficult to determine to what extent files of periodicals and books should be duplicated in the different centers of French learning and to what extent the need for these should be met by loans from this

Library or some other central circulating library. I discussed this question at some length in an address before the British Library Association at Glasgow, September 10, and have presented some of the most perplexing aspects of the question to the Association des Bibliothécaires Français; I need not, therefore, discuss the subject in detail here, but it has such an important bearing upon the future of the Library and its relation to other continental libraries that I must call attention to some aspect of it.

Isolation or Organization.

The inability of libraries to assist scholars as fully as they should is due less to faults in their internal organization than in the failure to establish proper relations with other libraries; to secure a proper division of labor between the libraries of a community, between the libraries of a nation, and between the libraries of different nations. It is due also to the fact that more emphasis is laid upon the accumulation of books than upon their use.

The American Library in Paris, like other American libraries cannot function effectively or economically as an isolated unit or as a storehouse for books, but only as part of a system of libraries in which one library lends to another, and each library lends to the individual student. As Americans we are prone to think of this plan of library organization as American. In fact it is simply modern; this has been recognised in the organization of the library service of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. This service comprehends (1) small permanent collections of the best books placed wherever they will be used, supplemented by (2) small travelling collections of new books and books on special subjects, and by

(3) one or more central libraries from which librarians may borrow those books for which there is only an occasional demand. In these central libraries an effort is made to secure comprehensive collections of books, to compile union catalogs of all books in their province available in other libraries, and to employ experts in the selection of books and in the promotion of their use.

I am convinced that one or more organizations similar to this devoted to the distribution of *English* and American books on the Continent would prove the most effective and most economical means of supplying the demand for these books ; indeed, such an organization would seem even more appropriate for the distribution of books in foreign languages which are in the nature of things less used, than it is for the distribution of books in the vernacular.

The American Library in Paris should fill this need. It has indeed begun to do so, but we should make the books we already have more useful, especially to scholars in other communities ; and the more valuable our collection of American literature becomes the more important it is that it be made available to all who need it. There must be a center for American studies somewhere in Europe ; that center I believe should be Paris.

Immediate Needs.

Neither the internal departmental organization which I have indicated as desirable, nor this extension service can make much progress until more adequate Library quarters are provided, a larger and better selected collection of books, and a larger and more expert Library staff. These needs

MINISTÈRE
DE
L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE
ET DES BEAUX-ARTS.

Service
des Prêts d'imprimés
et de manuscrits.
10, RUE RICHELIEU.

Paris, le 26 JAN 1925

Le Ministre de l'Instruction publique
et des Beaux-Arts

à Monsieur le Conservateur de la Biblio-
thèque Américaine de Paris.

M. La Cécilia, professeur au Lycée de Constantine,
désirerait consulter à la Bibliothèque de Constantine
les ouvrages suivants ci-dessous
de la Bibliothèque Américaine de Paris.

J'ai l'honneur de vous demander le prêt de
ces ouvrages qui serait communiqué à la Bibliothèque
de Constantine
pour un délai de trois mois.

Pour le Ministre et par autorisation :

L'Administrateur général de la Bibliothèque nationale,
Montaut

- I. - Coventry. History of english Poetry. Tome II.
II. - Tainton. History of english Poetry. Tome III (Blake to Swinburne).
III. - Ashton. Social Life in the reign of Queen Anne.
IV. - Brooke. Studies in Poetry.

FACSIMILE of Form used by the Bibliothèque Nationale in
requesting the Loan of Books from the American Library
for Use in French provincial Libraries.

are even greater now than when I first brought them
to your attention, and are now so obvious, it seems
to me, that they do not require further discussion.

W. Dawson Johnston,
Librarian.

REPORT OF THE REFERENCE SERVICE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

For the Period ending December 31, 1924

The Year-Book of the American Library in Paris for 1923 mentioned the plans cherished by the Trustees of the Library and approved and furthered by members of the American Committee for creating within the Library a service for securing, classifying and collecting material, and disseminating information on international relations. It was emphasized that the Service was 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." Since then, as a result of the creation of a special department called the Reference Service on International Affairs, it has been possible to commence in part the realization of these plans. A contribution of \$7,500 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and a generous periodical subsidy by Professor William Emerson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, made possible this department, an account of which follows.

After a preliminary period devoted to the collecting of relevant material from governments and institutions, carried on by Mr. Robert E. Olds, the Service proper was inaugurated with the arrival of Mr. Denys P. Myers, Corresponding Secretary of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, who had undertaken, on a six months' leave of absence, the work of organization. It was agreed to identify the new department as The Reference Service on International

Affairs. One of the first steps taken with a view to giving form and substance to the organization was to bring together as an Advisory Committee a number of interested and qualified persons in Paris to be called upon to discuss and to pass opinion on any matters of policy which were sure to come up from time to time.

This Advisory Committee as at first organized consisted of :

Robert E. Olds, Chairman

James R. Barbour, Paris representative of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

W. Morton Fullerton, Publicist

Paul Scott Mowrer, Publicist, special correspondent of the Chicago Daily News

Elmer Roberts, of the Associated Press

W. Dawson Johnston, Librarian, *ex officio*.

Mr. Mowrer has since resigned and two new members—Robert P. Skinner, American Consul General in Paris, and Basil Miles, American Administrative Commissioner of the International Chamber of Commerce—have been elected. A number of meetings have been held at irregular intervals to discuss questions of importance.

The activity of the Reference Service has fallen in four main divisions :

1. Building up of a serviceable library on international relations on the very limited funds at disposal.
2. Preparation and distribution of bulletins on political, financial and social subjects of current interest.
3. Furnishing replies to verbal and written inquiries on matters of an international character.

4. Acting as intermediary in securing for some of the largest university and public libraries in the United States European official and semi-official documentation.

A brief sketch is given both of some of the conditions bearing upon and activities incidental to these four branches of the work of the organization.

1. *Building up of International Library.*

A casual nucleus of material existed when the Service started work in April, 1924. After estimating its value, the additional requirements became evident, and the problem of meeting these without undue expense had to be solved. As it was the recognized ambition of the Reference Service to base itself in the main on source material, steps were taken to secure government publications. Contacts have been established with Ministries and other government offices, commissions and committees, whereby the problem of collecting their material has been greatly facilitated and may be said to go on smoothly. At present the Department possesses a serviceable body of reference material on current matters of some 4,000 pieces, including a few good secondary works. Systematic collection of back material is being put off to a more prosperous future, but in certain instances complete files of important publications have been secured at a minimum cost. While, as mentioned before, the present collection is serviceable, it is the hope of the Service to be enabled later on to build up a fairly complete and carefully selected library of political and economic material.

2. *Bulletins.*

The bulletins have constituted an incidental phase of the work of the Service. In their preparation

certain lines which are in harmony with the principles of the Service have been followed. Thus they contain only factual statements and in no circumstances attempt to interpret facts or draw conclusions from them. They do not summarize single documents, but are the product of diversified documentation. They may be regarded as signboards indicating the roads and passages in the international field leading to sources where the student interested in international affairs may satisfy his thirst for knowledge.

Four Bulletins, varying in size from 12 to 48 pages, have been issued on the following subjects :

1. The Present Status of the Postwar Settlement
2. The Present Status of the Armament Problem
3. Summary of Source Material,
4. External Governmental Indebtedness.

These have been distributed gratuitously in the United States to universities and colleges, a great number of public libraries, newspapers, journals and magazines, chambers of commerce, banks and other institutions, and to many private persons. Besides the United States, distribution has been made to Embassies, foreign offices, clubs, reading rooms, publishers, and interested persons throughout Europe. The total circulation is 5,000 copies. Letters appreciative of the value, interest, and use of the bulletins are constantly received.

3. *Personal and Written inquiries.*

The nature of the inquiries made to the Service has been so varied that it is difficult to generalize on this branch of its activity. Perhaps it is safe to say that the greater part has been for historical, political and documentary information, mostly wanted by professors, institutions, and newspapers men.

A journal is kept recording the nature of the principal inquiries and the replies furnished. In case of inquiries that call for detailed reply, written memoranda are furnished. These, together with the journal, constitute an interesting and valuable record for later reference.

4. *Intermediary to Libraries.*

This feature was not actually planned from the beginning but has developed as a natural by-product of the work of the Reference Service. It is particularly difficult for even the best-equipped American libraries to keep in touch with the non-periodical official publications, such as, for example, a Belgian Gray Book on Reparations. Because of its special facilities for keeping *au courant* with such material, the Service has undertaken to furnish some ten of the principal American libraries with official European documentation. The value of this liaison work is evident. By making available in American universities, with the least possible delay, important official documentation on various current matters, the facilities for fruitful research and for the timely forming of opinions based on factual statements are multiplied. Book lists citing material that is not to be found through regular channels or publications that are important but very difficult to secure are issued irregularly. Orders from this list, together with requests for particular documents desired by libraries at present average around 50 items a week.

Staff.

The work of the Service was carried on from April 8—October 1 by Mr. Denys P. Myers, with the assistance of a secretary, Miss Gerda Marie Andersen, formerly a secretary in the Danish Lega-

tions in Petrograd and Washington. Mr. Myers' service covered only a leave of absence of six months. Mr. Walter Russell Batsell, of the University of Missouri and Harvard University, was appointed as his successor and began his connection with the Service the latter part of July. Only temporary additions to the staff have since been made.

Finances.

The financial direction of the Service is distinct from that of the main Library, although accounts are kept by the accountant of the Library.

In closing this report on the active work of the Service during the first nine months, it should be stated that the Service may now be considered to have passed the initial experimental stage and to have justified, as far as demonstration of usefulness goes, the expectations which led its originators to spend work and time on its establishment and its generous financial sponsors to advance the necessary funds.

Walter Russell Batsell,
Director.

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

August 2, 1920.
Amended December 13, 1921 ; March 20,
November 6, 1923 ;
and October 7, 1924.

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 on behalf of the corporation and for its use and benefit, to acquire real estate by purchase, devise, gift or otherwise ; to sell and dispose of real estate belonging to the corporation and to encumber the same by a mortgage or otherwise ; to procure, sign and execute contracts, leases and agreements concerning real estate ; to accept donations and legacies ; 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 loans.

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 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 checks against said accounts. All such checks 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 authorization 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 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, which 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 to time require. He shall be responsible for the keeping of a full and complete inventory of the books, periodicals, newspapers and publications of the library, and shall provide for the proper 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 therefor 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.

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
Bocqueraz, Leon.	5,000
Boncompagni, Princesse Margaret P. . . .	7,000
Comité du Livre.	5,000
Connett, Mrs. A. N.	5,000
Cotchett, Mrs. W. V.	5,000
Cromwell, Wm. Nelson.	50,000
Davis, D. G.	5,580
Dodge, C. H.	5,000
Eddy, Mrs. Franklyn John	5,000
Gould, Frank J.	5,000
Holmes, Mrs. Rachel G.	5,000
Home Service for American Soldiers Abroad	15,000
Knights of Columbus.	15,000
Macomber, Mrs. A. Kingsley	5,000
Methodist Reconstruction Commission. .	10,000
National Catholic War Council	5,000
Reid, Mrs. Whitelaw.	5,000
Sherman, George	16,020
Skinner, Miss Belle	5,000
Skinner, Mrs. D. E.	5,000
Skinner, William	5,000
Talleyrand, Duchesse de.	5,000
Tuck, Edward.	5,000

614,100

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

Branch, Mr. Blythe W.

Chanler, Mr. W. Astor

Crewe, The Marquis of

Curtis, Mr. Atherton.

Derby, The Earl of

Drexel, Mrs. Alice T.

Drexel, Mr. Anthony J.

Duveen, Sir Joseph

Edie, Capt. J. R.

Emerson, Professor William

Equitable Trust Co.

Farmers Loan and Trust Co.

Frothingham, Theodore L.

Grew, Mr. Joseph Clark

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

Harriman, Mrs. E. H.

Hazen, Mr. Charles D.

Herrick, Hon. Myron T.

Hounsfield, Mr. Charles T.

International Committee of Young

Men's Christian Associations

Jonge, Mr. S. Wm. de

Kahn, Mr. Otto H.

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
Potter, Mrs. E. G.
Price, Raymond B.
Reinach, Mr. S.
Riggs, Miss Pauline
Robbins, Mrs. Milton
Slattery, Mr. John R.
Stern, Mr. Jacques
Taylor, Mr Carl
Toulmin, Mr. Evelyn
Tower, Mrs. A. Clifford
Wallace, Mr. Hugh Campbell
Weddell, Mr, Alexander W.
Wharton, Mrs. Edith
Wulsin, Mrs. Katherine

ANNUAL MEMBERS.

Altenbach, Madame
Appleton, Mr. Robert
Archibald, Mr. S. G.
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
Beekman, Dr. F. W.
Belin, Mr. F. L.
Bement, Mr. Edward
Benét, Mr. Laurence V.
Benét, Mrs. Margaret Cox

Berg, Mr. Hart O.
Berner, Mrs. R. G.
Bertron, Mr. S. R.
Biddle, Mrs. Spencer
Bigelow, Mr. Wm.
Blackington, Miss Agnès
Blacque, Mrs. Valentine A.
Blake, Mr. Maurice
Blumenthal, Mr. Georges
Boggs, Mrs. Lawrence
Boit, Miss Julia O.
Boit, Miss Mary L.
Bonand, Mme René de
Bracher, Mr. Sidney
Bross, Mrs. Mason
Buchan, The Earl of
Bullwinkle, Miss Margaret
Burr, Mr. I. Tucker
Burr, Mrs. I. Tucker
Burton, Mrs. H. R.
Butler, Mrs. Agnes Anderson
Cachard, Mr. Henry
Calnan, Mr. T. A.
Calvayrac, Mr. E.
Cameron, Miss Helen
Canivet, Mlle. M. B.
Cardew, Reverend F. Anstruther
Carrott, Mrs. O. B.
Carruthers, Mr. M.
Carter, Mr. J. Ridgely
Carter, Mrs. J. Ridgely
Casgrain, Mme. Chase
Cavallace, Mme. Marinacce
Cestre, Mr. Charles
Chadwick, Mr. Francis B.
Chambrun, Mme. la Comtesse de

Chambrun, Mme. la Marquise de
Chatfield-Taylor, Mr. H. C.
Chevrillon, Mr. Louis
Crowley, Miss Mary
Clark, Miss L. M.
Clarke, Mr. Herbert
Cochran, Mr. Joseph
Conkling, Mrs. Henry
Conner, Mr. B. H.
Conner, Mrs. C. H.
Converse, Mrs. J. W.
Copeland, Mr. Howard
Cotchett, Major W. V.
Cowburn, Miss Lucy
Crenshaw, Mr. Lewis D.
Crozier, Mme. Elsa
Cruikshank, Mr. Alfred B.
Cuyler, Mrs. Wayne
Davis, Rev. Robert
Dawson, Mr. B. F.
Dielman, Mrs. Susan
Dodd, Mrs. Anna B.
Doré, Mrs. Katherine
Downe, Mr. Henry S.
Downe, Mrs. Henry
Drake, Mrs. Francis E.
Drake, Lt. Col. Francis E.
Dreer, Miss A. N.
Dupuy, Mme. Paul
Duvivier, Mr. Joseph
Ehrich, Mrs. Nellie S.
Ehrmann, Mr. Edmond
Exton, Mr. Frederick
Fairchild, Miss Anna R.
Fairchild, Mr. Blair
Fisher, Miss Miriam
Flagg, Mrs. Stewart

Fleurot, Mr. George G.
Flurschein, Mr. B. H.
Font, Mr. Mariano
Frances Fox Institute
Freeborn, Mrs. James
Gagnot, Mlle.
Garvin, Mrs. Gussie Hillyer
Gay, Mr. Walter
Gellibrand, Mr. Edward
Gheest, Mme. Charles de
Gibson, Mrs. Florence I.
Gladston, Mrs. A. E.
Grant, Miss Pamela
Graves, Mrs.
Greenough, Miss Marion M.
Greenway, Mr. H. E.
Grierson, Mr. J. M.
Grinnell, Mr. Ira R.
Groot, Mrs. E. K. de
Gros, Dr. Edmund L.
Hackett, Mrs. Chauncey
Hally-Smith, Dr. Daniel
Hargreaves, Dr. H. S.
Harjes, Mme. A. H.
Harris, Mr. Hayden B.
Haskins and Sells
Haviland, Mrs. Theodore
Hawthorne, Miss Helen
Heartt, Mrs. E. C.
Hegeler, Mr. H. Hartley
Heisch, Mr. Edmund
Heywood, Miss Florence
Hipwell, Dr. A. L.
Hitchcock, Miss Margaret
Hoeblerlin, Monsieur G.
Hoff, Mrs. Grace Whitney
Hoff, Mr. John J.

Hogan, Mr. William S.
Horr, Mrs. L. W.
Horr, Mr. L. W.
Hostater, Mr. Robert B.
Hottinguer, Mme. la Baronne
Houston, Mr. E. C.
Howland, Mr. Herbert
Huffer, Mr. H. C. Jr.
Huffer, Mr. L.
Huntington, Dr. W. C.
Hyde, Mr. James Hazen
Hutton, Mr. J. J.
Jerosch, Mr. C. G.
Jones, Mr. Chester Lloyd
Jones, Mrs. E. Gilbert
Johnstone, Miss Margaret Taylor
Judson, Mr. Charles
Keen, Mrs. Herbert I.
Libbey, Miss Bessie J.
Knœdler, Mr. Roland F.
Knowles, Mrs. B. E. Dormer
Kœnig, Dr. C. J.
Kurer, Mr. Charles
Lane, General H.
Larkin, Mr. J. J.
Lauer, Mr. C. T.
Laurie, Mr. Maxwell
Laurier, Mr. John
Lawrence, Mrs. F. C.
Lee, Mrs Charles H.
Le Roux, Mme. Hugues
Le Verrier, Mr. Charles
Lewis, Mr. W. O.
Library Overseas Fellowship
Lindsay, Miss L. M.
Lines, Dr. Ernest H.
Loeb, Mr. Charles G.

Lopp, Mr. G. Washington
Luckemeyer, Mrs. L. S.
Manson, Mrs. V. S.
McCormick, Mrs. Robert R.
MacGrath, Mr. Maurice K.
Mac Dermot, Mr. D.
McKenna, Miss E.
Mackie, Mr. H. G.
Mackie, Mr. W.
MacKusick, Mr. M. H.
Mallinson, Mrs. Richard
Marenches, Mme. la Comtesse Ch. de
Martens, Mr. F. A.
Mead, Mr. L. E. C.
Mercadier, Comdt. Maurice
Methodist Mission in Belgium
Miles, Mr. Basil
Mills, Mr. Heyworth
Morgan, Miss Jessica A.
Morgan, Mr. Junius S.
Mott, Colonel T. Bentley
Mouchy, Mr. M. de
Mowrer, Mr. Paul Scott
Munroe, Mrs. George
Neeser, Mr. Robert W.
Newman, Captain E.
Norton, Mr. Lawrence H.
Olds, Mr. Robert E.
Oranie, Mme. Roger
Orlowska, Mme. la Comtesse M.
Orr, Miss M. M.
Ostheimer, Mr. Robert G.
Outland, Mr. C. H.
Pachmann, Mrs. Edith de
Page, Mr. John K.
Park, Mr. Sam.
Parker, Marshall, Miller and Auchincloss

Parsons, Mrs. Marion Randall
Patterson, Miss Jessie
Peartree, Mr. Henry.
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co.
Peixotto, Mr. M. P.
Pell, Mrs. Alice Hardy
Pell, Mr. Robert T.
Percival, Mrs. A.
Pitts, Mrs. Lendall
Poix, Princesse de
Potter, Miss Henrietta N.
Powell, Mrs. Elsie
Prince, Mrs. Helen C.
Prosser, Mrs. A. M.
Prouty, Mr. Dwight M.
Ranlett, Miss Helen
Ratel, Mme.
Reed, Mrs. Eugene
Reilly, Mrs. Emma Tower
Reiset, Mme. P. de
Rie, Mme. Paul
Roberts, Mrs. Elmer
Roberts, Mr. Elmer
Rochebrochard, Mme. la Baronne L. de la
Rockwell, Mr. Paul
Ronalds, Mr. P. Lorillard
Rowan, Miss Violet
Ross, Mrs. W. H.
Schoellkopf, Mrs. W. H.
Scranton, Mrs. Katherine M.
Seeger, Mrs. Charles L.
Seeger, Mr. Charles L.
Sharp, Mr. H.
Shearer, Mrs. Frederic
Sheets, Mr. Harold F.
Shelton, Mr. Henry T.
Shelton, Mrs. Henry T.

Sheppard, Mr. Elliot F.
Sherwood, Mrs. R. H.
Shields, Mrs. James Van Allen
Shoninger, Mr. B. J.
Sitwell, Major N.
Skepper, Mrs.
Skinner, Mr. Robert P.
Slade, Mr. Lawrence
Sondine, Mr. Albert
Speranza, Mrs. Florence
Stein, Miss Gertrude
Stevens, Mrs. W. Stanford
Stuart-Menteth, Mr. W. F.
Swift Packing Co.
Taufflieb, Mme. la Générale
Temple de Rougemont, Mme. la Comtesse
Thackara, Mr. A. M.
Thurnauer, Miss Hélène
Tozier, Miss Josephine
Twyefort, Mr. L. V.
Tyson, Miss Mary S.
Ulmer, Mr. W. B.
Ulmer, Mr. W. B.
Veit, Mr. Sidney B.
Waddell, Mr. A. F.
Waldberg, Mrs. E. Irving
Walk Over Shoe Co.
Wall, Mrs. E. Berry
Ward, Mrs. Herbert
Warden, Dr. A. A.
Weil, Mr. A. D.
Weil, Mr. Paul Carol
Weill, Mme. David
Welles, Mrs. F. R.
Welles, Mr. F. R.
Wethey, Mr. A. H.
Wyer, Miss Mathilde

Wharton, Mrs. C. B. S.
White-Chassériau, Mme. A.
Whitehouse, Mrs. F.
Whitehouse, Mr. Sheldon
Whitman, Mrs. Mary E. W.
Wiggin, Miss Charlotte
Wilson, Dr. Francis J.
Winthrop, Mr. Bertram
Wyman, Mr. Arthur C.
Wright, Rev. Thomas H.
Young, Mrs. Charles
Y.M.C.A. Athens
Y.M.C.A. Salonika

DONATIONS.

February 29, 1924 to April 30, 1925.

	Francs
Anonymous	15,181.40
American Library Association.	395.85
Carnegie Corporation	157,477.44
Chaffee, Mr. H. W.	100.00
Crow, Mrs..	50.00
Dupas, Mr. J. M.. . . .	119.25
Eidlitz, Mr. Robert J.	250.00
Emerson, Dr. and Mrs. Kendall . . .	2,000.00
Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. William . . .	46,591.50
Flursheim, Mr. B. H.	400.00
Fowler, Miss Margaret B.	100.00
Gifts for books on fine art	310.00
Hawley, Miss Theo R.	100.00
Horner, Mrs. A. B.. . . .	60.00
Johnstone, Miss Margaret Taylor. . .	500.00
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Foundation.	348,000.00
Pell, Mr. Robert	300.00
Proceeds of lecture recital	2,050.00
Roberts, Mr. Elmer	200.00
Society of Colonial Dames. Chapter IV.	660.00
Weddell, Mr. Alexander	1,900.00
Weill, Mr. Michell	558.00
Wilkie, Mr. John L.. . . .	1,893.00
Wyman, Mr. Arthur C.	76.00
	579,272.44

FUND ACCOUNTS.

For the year ended 31st December, 1924.

Current Expense Fund :—

Deficit at 31st December, 1923. . Frs. 66,134.57

Income 1924 :—

Annual Members' dues .	28,400.00
Donations	226,816.74
Book Borrowers	114,014.95
Interest	38,489.73

Total Income . . . 407,721.42

Expenditure 1924 :—

Books and	
Periodicals	25,540.30
Operating	
Expenses.	386,924.05

Total Expenditure . 412,464.35

Excess of Expenditure over

Income. 58,765.73

Deficit at 31st December 1924. 124,900.30

Reserve Fund :—

Balance at 31st December 1923 . . . 711,720.00

Received during the year 1924 :—

Patrons	21,160.00
Life Members	12,000.00
Annual Members (Initial	
Fees)	4,100.00

Total Receipts 37,260.00

Balance at 31st December 1924 . 748,980.00

BALANCE SHEET.

(Value of books and equipment not included).
as at 31st December 1924.

Assets.

Cash at Bankers, and in Hand :—

National City Bank of New York, Paris office.	25,019.95	
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas	5,976.15	
Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, New York .	37,999.80	
Petty Cash on Hand . .	1,500.00	70,495.90

Deposits for rent and electricity 26,250.00

Sundry Debtors :—

American Library Asso- ciation (Library School)	2,000.00	
Securities (Market value approx. Frs. 589,359):		
Bons de la Défense Na- tionale	360,000.00	
U.S.A. 4 1/4 % Liberty Bonds	239,589.70	599,589.70
		698,335.60

Liabilities and Funds

Sundry Creditors :—

American Committee for the Devastated Regions	6,125.00	
Department of Interna- tional Affairs.	67,530.90	73,655.90

Annual Members' 1925 Dues.	600.00
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Reserve Fund :—

Patrons	207,180.00
Life Members	102,000.00
Endowments	400,000.00
Annual Member	39,800.00

748,980.00

Less :—

Current Expense Fund :—

Deficit as at 31st December 1924.	124,900.30	624,079.70
		<hr/>
		Frs. 698,335.60

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and relative Fund Accounts as prepared by the Library Executive, and have found them to be in agreement with the Cash records submitted to us. We have obtained confirmation of the Cash with Bankers and on Hand, and of the Securities held at 31st December 1924.

Signed : PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL AND CO'

*Chartered Accountants.
Honorary Auditors.*

