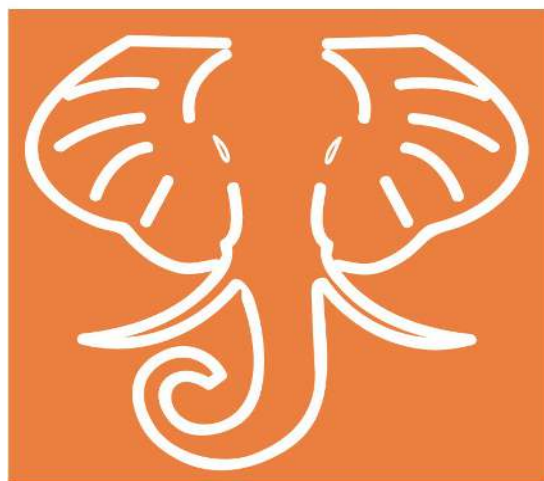


Year book.

American Library in Paris.
Paris, [1922-

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The American Library in Paris



YEAR BOOK

1928

10, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE
PARIS

The American Library in Paris

LA BIBLIOTHEQUE AMERICAINE A PARIS

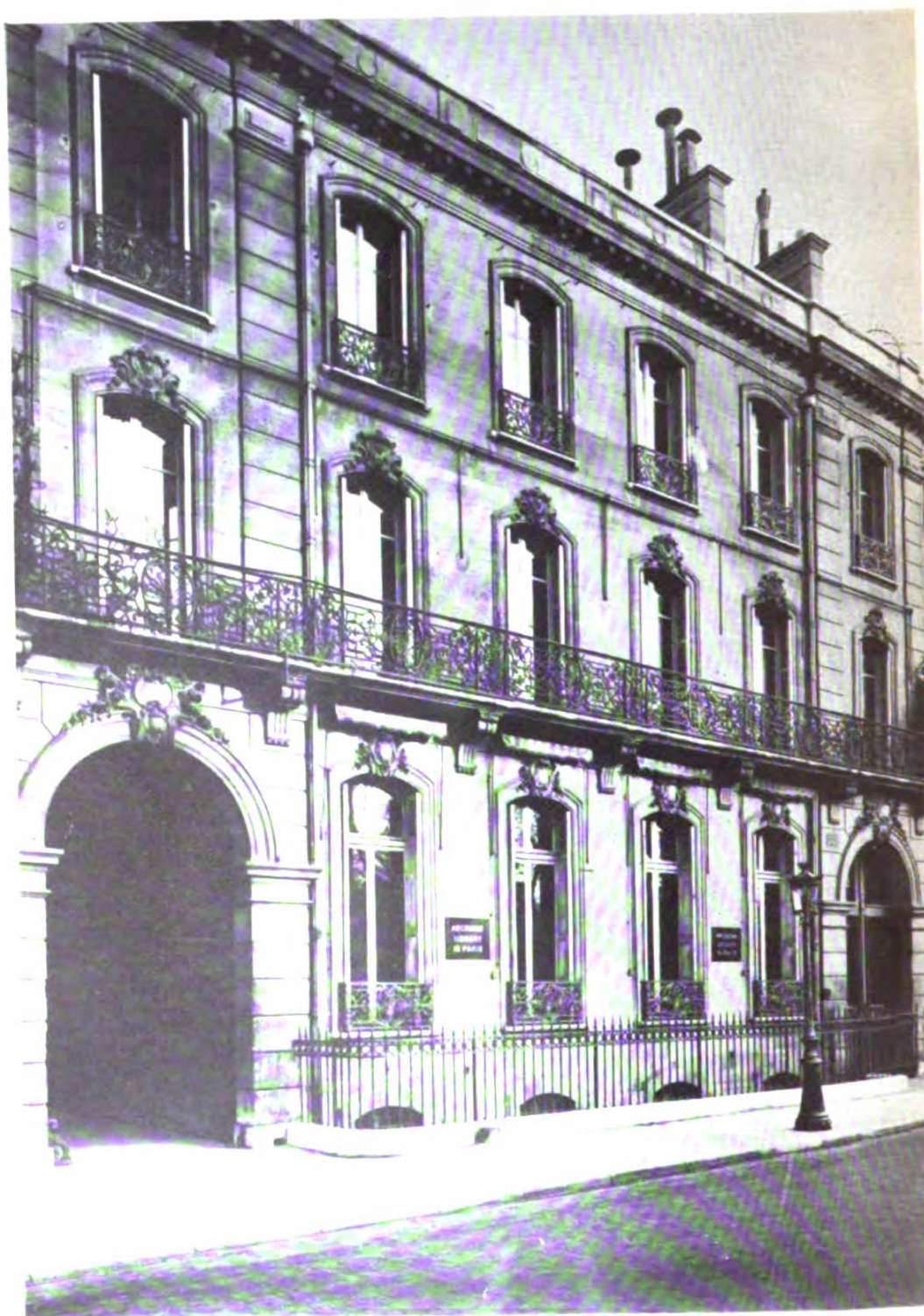
C'est une des œuvres qui s'efforcent de resserrer les liens qui unissent les deux pays. Elle est née pendant la guerre et n'était à l'origine qu'une bibliothèque pour les soldats américains sur le front français. L'institution a pris de l'ampleur, sous la direction de son Directeur, M. Burton Stevenson, et elle est actuellement une des plus belles bibliothèques de Paris.

Elle s'est installée dans un hôtel particulier, rue de l'Elysée. Près de quarante mille volumes en langues anglaise et française sont à la disposition des lecteurs. Il n'est aucun domaine des connaissances humaines sur lequel on ne puisse se renseigner, dans le temps le plus bref, grâce à la méthode qui a présidé à la distribution des salles de lecture. En outre, innovation qui vaut d'être signalée, un service spécial est à la disposition des curieux. L'amateur d'histoire, le savant à la recherche d'un renseignement posent une question écrite sur le sujet qui les intéresse et quarante-huit heures plus tard ils obtiennent une réponse précise.

La Bibliothèque Américaine est assez peu connue des étudiants et des intellectuels français et c'est grand dommage. En effet, ils y trouveraient le meilleur accueil. On leur délivrerait une carte qui leur permettrait d'emporter à domicile les ouvrages qui les intéressent. Les intellectuels de province même, par l'intermédiaire des bibliothèques municipales de leurs villes, peuvent obtenir de la Bibliothèque Américaine des prêts gratuits pour une durée de deux mois.

LE JOURNAL

Paris, August 13, 1927.



THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS



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The American Library in Paris



YEAR BOOK

1928

10, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE
PARIS

On doit bien des maux à la guerre. On lui doit ce petit bienfait : la Bibliothèque américaine. Originellement (en 1917), c'était une bien petite chose : quelques livres en langue anglaise destinés aux braves poilus qui partagerent nos souffrances — et notre gloire. Aujourd'hui, et depuis la guerre, le cabinet de lecture primitif est devenu un somptueux et vaste immeuble. Personnel nombreux. Quarante mille volumes. Elle est très fréquentée. Disons que, sur trois mille souscripteurs (ou abonnés), il y en a environ le quart qui sont Français : étudiants, intellectuels, écrivains. Libéral, en effet, fut l'esprit qui présida à cette institution quand elle devint, après la guerre, une œuvre définitive. La bibliothèque— dans l'esprit de ses fondateurs—n'était pas seulement destinée à charmer les loisirs des touristes. Il fallait qu'elle procurât aux intellectuels français des instruments de travail. Ce que souhaitaient nos amis, c'était aussi de nous faire connaître, par le livre, la vie et la littérature américaines.

From « La Bibliothèque Américaine de Paris » in *L'Impartial Français*, Paris, Tuesday, January 11, 1927.

Gift
Mr. F. L. D. Goodrich
7-23-1929

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THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

Honorary President :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

Honorary Vice-President :

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Vice-Presidents

George BLUMENTHAL, Elmer ROBERTS

Treasurer

Kenneth O. SPINNING

Secretary and Director

Burton STEVENSON

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New York (France). New York : The Farm-
ers' Loan & Trust Company.**

***Auditors* : Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Company.**

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1928

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Edmund L. GROS.	The DIRECTOR

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1928

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Marshal JOFFRE,
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Secretary
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Frances MULHERON,
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Smithsonian Institution.

Dorothy WHITEHOUSE
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Jeannie VAN TOCH	<i>Paris Library School</i>
<i>Chicago Public Library</i>	Vladimir d'ÉTTEINGEN
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<i>N. Y. State ; New York State Library.</i>	<i>N. Y. State ; New York State Library.</i>

EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

Frances MULHERON
Library of Congress

FRENCH DEPARTMENT

Geneviève DOLLFUS
Paris Library School

PAGES

Andrew NETCHAEFF	Boris NETCHAEFF
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THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

Origin :

The American Library in Paris was founded in 1918 by the American Library Association, in connection with its work with the men of the American Expeditionary Forces. In 1920, the book collections and library equipment, together with a contribution of \$ 25,000 toward endowment, were presented by the A. L. A. to a Society organized for the purpose of making the library a permanent institution. This Society was duly incorporated in May, 1920, and has since had complete control of the library's operations.

Objects :

The principal objects of the library are (1) to serve as a memorial to the American soldiers for whom it was first established ; (2) to become the recognized center of information about America for Europeans, and to promote among students, journalists and men of letters in Europe a closer acquaintance with American literature, institutions and thought ; (3) to supplement by its collections the meagre supply of American books available to European readers ; (4) to aid in the international exchange of information about books, libraries and library methods, and to promote cordial international relations through mutual association in library work.

Income :

The greater portion of the library's income is derived from an endowment fund, now amounting to Frs. 700,000 ; from a two-year grant by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial ; from pledges made by its friends ; from Patrons presenting Frs. 10,000 or over ; and from Life-Members paying Frs. 3,000.

About one-third of its income is from Annual Members and Subscribers.

Free Use of the Library :

The use of books within the library, for reading or for reference, and of the magazine and newspaper reading-rooms, is free to everyone at all times.

Free borrowers' cards are issued to all teachers and pupils enrolled at any university, lycée or professional school of recognized standing, to students, writers and publicists engaged in research upon any American subject, and to American educators studying abroad. During 1927, 1,127 such cards were issued.

Teachers and students at universities outside of Paris receive the same service, upon request made through the university librarian.

Books on American subjects are sent on long-term loans to any European library upon request.

A printed list of additions to the library is mailed every two months to anyone interested to receive it, and lists of books on special subjects are prepared at any time.

Memberships and Subscriptions :

Persons not included in any of the categories mentioned above, or wishing to draw books from the library for recreational reading, may do so by becoming Patrons or Life Members, which entitles them to all the privileges of the library for life, or by becoming Annual Members, the fee for which is Frs. 300 yearly. An Annual Membership including an out-of-town service is offered to persons living outside of Paris for a yearly fee of Frs. 350. Monthly and semi-yearly cards may also be subscribed for by persons who are in Paris only a short time and do not wish to become Annual Members.



THE REFERENCE ROOM

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

In the complete and striking report of the Director of the Library published later in this Year Book the progress of the year and the possibilities of future development are clearly and convincingly presented. I wish here to emphasize certain points in this statement, and to urge that it be read with earnest and careful attention.

a) That phase of the Library's activity which is devoted to the local clientèle is adequately supported by the residents of Paris who make use of this service. The receipts from subscriptions and memberships, totalling nearly Frs. 300,000, more than cover all the expenses connected with our circulation department. All other contributions are used solely for the extension of the Library's work in the international field, in which the chief interest and importance of its influence must always lie and where there are vast possibilities of usefulness.

b) The number of American publishers who coöperate with the Library by donating to its collections their latest publications has increased from 65 to 126, a truly remarkable showing, and a collaboration which is unknown elsewhere in library history.

c) The union catalogue of books on American law to be found in public and private libraries in Paris is now completed and its value indicates that similar inventories should be made of the material on other American subjects which is available in this city.

d) The distribution of duplicate volumes to the libraries and schools of Central and Eastern Europe has been attended by a success so great that a project to collect thousand of books from institutions and

individuals in the United States, and forward them to other parts of the world, is being elaborated. The plan to prepare and distribute bibliographies of American history and literature and to loan the books themselves to teachers of these subjects in European schools and universities, should be promptly financed. In fact the Extension Service, by which the Library's collections are now made available everywhere in France, could be rapidly extended to other countries if funds for this very important activity were provided.

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Special attention is called to the fiscal section of the Director's report. The following figures show the improved financial condition of the Library :

	January 1, 1927	January 1, 1928
Investments.....	\$ 43,134.85	\$ 60,046.85
Endowments	Frs. 675,000.00	Frs. 700,000.00
Reserve Fund....	225,300.00	459,350.00

In December, 1927, the Executive Committee of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial passed the following resolutions :

Resolved, that a sum not to exceed \$20,000 be, and it hereby is, appropriated to the American Library in Paris toward its general budget for the calendar years 1928 and 1929 ; \$1 to be paid for each \$3.50 obtained in cash from sources other than the Memorial for the same purpose during 1928 and 1929, but not more than \$10,000 from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial in either 1928 or 1929.

Resolved, that the sum of \$25,000 be, and it hereby is, appropriated to the American Library in Paris toward the support of the Reference Service on International Affairs for the two year period beginning July 1, 1928, and ending

June 30, 1930; payments in accordance with this resolution to be made as follows : \$12,500 in the period beginning July 1, 1928, and ending June 30, 1929 ; and \$12,500 in the period beginning July 1, 1929 and ending June 30, 1930.

This action means that the Memorial will continue to give for two years longer a maximum of \$10,000 each year, provided the Library receives \$35,000 from other sources. It continues to guarantee, under practically the same conditions as during the last three years, a sum for which the Library has always been able to qualify by determined and constant efforts. The appropriation made by the Memorial for the Reference Service on International Affairs is unchanged.

In this connection, I wish also to bespeak a careful reading of the reports of the Director of the Reference Service on International Affairs (for this important department of the Library continues to arouse ever-increasing interest), and of the Treasurer.

The two major problems which I indicated last year as confronting the Library are still unsolved. The limit of growth in the present inadequate quarters has now been reached and unless a new building is soon obtained it will be necessary to remain within the limits of the present programme. An endowment of at least \$1,000,000 must also be obtained in order to make possible the broad international service approved by the Trustees.

These plans for the future are based upon past achievements and experience and are in no way fanciful or imaginary. To those in close touch with the situation the opportunity seems so great that we confidently hope that the necessary funds will be provided during the coming year.

I regret to report two resignations from the Board of Trustees. The first is that of Mr. Charles L. Seeger to whose constant vision and unselfish devotion during the years of his Presidency of the Board of Trustees, the Library is largely indebted for what was accomplished during a very difficult period.

The second is that of Mr. Lawrence Slade, who as Vice-President and Trustee rendered most valuable and notable service. Mr. Seeger has returned to the United States, where he is a member of the American Committee on the Library, and Mr. Slade has removed to London. The Trustess wish them all success in their new fields of activity.

Earle B. BABCOCK,
President of the Board of Trustees

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1927

The December 31, 1927 balance sheet shows a continuation of the favorable financial condition of the American Library in Paris. Figured at 25 francs to the dollar, as was the balance sheet of December 31, 1926, the total assets of Frs. 1,721,190.60 on December 31, 1927, show an increase over the same date a year ago of Frs. 296,854.63.

Of the above total of Frs. 1,721,190.60 the sum of Frs. 186,250.20 is liquid cash on deposit with the Library's banks and the sum of Frs. 1,501,171.25 is invested in carefully-selected, readily saleable securities held in safe-keeping in the Library's bank in New York. These securities are carried on the balance sheet at their cost price of \$60,046.85. The actual market price on December 31, 1927, is \$60,810.25.

It is worthy of note that the Endowments have been raised to Frs. 700,000.—an increase of Frs. 25,000. over the figure for the end of 1926, while the reserve fund has been brought up to Frs. 459,350.—an increase of Francs 59,025. over last year. Attention, however, must be called to the fact that the December 31, 1927 balance sheet includes the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Grant of \$6,250., paid in advance for the period January to July 1928.

The income of the Library has dropped from Francs 1,279,053.18 for the year 1926 to Frs. 998,205.29 for the year 1927, leaving an excess of income of only Frs. 18,520.88 as compared with Frs. 417,653.86 at the end of 1926, although it should not be forgotten that a total of Frs. 134,000 was added to the reserve fund during the year, and Frs. 25,000 to the endowment

fund, all of which came from donations and memberships. The Reference Service finished the year 1927 with a credit balance of Frs. 8,088.32 as compared with a deficit of Frs. 39,318.83 at the end of 1926.

As a whole the December 31, 1927 statement justifies the optimism of those friends and users of the American Library in Paris who are interested in its continued success.

Kenneth O. SPINNING,
Treasurer

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

To have a definite aim, to keep it always clearly in view, and to press forward toward it steadily—this is a formula for success which originated with the earliest writers of such formulas. For an individual it may be open to certain objections, but for an institution it is impeccable, and such success as the American Library in Paris has achieved during 1927 has been the result of adhering to it.

The principal object for which this library was founded has never been lost sight of : « to become the recognized center of information about the United States for Europeans ; to promote among students, journalists and men of letters in Europe a closer acquaintance with American literature, institutions and thought ; and to supplement by its collections the meagre supply of American books available to European readers ». To serve as an interpreter of the New World to the Old—this is its great function, the one which, more than any other, justifies its existence and makes worth while the expenditure of the thought and time and money which its development demands. It is this which makes it unique and significant, and which gives to its service a sort of mystic quality which is felt by everyone associated with it.

It would be foolish to pretend that it has accomplished a great deal, but it *has* been able to cast a few rays of light into a darkness which seems to be growing heavier instead of lighter, and where every such ray counts.

The Library, of course, has no wish to force information upon people who do not want it, and has been careful to avoid the appearance of seeming to wish to do so. All it has ever done is to offer its services to

anyone interested in the study of American subjects ; but it is an encouraging sign that more and more people *are* interested, and are forming the habit of turning to it for assistance. The attention it has received during the past year in the newspapers and periodical press of Europe has been far greater than ever before, and has served vastly to widen its opportunities for service. It has made the best use it could of these opportunities, but has been handicapped by lack of space for its growing collections and by an income far below its pressing needs. Of these needs, as well as of its plans for the future, more will be said hereafter.

The past year

Reference was made in the report for 1926 to the effort during that year to place the Library on a strictly self-supporting basis in so far as its circulation work was concerned, and to the fact that it seemed probable that this had been accomplished. It is a great satisfaction to be able to report that the past year has confirmed this assumption, and that, so long as the Library service continues on its present plane, there is every reason to believe that, as a circulating library for the people of Paris, and for its Members throughout Europe, it will more than pay its way.

Let us examine the figures. During 1927 there was received from memberships and subscriptions a total of Frs. 258,688, in addition to initial fees, life-memberships, etc., aggregating Frs. 109,000, added to reserve—a grand total of Frs. 367,688. The total expenditure for the year was Frs. 979,684, so that the direct receipts were well over one-third of the total. The expense of the circulation department, on the most liberal estimate, did not exceed Frs. 275,000.

In addition to this, the Library received from subtenants, interest on investments, etc., a total of Frs. 187,000, making an aggregate income of Frs. 554,688 from its own resources. There is no reason why these receipts, under careful management, should grow less, and they seem to establish the fact that the permanency of the Library is assured.

The importance of this lies in the fact that it enables the Library to use for its international work and for its free work with students and teachers every dollar received from outside sources. It is altogether fitting that its local clientele should support the Library in so far as it is for their service, and this they are doing willingly. In its larger aspects, however, its work deserves support from everyone interested in the promotion of international comity and understanding, and this may now be given with full confidence that it will be devoted entirely to that purpose.

Coöperation from American publishers

In no respect has the success of the Library during 1927 been more striking than in the development of the coöperation it is receiving from American publishers. The plan, which had its inception in 1926, was described in the report for that year. Briefly it is this : American publishers are invited to contribute their newest books to a permanent exhibition established in a room at the entrance to the Library which was formerly the concierge's loge. Here they are left for six weeks, together with the publishers' catalogues, lists and other publicity, and may be examined by anyone. At the end of the six weeks' period, they are placed on the shelves of the Library for the use of its readers.

From the start, the plan received the heartiest

support from American publishers, and a year ago sixty-five were represented in the exhibition. During 1927, the number almost doubled, and now no less than 126 are represented there. A list of these publishers will be found in the report of the Order department on another page. It is a list of which the American Library in Paris is very proud, and it may be said with perfect truth that this is the only library in the world which has enlisted the support of the publishing profession to any comparable extent.

The exhibition is attracting more and more attention, and is receiving more and more publicity. Already, as a result of it, there is a movement on foot to organise some such exhibition in America of the books of French publishers. It furnishes the one place in Europe where the newest and most important American books may be seen and examined, and where the latest catalogues of American publishers may be secured. It is visited regularly not only by persons interested in such books, but by representatives of European publishers looking for suitable books for translation. Booksellers send their clients there, and librarians and dealers passing through Paris make it a point to visit it.

Everyone in the American publishing trade is aware of the almost microscopic sales of American books to Europe since the war. During 1927, the total amounted to \$366,741 for the entire continent, though it is significant that, of this amount, France took nearly a third (\$104,995). There is little reason to expect that this will increase greatly until the financial condition of European countries has materially improved and the discrepancy of exchange seems not so great; but at least here is a beginning—a point of attack—which in the end is certain to bear fruit.

Special exhibitions are also held in this room from time to time. During the past year, there was an

exhibition of the forty outstanding American books published during 1924 and 1925, selected by the American Library Association for the Institute of Intellectual Cooperation; another of American poetry, a third of American drama, and during the month of December a display of specially illustrated books for children. All of these received long notices in the Paris press and drew many visitors.

By arrangement with the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune*, the Library furnishes each week two columns of book-reviews; and reviews and booklists, lists of outstanding magazine articles, and general news about the Library are also printed regularly in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*, the *Paris Times*, the *American Women's Club Bulletin*, *Abroad*, the *Revue des Lectures*, *Britain Abroad*, the *Revue Anglo-Américaine*, *Universitario*, and in *l'Atlantique*, the *Ocean Times* and the *Ocean Post*, shipboard journals, published respectively by the *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique*, the *White Star Line* and the *Holland-America Line*. English publishers have been very generous in sending copies of their latest books for review in these mediums.

The result of all this has been that there is a constant and steady addition of the latest American and English books to the Library's shelves, leaving the book fund of the Library free to be devoted to building up the reference collection and the magazine files, and to strengthening the departments devoted to American subjects. Every effort has been made to see that no essential book in those subjects is lacking—for example, the bibliography of books relating to American history recently prepared by the American Historical Association has been used as the basis for building up the Library's collection of books in that department—and as a consequence the Library is rapidly becoming better and better equipped to meet the demands made

upon it for information about the United States, and so to fulfil its principal mission.

The book distribution

One of the most important accomplishments of the year was the completion of the book distribution, the plans for which were outlined in the Yearbook for 1926. The Library had in stock some seven or eight thousand duplicates, for the most part books which had been sent to France by the American Library Association for the educational courses organized for the American army, and it was decided to present these to the libraries of schools and colleges, especially in the Near East and in Central Europe, where an effort was being made to teach English and to give courses in American history and literature, but where there was a dearth of books in the English language and almost nothing about the United States.

The American Relief Administration appropriated the sum of \$2,000 to carry out this work; the books were listed, the list printed, and copies of it mailed to institutions where there was reason to believe the books would be of service, with the request that the lists be checked and returned to us. The books were then selected, packed and sent forward through the Bureau of International Exchanges, or through the embassies of the various countries. A detailed report of the distribution will be found on another page. It shows a total of 7,677 books sent to sixty-two institutions in twenty different countries—to places as far apart as Dorpat (Esthonia) and Beirut (Syria). Attached to the report will be found extracts from various letters, telling how welcome the books were and how useful they will prove.

It is my hope that before long we may be able to

organize another distribution upon a much larger scale. The plan, in outline, is to ask for gifts of books for this purpose from the residents of twelve of the large cities of the United States, carrying on the campaign for a month in each city, where the Public Library and its branches will act as collecting centers. The newspapers will be asked to give the campaign appropriate publicity, so that the public may understand how great the need is, and the classes of books desired will be carefully specified. The gifts will be sorted and forwarded to the Bureau of International Exchanges at Washington and sent on to this library.

We have already built up a considerable dossier of information as to the places where books in English are needed, and the kinds of books especially useful to each, and this will be added to as rapidly as possible. When the books arrive, they will be listed, and shipments made according to the needs of the various places. It is my opinion that at least fifty thousand useful books could be collected and distributed in this way every year. The American Library Association and the libraries of America are ready to cooperate.

The only thing needed to carry the plan through is the necessary money, the estimated annual budget being \$6,500. Before the work is undertaken, this amount should be pledged for three years, in order that we may have time to develop the plan thoroughly and to arrange three annual distributions, which should grow steadily in importance. At the end of the three year period, a decision can be reached as to whether the distribution should be continued for a longer time.

The benefits of such a distribution to the libraries of Europe can scarcely be over-estimated, and the indirect benefits will also be very great, for these books will not only serve to keep the teachers and scholars of Europe more closely in touch with American life

and thought than would otherwise be possible, but they will also be a powerful influence in furthering that intellectual rapprochement for which all believers in international understanding are working.

The law library

Another project which was only in contemplation a year ago has made noteworthy progress, the union catalogue of books dealing with American law, in both public and private collections in Paris. This is now practically complete and in use, and a summary of its contents will be found in the report on another page. This catalogue is the first step toward the organization of a department of American law. It includes all the material on this subject at present available here, and indicates where it may be found. The next step will be a survey of this material in order to ascertain its weak spots, and the gradual acquisition of material needed to fill them and to build up a working library for students, which will include the basic books, together with the most important encyclopedias and digests, but which will avoid duplication of less essential books already available in Paris.

This enterprise is being financed from a special fund secured for this purpose by the committee in charge of it, which is composed of Mr. Joseph Du Vivier, Chairman, Mr. S. G. Archibald, Dr. Earle B. Babcock, Mr. B. H. Conner, Mr. Russell I. Hare, Mr. Lovering Hill, Mr. Charles G. Loeb, Mr. Henry Peartree and Mr. Burton Stevenson. Great interest has been shown in the project, not only by American lawyers and students of American law resident in Paris, but also by many resident in the United States, as is shown by the list of contributors printed on another page. It is hoped that this list will be added to steadily,

so that the plan can be carried out in its entirety. The coöperation of the American Bar Association will be sought, as well as that of the various State associations and it is possible that a number of collections already existing in Paris will be presented to the Library as soon as it is ready to receive them.

The American Legion convention

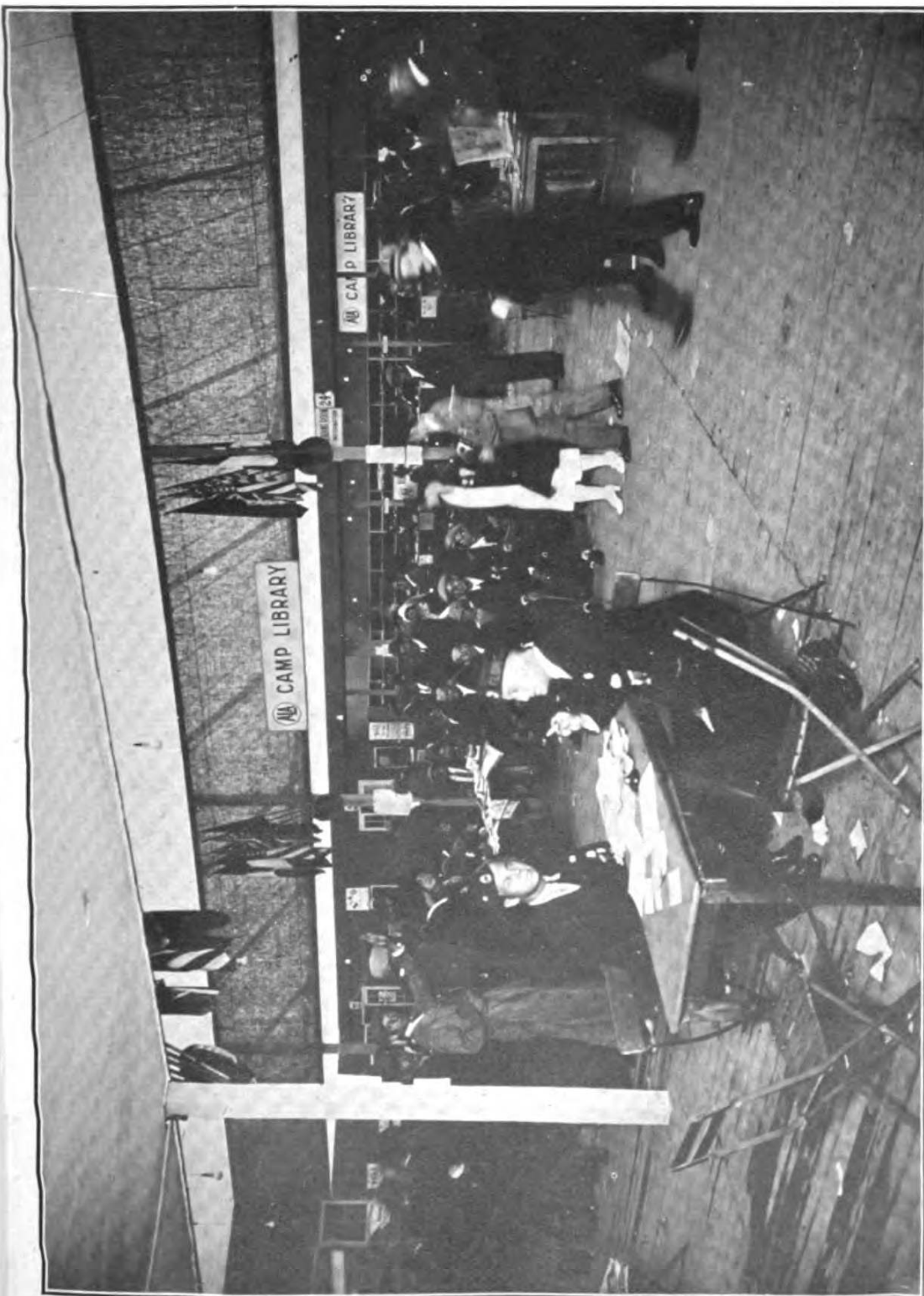
It was the privilege of the Library to organize and maintain a series of special reading-rooms and an information service for the American Legion during its convention in Paris last September. The expense of this service was provided for by the American Library Association, which made the necessary appropriation from its war fund.

It was carried out in accordance with the plans which had been previously matured, but proved to be in many ways more important and more needed than we had foreseen, partly because of the demands made upon us for various services, which, strictly speaking, did not fall within the scope of our work, but which we were glad to undertake. I might mention, as an example, the sale of postage stamps to the Legionnaires. No provision had been made for this, and Mr. Bowman Elder asked if we could not take charge of it. I agreed to do so without realizing the dimensions which it would reach. The French government issued a series of special convention stamps, and a great many of the Legionnaires wished them not only for their post-cards, letters and packages, but desired also to take home innumerable complete sets as souvenirs. I am happy to say that we were able to serve all comers, due to the devoted services of the volunteers who assisted us throughout the month of September.

I cannot speak too highly of this volunteer service. We were fortunate in securing the assistance of no less than sixty volunteers, who labored faithfully during the entire convention, and for a week before and after it. Some of these were members of the American Library in Paris, some were members of various French organizations, such as the Interpreters of the Great War and the Association Amicale des Anciens Officiers près l'Armée Américaine ; others were members of the Paris unit of the Women's Overseas Service League. They worked from early morning until late at night, and the success of our service was due in no small part to their assistance.

The principal reading-room was in the general headquarters at the Cours la Reine. The French government had erected a long building to house not only the convention headquarters staff, but all the various welfare organizations. We were assigned a space 85×150 ft., with offices, wash-rooms, etc., and this was decorated with flags and war-time book-posters, and fitted up with chairs and tables, with a full array of American magazines, and with travel and guide books, purchased for the purpose. Twenty-five important American newspapers were also on file. The first estimate of fifty chairs and ten tables proved entirely inadequate, and we had to put in 150 chairs, 25 tables, and eight or ten long settees.

This reading-room was opened on the first of September, and remained open until the first of October, when the building was closed. We were the first on the ground and the last to leave. The hours were from eight in the morning until ten at night. In addition to the regular reading-room activities, there was maintained an information service and a special reading-room for children, with a story-hour. The Interpreters of the Great War were assigned one corner of the room and were most useful.



AMERICAN LEGION READING-ROOM, COURS LA REINE

At the same time, a special reading-room which had been fitted up in the picturesque stable at the rear of the court at the Library building, 10, rue de l'Élysée, was opened, and remained open during the entire month. The same service was given here as at the Cours la Reine. The main library was, of course, open to the Legionnaires at all times.

A few days before the opening of the convention, reading-rooms were opened at the four hotels which were used as headquarters of various organizations, viz. : The Hotel Palais d'Orsay, the headquarters of the Forty-and-Eight ; the Hotel Continental, the headquarters of the Women's Auxiliary ; the Grand Hotel, the headquarters of the various State organizations ; and the Hotel de Crillon, the National headquarters. These remained open until after the convention, and rendered inestimable service in maintaining an information bureau and assisting the men in numberless ways.

Two social-service organizations in Paris, Le Memorial Méthodiste de Paris (79, rue Denfert-Rochereau, Mr. J. D. Townsend, Director), and the Confédération Française des Professions Commerciales, Industrielles et Libérales (5, Blvd. Montmartre, Mr. E. Delcourt-Maillot, Président), opened their rooms to the Legionnaires and asked our coöperation in supplying them with magazines and newspapers. Both were supplied regularly with the more important newspapers and the magazines most in demand, as was the special rest-room opened by the Knights of Columbus opposite the Madeleine.

There were no untoward incidents of any kind, and I think the A. L. A. service was considered an entire success by everyone connected with the convention. The Library and the A. L. A. have since received the official thanks of the Legion for the way in which the work was carried through.

New projects

Reference has already been made to the plan for another and larger distribution of books to the libraries and schools of Central and Eastern Europe—the continuation of an old project rather than the inception of a new one ; and in addition to this there are several things which the Library is planning to undertake.

One of these is the preparation and distribution of a bibliography of books important to the teaching or study of American history. It will be based upon the bibliography recently compiled by the American Historical Association, which runs to about nine hundred titles, and upon a selection made by Mr. Waldo G. Leland of the one hundred titles which seem most valuable for the use of European teachers and students. Each title will be followed by a short descriptive note, and the list will be printed and distributed to every teacher of history in Europe whose name we can secure, to the librarians of all European universities, and to European libraries generally. This list is now almost ready for the printer. It will include not only the important histories covering every period from the discovery of America to the present day ; but also the following sections : Diplomatic, military and naval history ; Constitutional and legal history and political theory ; Economics and social history ; Immigration and peoples ; Cultural history ; Bibliography and works of reference.

Work has been going forward for some time upon a bibliography of books important to the study of American literature, and this will be printed and similarly distributed as soon as it is ready. It will include the best histories and works of criticism, together with a careful selection of the poetry, drama, essays and fiction necessary to a comprehensive study of the develop-

ment of American literature from the colonial period to the present day. The compilation of such a list is a task requiring unusual care and knowledge, and we are desirous of making it, if possible, the best of its kind that has ever been printed. We are therefore not only making an exhaustive study of existing bibliographies, but have also sought the assistance of various well-known specialists and critics, so that it will probably be some months before the list is ready.

The Library will be prepared to lend to any teacher or any student any of the books on either list, in so far as its collections will enable it to do so. But this will mean a limited service, and we should like to go much further. We should like to send along with the lists a letter reading like this :

« The American Library in Paris takes pleasure in sending you herewith a suggestive list of books, arranged by period, which it considers important to the study of American literature and American history, and in announcing that, through the generosity of a person who has placed the necessary funds at its disposal, it is prepared to lend to any teacher of American literature or history in Europe such of these books as will assist him in the courses in these subjects which he is preparing to give during the coming year. The books may be kept for the duration of the course and exchanged for others when the course is finished.

« This library is prepared to give the same service to any student or publicist anywhere in Europe, who may request such books as he needs through his university or municipal library.

« In addition, the Library will prepare special bibliographies on any phase or period of American literature, history, life or thought, and will forward any books included in these bibliographies which the inquirer may wish to borrow. »

In other words, the Library would like to say to any teacher or student of American subjects in Europe that it is prepared to secure and to lend any useful book dealing with them and to purchase as many duplicates of any title as may be necessary to make the service prompt and efficient.

It is estimated that this service can be carried out at a cost not exceeding \$12,000 a year for the first three years, the exact cost depending, of course, upon the number of books it may be necessary to buy. It would be much less than that for the first year and (I hope !) much more for the third. If we could secure a guarantee of \$36,000 to cover the work for three years, I am sure that we could perform a service for the whole of Europe of the very first importance.

The Library would also like to undertake the development of a department of American medicine which shall have for its object the assistance of members of medical faculties, and of research workers in medical science generally throughout Europe, in keeping abreast of similar research work in the United States. Files of the principal publications would be secured, in duplicate if necessary, subscriptions entered for all American publications of importance, and an expert placed in charge, whose duty it would be to furnish a monthly resumé of the new literature in his field to every research worker, and to send on for a long-term loan such of this literature as the worker in question wished to see, or, if necessary, to prepare transcriptions which could be retained permanently. Special lists covering any subject would, of course, be prepared on request, and the literature furnished, if desired.

The intellectual isolation from America which followed the war is too well known to need discussion here. Because of chaotic conditions, and especially of depreciated currencies, Europe was cut off from

almost every sort of intellectual contact, and there was every likelihood of a new generation growing up in ignorance of American history, literature and ideals, or with entirely distorted ideas concerning them.

In no field has this isolation been more complete than in that of science, especially medical science. Beyond question, the research workers of Europe have been utterly unable, since the war, to keep in touch with the progress of research in the United States and to benefit from it. Various attempts have been made to remedy the situation, and considerable collections of material have been placed in various centers, but such collections, even when well-administered, serve only a limited number of persons. It is believed that a central collection, efficiently directed, would be by far the most practical and economical way of meeting a situation which grows constantly more serious. The expenditure for needed material would necessarily be heavy, and it is estimated that the cost of this service at the beginning would be in the neighborhood of \$10,000 a year. To assure the proper development of this work, this sum should be pledged for a period of three years, at the end of which time the need for its continuance and further development can be considered.

To sum up, the new enterprises which the Library stands ready to undertake, and their estimated cost, are as follows :

	For One Year	For Three Years
Annual book distribution to libraries of Europe.....	\$ 6,500.00	\$ 19,500.00
Bibliographical and loan service to teachers, pupils, scholars and publicists throughout Europe.....	12,000.00	36,000.00
Medical department for the assistance of research workers throughout Europe.....	10,000.00	30,000.00
TOTAL.....	<u>\$ 28,500.00</u>	<u>\$ 85,500.00</u>

I can think of no way in which this sum of money could be used to better advantage for the promotion of the ideals of peace and of international understanding.

Extension service

All of this, of course, is only a development of the Extension Service which has been carried on ever since the Library was founded. For France it is now well-organized. Four years ago, an arrangement was made with the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Ministry of Public Instruction whereby requests for books from any librarian in France could be filled through the Service des Prêts et d'Imprimés, the books being sent and returned through the post without cost to either borrower or lender.

This service, in effect, places the Library's book collections at the call of every teacher, student and scholar in France, and a special effort was made during 1927 to bring it to their attention. Letters describing it were sent to the rector of every university, to all librarians and to many teachers, and articles concerning it were widely published. As a result of this campaign, requests for 592 books were received from 116 institutions—an increase of about fifty per cent over the preceding year.

This, of course, is only a small beginning. At least it seems so to us, though perhaps we should be gratified at even this development of a service which is so new in the experience of most of the persons to whom it is offered. Another series of letters explaining it has just been sent to rectors, librarians and teachers, and the replies received indicate how welcome it is. Every effort will be made to increase its usefulness during the coming year, especially to European countries other than France.

The out-of-town service, by which books are mailed to Annual Members living or vacationing outside of Paris, has also grown remarkably. It has extended not only to France, but to Algeria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Spain and Switzerland, a total of 2,753 books having been sent to 391 members. Anybody in Europe can take advantage of this service, and it is the only means by which most of our members can keep in touch with current American publications.

Finance

The present year opens with the Library in a much stronger financial condition than ever before. Seven Patrons, nine Life Members and 119 new Annual Members were added during the year; the endowment fund was increased by \$1,000 and the reserve fund by Frs. 134,050. The invested funds of the Library increased from \$45,134.85 to \$60,046.85.

The new endowment was established by Dr. Ernest H. Lines, in memory of his son, Howard Burchard Lines, a volunteer in the American Field Service with the French Army, who died at La Grange au Bois, Argonne, in December, 1916, and who now rests in the American cemetery at Suresnes. This is the second American who died on French soil to be commemorated in this way, the other being Alan Seeger, who was killed on the field of Belloy-en-Santerre, France, on July 4, 1916. Commemoration of this sort is peculiarly fitting in this Library, which is in itself a memorial to the American soldiers for whom it was first established.

It was again necessary, during the closing days of December, to make a public appeal for funds in order to bring the income of the Library up to the amount re-

quired to secure the full grant from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. This grant provided that the sum of \$4,000 a year should be contributed unconditionally to the Library over a period of three years, and that a further contribution should be made of one dollar for every two dollars secured by the Library from other sources, above an operating budget of \$24,000, to a maximum of \$6,000. In other words, if the Library succeeded in securing during 1927 from sources other than the Memorial a total of \$36,000, the Memorial would give the Library \$6,000, in addition to the original \$4,000.

By the middle of December, the income for the year was some \$6,000 short of the required sum, and the situation was explained in the Paris newspapers. This had been done the year before, in similar circumstances, with most gratifying results, but I confess I was a little sceptical about our being able to do the same thing again. However, it was an excellent opportunity to test the place which the Library held in public esteem, and the result was even more remarkable than the year before.

There was no personal solicitation of any kind, merely a statement day by day in the Paris papers of the Library's needs, and the progress of the campaign, with the result that contributions came in in the most generous fashion, and on the morning of the last day, a telegram was received from a friend of the Library temporarily absent from Paris, pledging himself to make up any deficit that might exist, while about noon a messenger came in with a blank check signed by another friend, with instructions to fill it out for any amount that might be needed to secure the full Memorial grant. A list of the donations will be found on another page, and it is peculiarly gratifying to note that they came from French as well as from American sources.

The credit for the success of the campaign is, of course, due to the American newspapers published in Paris, which not only gave generously of their space, but developed the publicity with unremitting enthusiasm. The Library has had many reasons heretofore to be grateful for their interest and cordial support, but never more so than on this occasion, nor will it soon forget how, for a second time, its friends rallied to it in its hour of need.

The President of the Board of Trustees refers in his report to the fact that the Memorial has continued its grant for the years 1928 and 1929, on slightly different conditions, but in the same amount. It has agreed to contribute one dollar for every \$3.50 received by the Library from other sources, so that this year we shall have to secure the sum of \$35,000 in order to qualify for the full grant of \$10,000. Needless to say, every effort will be made to do this.

The year's record

It is unnecessary to give here any detailed account of the year's work, since a report from each department will be found appended, but there are certain features of which special mention should be made.

One of the major accomplishments of the year was the taking of a complete inventory—the first which had been made since the Library was opened. Heretofore there have been guesses and estimates as to the number of books the Library possessed, based upon the number of accessions and withdrawals, but the records were admittedly incomplete, nor could any account be taken of losses, since there was no way of ascertaining them without an inventory. Our catalogue listed many books which, as a matter of fact, were no longer in the Library, and had not been for

several years, a state of affairs certain to cause confusion.

For the benefit of those unfamiliar with library inventory procedure, it might be explained that the Catalogue department keeps what is called a shelf-list—a card record of every book which has been placed on the shelves of the Library, the cards being arranged in drawers in exactly the same order that the books are arranged on the shelves. When a book is added to the shelves, a card is added to the shelf-list; when a book is discarded or withdrawn for any reason, its card is also withdrawn. The shelf-list, then, ought to be an accurate record of the books as they stand on the shelves. To take an inventory, the shelf-list is compared card by card with the corresponding books and those that are not on the shelves or are not in circulation are marked missing. (It may be added that this is one of the many technical details of efficient library administration whose existence is never suspected by the public !)

Our inventory was taken in this way, section by section. As a result, we know now exactly how many books we have and how many we have lost. As had been expected, the inventory disclosed that the losses had been considerable, totalling 1,659 volumes of non-fiction and 1,645 volumes of fiction.

I may say at once that this was considerably more than had been feared, and does not seem to me excessive in view of the long period of time covered by the inventory and the imperfect conditions under which the Library was necessarily conducted during its early years. If it had been possible from the start to keep its withdrawal records with scrupulous accuracy, the losses shown would, in my opinion, have been less than half as many.

The inventory was, in a way, a test and a vindication of the open-shelf system which has always

in vogue in this library. Under this system, the public is permitted unrestricted access to the books, where it may browse and read and examine to its heart's content. There are some objections to it—books often get misplaced and sometimes get stolen—but its advantages to the users of a library are so great that it has more and more come to be recognized in America as by all odds the best practice for small and medium-sized libraries. Even the largest libraries are constantly extending their open-shelf sections.

But it has always been regarded with scepticism by European librarians, and we have often been assured that we would find it impracticable, because of the fact that the European public was not educated to it. We ourselves have had a haunting fear from time to time that it might be necessary to abandon it. (In this connection it is amusing to recall the advice of the commissary of police who paid us a visit one day, and who was firmly of the opinion that if we wanted to keep our books we would either have to bar the public away from them or put a man at the door to search each person as he went out !)

It is therefore quite a triumph that the inventory shows the losses to have been little, if any, greater than they would have been in America, and I am sure that, owing to the improved supervision which is now possible, very few of the losses are recent ones. Then, too, we are getting our public educated in the use of books and in freedom of access to them. We are proud of the fact that there has grown up here that feeling of mutual trust and esteem which exists between every American library and its users, and which is the result of cheerful and impartial service on one side and of respect for the library rules on the other.

The losses indicated by the inventory have been

carefully reviewed, the important ones have been replaced, and all others have been withdrawn from the catalogue, which now includes only the books actually possessed by the Library. This inventory was, of course, principally the work of the Catalogue department, which has, in addition, brought the union catalogue of American law books in Paris to completion and carried on its usual activities, cataloguing a total of 5,660 volumes during the year, as well as revising several categories.

It will be noted from the report of the Catalogue department that a total of 2,594 volumes were drawn during the year. Of these 2,166 were for the fiction collection was gone over very carefully and a large number of old and second-rate novels and unneeded duplicates weeded out. The total number of volumes now in the library, after deducting losses shown by the inventory, is 37,023.

The Reference Service on International Relations was reorganized during the year, and is functioning smoothly as an integral part of the Library. Its most important work is the collection and organization of official data and source material relating to economic and political conditions in Europe. The placing of this material at the service of the Library's collections have been steadily growing in scope and importance, and more and more workers in these subjects have been making use of them. A considerable portion of its current information is made available to the general public through the European Economic and Political Survey, which is now published regularly twice a month. The last volume was completed in September and is an exceedingly valuable compendium of current political and economic developments in Europe during the year. The Survey, while steadily increasing in definition, has not yet attained the wide

which it deserves, and which, once secured, will enable the Service not only to enlarge and improve it, but also to strengthen the other departments of its work. Every effort is being made to introduce it to a wider public. The work accomplished by this department is described in detail in the report of its director. Special mention should be made of the bibliography of official European publications, for which the demand has been so great that it is now being revised and will be re-issued.

The reference collection has been considerably enlarged and strengthened during the year, but, as the report of this department makes evident, the problem of space has become more and more pressing. Various adjustments have been made and the shelf-room increased a little, but the department has reached its ultimate limit of expansion in its present quarters. While everything possible is done to reduce the noise and movement in the reference room to a minimum, the conditions are far from ideal, especially for the students—and there are many of them—who come to us to do a sustained and serious piece of work. This is one of the most important departments of the Library, and it is a matter of real concern that it cannot function more efficiently. Perhaps its limitations are more apparent to us than to most of the people who use it, but we should all like to make it a model of its kind.

The registration figures show that for the first time in the Library's history, the number of French members enrolled during the year has exceeded the number of British members. Americans come first, as always, with a total of 1,040; the French come second with 459; and the British third with 320. There were also 163 new members of various other nationalities. A total of 946 free cards were issued to students, and 181 such cards were renewed. About

one-third, therefore, of the circulation work of the Library is with students and teachers holding these special cards. Every effort is made to increase the efficiency of this service, and to spread knowledge of it among the institutions whose teachers and students are entitled to it. A list of these institutions will be found on another page.

The Library received a number of notable gifts of books, which will be found listed in the report of the Order department. The total number of books received as gifts during the year was 6,189— signal proof of how constantly the Library and its needs are present in the minds of its friends. Such of these books as were needed were added to the shelves or placed in stock, the remainder were added to the Book Distribution stock to be presented to European libraries.

The Order department, which was set up only a little more than a year ago, is now thoroughly organized and is functioning most efficiently. It has not only relieved the Director of a vast amount of detail work, but has done a great deal of original research and has undertaken a task which I have had in mind for a long time. Owing to lack of resources, it has not hitherto been possible to develop this Library in an entirely orderly and systematic way. During its early years, very few books were purchased; practically all of its accessions came as gifts, and it was inevitable that there should be many weak spots in its collections.

The Order department has therefore been checking over the Library's catalogue with the standard bibliographies in order to ascertain where these weak spots lay, and to strengthen them by the purchase of needed books. When this work is completed and the needed books secured, we can be confident of possessing a balanced and well-rounded library. I may add that,

in so far as recent books are concerned, we have all been gratified by the strength of the Library's collections.

Some of the lists which have been handled are : Notable books of the year 1925 published in the United States ; The Santa Fe Bookshelf, a list of books on the Southwest which appeared in the Publishers Weekly of June 11, 1927 ; a list of books dealing with holidays in America and throughout the world, prepared by the Reference department ; a list of the books of first importance in the study of American history, prepared by the American Historical Association ; important series of American biography ; books dealing with law which should be in a public library, suggested by a leading publisher of law books in the United States ; a list of books on music suggested by an authority on this subject who has wished to have the Library well equipped to help the many students in Paris and its vicinity ; the list of important religious books, 1926-7, prepared by the American Library Association ; technical books which should be in a library of this size, aided by lists sent us by the New York Public Library, the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and the Engineering Societies Library ; and finally the valuable list of recent reference books of the year compiled by Miss Mudge in the Library Journal. Library Bulletins are carefully read, and suggestions made in their pages have been studied and pondered. It seems as if, through such processes, the Library had grown more systematically and intelligently than might have been hoped if the income, small enough at best, had been allowed to go for those titles very much in demand at one moment or another, but not in the field designated as the one to be strengthened by slow but sure steps.

The report of the Circulation department shows that, out of a total circulation of 115,543, the fiction

percentage was 64.6. For 1925 it was 72 %, for 1926, 69 %, so we are gradually working down toward the 50% which seems to me desirable for this library. The reduction has been due, of course, to the very large number of interesting and attractive non-fiction titles received during the year. It is perhaps needless to say that I have no feeling whatever against the reading of fiction, but believe that, in a library of this sort, it should bulk considerably less than in the average public library. On the other hand, our Circulation department is supported by people who use it largely for recreational reading, and we feel it our duty to supply this within reasonable limits. As usual, literature bulks largest after fiction, with a total of 10,000; biography comes next with 6,512, and after that travel with 4,410, history with 3,667, and fine arts with 2,984. It is interesting to note the steady increase in non-fiction circulation over recent years, the exact figures being as follows : 1921, 31,035 ; 1922, 26,080 ; 1923, 30,369 ; 1924, 31,990 ; 1925, 32,658 ; 1926, 39,404 ; 1927, 41,946. Mention should also be made of the completion of the important task of selecting for the library of the University of Warsaw the collection of books representative of American thought provided for by an anonymous gift of \$1,500, made through the President of Vassar College.

The circulation of magazines from the Periodical department reached the unusual total of 5,056 for the year, and there has been an increase in the work there in other ways. The reference work in connection with our bound periodical files is now done there, and there has been a thorough overhauling of the pamphlet files. We have also, during the year, sent to American libraries two lists of periodicals needed to complete our back files, and have received a most generous response, so that our files are growing rapidly. Periodical files form perhaps the most val-

uable part of a library's reference collection, and we are trying to build up here a complete file from 1900 of every American periodical which is included in any of the indexes.

The French department has continued its selection of outstanding French books for inclusion in the A. L. A. Booklist, in which work M. René Lalou, the well known *littérateur* and critic, has continued most generously to give his collaboration. A great deal of bibliographical research has also been done, and the task of compiling the union list of American serials in the other libraries has been practically completed, so that our Periodical department is now able to tell any inquirer whether any American serial is available here and, if so, where it may be found. We have also arranged that anyone armed with a letter of introduction from this library may have access to these serials, no matter where they are. Furthermore, we are sending a complete list of our serials to other libraries, in order that they may be able to give a similar service to their readers.

The Library has been able to assist the Paris Library School by the gift of a collection of books for practice classification and cataloguing, and has been glad to give practice work in various departments to its pupils. It is naturally interested most deeply in the promotion of technical library education in Europe and considers it a privilege to help even a little in this direction.

Its contacts with European libraries, universities and other organizations have been maintained and extended ; its bi-monthly lists of accessions are widely distributed and warmly welcomed ; it has answered hundreds of bibliographical inquiries from all parts of the continent ; has furnished suggestive books and other material on American library architecture for the projected new building at the University of Lyons ;

has welcomed scores of visiting librarians and shown them the workings of the Library, and has tried to fulfil, in so far as lay within its power, the function so happily phrased by M. Roland Marcel, as a « bridge-head of American culture in Europe ».

Administration

The organization of the work of the Library into departments, which was made in 1926, has been further perfected during 1927. There have been comparatively few staff changes during the year, and such vacancies as occurred were filled by persons possessing thorough library training and experience, carefully selected for the special sort of work they were expected to do. It has been possible, by reorganizing the work of the Catalogue department and shifting the care of stock records to the Order department, to dispense with one assistant there, and by a re-assignment of duties, to render another superfluous, so that the number of full-time assistants is now twenty-five instead of twenty-seven.

We have also been able, by a few shifts, to arrange the hours so that the entire work, both in the circulation and reference departments and in the periodical room, is performed by trained American librarians, who know their tools and who are equipped to give the public the best possible service.

The American Library in Paris is not the creation of amateurs, but of specially-trained men and women of broad experience. Its success has not been the result of chance, but of intelligent application of methods and principles approved by the best library practice, and of technical ability of a high order. It has been due, too, in no small degree, to the personal qualities of its staff.

The Library is exceptionally fortunate in its staff. There are few libraries with a personnel of such uniformly thorough training and experience, or so well qualified in every department for the special work it has to perform. This is due entirely to the fact that the Library has acquired a prestige which draws to it applications for positions from trained and experienced librarians from all over the United States. There are at present on file more than fifty such applications, and two or three new ones are received every week. Most of the members of the staff come to it on a year's leave of absence from their own libraries, and I think it is a compliment to the character of the work here that when they can arrange to stay a second year they invariably do so.

Too-frequent staff changes, especially in department heads, are, of course, to be deplored, and the system of organization toward which we are working provides for permanent department heads, but with the other positions open to trained and properly qualified librarians who are desirous of having a year of European experience, and who can secure leave of absence for that time from the libraries where they are permanently employed. We have already proved how mutually beneficial this arrangement is. We, on our side, secure the services of a staff far more highly-trained and more experienced than would otherwise be possible, and are kept in close touch with American libraries, to which we are constantly sending back missionaries familiar with the work we are doing and competent to tell of it. On the other hand, a year in Paris and the variety of experience which this library gives is of great value to these temporary members of our staff, who return to America with a broadened outlook, an enriched background and a better comprehension of world conditions, from which their libraries and their future work are certain to benefit.

A gift received during the year from the Library Overseas Fellowship, which is composed of librarians who served in France with the American Army during and immediately after the war, has made it possible to equip an attractive rest-room for the use of the staff, a comfort which has been badly needed.

I have already referred to a certain mystic quality of the service here. It is a quality which results in a really exceptional devotion, a determination to do one's best, and a cheerful willingness to undertake any extra work which may be necessary. I think it is not too much to say that the members of the staff love their library and their work.

The character of their esprit de corps can be illustrated by two incidents out of many which might be quoted. When the question of taking an inventory came up last summer, the staff, against my protest, unanimously volunteered to do a large part of the work on Sundays and holidays, rather than close the Library when it would otherwise have been open, so that it was necessary to close only for two days. During the Legion Convention, they cheerfully contributed many extra hours to assure an expert and uninterrupted service at the six special reading-rooms.

The staff has been especially happy in its contacts with the public. It has not only given of its best to every visitor to the Library, but has made the visitor feel that it welcomed the opportunity to be of service. Our work is often complimented not only for its quality, but for the cheerful way in which it is performed, and this reputation for whole-hearted service, gladly rendered, is one of the things of which the Library is most proud.

The future

The past year has, then, witnessed a number of important accomplishments, as well as a progress,

slow but steady, in the serious work which is the Library's special function. There is every reason to believe that this will continue, and that the maintenance of the Library upon its present plane is fairly well assured. But no one really interested in its possibilities can be content to see it continue on its present plane, useful as that plane may be. The utility of its work is, I think, beyond question ; its extension is merely a matter of adequate equipment and resources.

Nothing has been more evident during the past year than that the Library has practically reached its limit of development in its present quarters. It is so crowded that efficiency and economy of administration are seriously interfered with—crowded not only with books, but with the users of the books. Owing to the inadequacy of the regular stacks, it has been necessary to shelve nearly half the books in two dark and unheated buildings in the court, where they are most inconvenient of access. As for the people, the reference room is totally inadequate to the demands made upon it ; we are forced to use as a newspaper reading-room a room without windows, where artificial light must be employed all day long and where proper ventilation is impossible ; and for our children's books we are compelled to use two cubicles, one over the concierge's loge and the other an entry through which everyone must pass in going to and from the reading-rooms. The need of new quarters is, therefore, more pressing than ever.

And by « new quarters » I mean a modern American library building, conveniently located, designed for the special uses which the Library's service demands and adequate to them. Nothing less than that would justify removal from the present location, which, whatever its drawbacks, has become so thoroughly identified with the Library and so well-known, and which possesses so great a sentimental value.

Moreover, the Library should possess an assured income, sufficient to enable it greatly to expand and strengthen its book collections, to secure permanent, expert administration of each department, and to meet fully every legitimate demand made upon it from any quarter of Europe.

These secured, we should proceed to the opening of a branch in every capital—not a large branch, but a sort of relay station, through which the needs of the teachers and scholars of each country may be ascertained and promptly met. I believe that quarters for these branches would in every instance be gladly given us in the National library or some other public institution, and that the money necessary to carry them on would be provided by associations in the United States of the nationals of the various countries.

My vision of the work this library could accomplish has not changed. Its influence could penetrate to every corner of Europe ; it could render an immense service not only to teachers and students interested in American subjects, but also to the United States, in correcting misconceptions, in preventing misunderstandings and in promoting throughout Europe a truer knowledge of American life and thought and of American ideals.

I cannot close this report without referring to the whole-hearted support and coöperation given me by the Board of Trustees, as well as a confidence which I have appreciated most deeply.

BURTON STEVENSON,
Director

REFERENCE SERVICE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The year 1927 marked a continuation of the steady progress made by the Reference Service on International Affairs since its foundation four years ago. During the period under review, the position of the Department as a reliable information centre on European affairs became more generally recognized and its various services more extensively used ; the publication activity was expanded, the library was enlarged and more widely used by an ever-growing number of readers.

When material development is spoken of here, it is to be understood in the relative sense. Owing to the limited funds, there could be no question of undertaking extensive improvements or embarking upon new ambitious programs, highly desirable as these might have appeared in certain cases. Moreover, the year 1926 having closed with a not inconsiderable deficit, it did not seem wise to take up fresh enterprises until the finances had returned to normal, but rather, to develop the lines already laid and within the limits of the funds that could be counted upon. Of course, the great preoccupation during the year was to balance the budget and to eliminate the deficit carried over from the preceding year, and the efforts made in this direction met with complete success.

For this and in general for all the work that it was possible to accomplish last year, full credit is due to the present staff, who have been unsparing in their efforts for the benefit of their organization.

Publications

To turn now to the different lines of activity of the Reference Service during the past year, a review of

them may be opened with a word about publications. As is known, the principal publication of the Department is the *European Economic and Political Survey*, issued twice a month. In it are printed historical and analytical studies of political, economic and financial questions, statistical data, documents of international importance and bibliographies. Its value as a source of information is enhanced by its strict impartiality and by the abundance of documentary material. In this last respect, the *Survey* holds a unique place among periodicals in the English language devoted to international affairs.

During the past year the *Survey* printed twice as much matter as in 1926. Its usefulness as a serious work of reference is evidenced partly by its clientele, partly by the citations of it in numerous publications and frequent reproduction of its articles.

Apart from the *Survey*, the Reference Service issued last year a work on the French income tax laws, explaining the functioning of the French fiscal system in respect of incomes and giving for the first time in English the complete text of the laws in force. Finally, a revision of the bibliography of *Official Documents of European Governments* was begun. The revised edition will be published during the summer of the current year.

Information service

The rôle of a reliable and prompt information centre is one of the most useful functions of the Reference Service. Having at its disposal a well-documented library and maintaining close contact with institutions in various countries, the Department is in a position to assist directly or indirectly persons and organizations desiring any information about Europe.

It is very gratifying to note the increasing number of inquiries received from organizations and persons of all professions : government officials, bankers, manufacturers, merchants, educators, economists, writers, librarians, students and others. The questions submitted cover a wide scope ; among the typical requests may be mentioned those for bibliographies on a variety of subjects, statistical data, economic and financial memoranda on given countries, etc. The inquiries, it is to be noted, are answered without charge.

Library

The library of the Reference Service, which in the beginning had only a few shelvesful of books, possesses at present some 6,000 volumes and receives 400 newspapers and periodicals. It is particularly well supplied with documentary material. Its files of newspaper clippings and its card-catalogue to important articles published currently in European periodicals are invaluable in research.

In 1927 the library acquired 1,400 new books and pamphlets and 40 newspapers and periodicals. The latter came principally from Japan, Yugoslavia, Persia, China, India, Latvia, Turkey, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Manchuria. Moreover, a very representative literature on national minorities and a collection of national periodical bibliographies for most European countries were secured. The major part of these acquisitions entailed no expenditure for the Reference Service, as the books and pamphlets were largely received for review purposes and the newspapers and periodicals were obtained on the basis of exchange of publications.

Assistance to libraries

Another activity of the Reference Service which remains to be mentioned is the assistance rendered to American university and public libraries, professors and students by way of securing for them documents and other published material which they have not been able to obtain through the usual trade channels. During the past year several hundred volumes of documents and rare books were sent to various institutions and persons.

Finances

The financial position of the Department at the opening of 1927 looked precarious. In the first place, there was a deficit of about \$1,600 from the preceding year to be met ; second, provision had to be found for the enlarged publication activity. And as there were no prospects for an increase in the endowment fund, the Reference Service had to aim at the objective by its own efforts : economy, on the one hand, and increased receipts from subscriptions and other sources, on the other.

The accounts for the year closed with a revenue totaling \$21,247.79 and an expenditure of \$19,351.50, to which the deficit of \$1,572.75 from 1926 had to be added, making a total of \$20,924.25 ; there was thus at the end of 1927 a small excess of revenue amounting to \$323.54.

Of the total income, \$14,040 came in gifts from ;

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial ..	\$ 12,500
Professor and Mrs. William Emerson	1,440
Mr. Edward Alleyne Sumner	100
	<hr/>
	\$ 14,040

The balance of \$ 7,207.79 came from subscriptions and other sources. This represents an effective income, earned by the Reference Service by its own efforts, equal to 37 per cent. of last year's expenditures. This fact is noteworthy from the standpoint of progress, particularly when account is taken of the fact that the Department is a public service institution, established less than four years ago, rendering most of its services without charge, not receiving paid advertising of any kind for its periodical, and issuing publications which by the very nature of their contents have a limited demand.

Outlook for the future

In spite of its limited resources, the Reference Service on International Affairs took upon itself and carried on functions that have made of it an institution of no inconsiderable value. The extent to which it will be able to develop its usefulness in the future, depends entirely on the income at its disposal.

It should not be felt that just because the Reference Service has managed to stand on its feet until now, so let it carry on as best it can in the future. That would be the end of progress, and we therefore can not adopt such a view. What we want the Reference Service to be eventually, is a real, sound and well-equipped information and research centre with a large expert staff, to which people will necessarily turn for assistance.

Unfortunately, we are still far from that goal. The endowment at present is no larger than it was two years ago. The total income which can be counted upon for the current year is just sufficient to carry the work on the present lines and within the existing limits. Not only it does not permit of new undertakings,

but it does not even allow further improvements and extensions of the actual services. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Reference Service is not a trade organization but that it renders all its services, with the exception of publications, without any charge. The only manner in which these can be developed is through an increased endowment. It is strongly hoped that the present position of the Reference Service will be realized and that the necessary support for its development will be found.

Wadsworth GARFIELD,
Director.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE REFERENCE SERVICE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. European Economic and Political Survey.

A fortnightly review covering the principal political and economic events in Europe. Special attention is given to the historical background of the most important questions. Bibliographical lists on current material and on particular questions given regularly.

B. Bulletins

Present Status of the Post-War Settlement. (Bulletin N° 1, July 1, 1924, 12 pages.) Out of print.

Present Status of the Armament Problem. (Bulletin N° 2, September 15, 1924. 11 pages.) Price 25 cts.

Summary of Source Material. (Bulletin N° 3, October 25, 1924. 12 pages.) Indicates the principal publications issued by international organizations and by the American, British and French governments. Price 25 cts.

External Governmental Indebtedness. (Bulletin N° 4, December 26, 1924. 48 pages.) (A concise survey of the external debts of all independent States.) Price 50 cts.

Arbitration and Judicial Settlement of International Differences. (Bulletin N° 5, March 31, 1925. 20 pages.) A survey of arbitral development since 1794, with special emphasis placed on arbitration treaties concluded since the World War. Price 25 cts.

International Position of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (Bulletin N° 6, June 30, 1925. 36 pages.) A survey of the diplomatic relations of the Moscow Government, the organization of its diplomatic and consular services, together with appendixes giving the text of notes of recognition, a list of treaties concluded to date, and the Russian policy of the Government of the United States. Price 50 cts.

Budgets and Visible Commercial Balances of European Countries. (Bulletin N° 7, August 15, 1925. 40 pages.) Gives the global revenues and expenditures of all European countries from 1922, together with an itemized account of the budget for the fiscal year 1925. Also visible commercial balances from 1922 to 1925. Price 50 cts.

German Disarmament. (Bulletin N° 8, February 15, 1926. 23 pages.) A survey of the diplomatic background of the problem and its status on the eve of the evacuation of the Cologne Zone. Price 50 cts.

The Mosul Question. (Bulletins N°s 9 and 10, April 15, 1926. 44 pages.) A concise review of the major phase of the Mosul controversy. Price 50 cts.

French Finance in 1926. (Bulletin N° 11, June 15, 1926. 24 pages.) The outstanding facts and figures regarding the public finance of France in 1926. Price 25 cts.

International Administration. (Bulletin N° 12, August 1926. 31 pages.) Covers the general field of political and financial control over certain areas. Price 25 cts.

C. Miscellaneous Publications.

Annual Report of the Bank of France for 1925. (38 pages, Mimeographed.) English Translation. Price \$ 3.

European Economic and Financial Publications. (31 pages, Mimeographed.) A bibliography of all important sources of information regularly published. Price \$ 2.

Official Publications of European Governments. (284 pages, Mimeographed.) This document constitutes an invaluable guide for all persons interested in international relations. A complete list is given of all diplomatic documents published to date. This material has been prepared in each instance with the cooperation of the different governments. Price \$ 10. Out of print. Revised edition in printed form will be published in July, 1928, at the original price.

New French Taxation Laws. (37 pages, Mimeographed.) English translation of the law of April 4, 1926, and a statement of the taxation provisions in the Budget Law of April 29, which modify in part the previous law. Price \$ 2.50. Out of print.

France and her Capacity to Pay, including an Official Statement on the Financial Situation in France presented by Senator Bérenger to the members of the War Debt Funding Commission at Washington, and the report of the Committee of Experts. (141 pages, paper bound.) Price \$ 2.

French Income Tax Code. (130 pages, Mimeographed.) Codification of all French laws relative to taxes on income. Price \$ 3.

BOOK DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of duplicate books to the various educational institutions of Central Europe and the Near East has been carried on in accordance with the plans worked out in 1926. As was explained in our report for that year, this duplicate stock consisted of some 3,000 titles (about 8,000 volumes in good condition), mainly standard works on American economics, history, engineering, agriculture and related subjects, as well as books of fiction, poetry and literature in general. The majority of these books were part of the consignments originally sent to Europe by the American Library Association during the World War to meet the needs of the army educational program. The stock included also various gifts to the American Library in Paris which could not be utilized there, and it has been increased during the past year in this way by about a thousand volumes.

The fullest possible data from all available sources have been sought as to the places where these books would be most useful. The legations of the various countries and the ministers of public instruction have evinced great interest in the project and have given their cordial coöperation. Once started, the distribution advertised itself and requests from universities, secondary schools, libraries and social centers were not slow in coming in. Institutions desiring books were sent classified lists of the stock available for distribution from which to make their selection and were asked to give all possible information which could aid in determining whether it would be advisable to send a collection and if so, how large, the number of books sent varying from 50 to 250. A card catalogue has been compiled from the information gained through these questionnaires. It has proved most useful in the present distribution and will be of value if plans

for further distributions can be carried out. The distribution was begun under the supervision of Miss Margaret Stoddard, who deserves full credit for its excellent organization.

We have been most fortunate in having the problems of shipment almost entirely taken care of by the international service maintained for the exchange of books and publications. Through the generous courtesy of the French Ministry of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, we have been able to forward the greater number of our consignments directly to their destinations without cost and without attention to customs formalities—our only responsibility being to have the books delivered to the office of the Ministry in Paris, properly labelled and wrapped in packages weighing not more than five kilograms. In this way our consignments have been delivered to institutions in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jugoslavia, Lettonia, Persia, Roumania, Switzerland, Syria and Turkey.

Acknowledgments are also due to the Polish Embassy and to the Esthonian Legation for delivering our shipments to the institutions of their respective countries ; and also to the legations of Czechoslovakia, Greece, and Hungary for their offers of similar assistance.

As may be seen from the appended list, a total of 7,677 books (5,330 works on general subjects and 2,347 fiction) have been distributed to 62 institutions in 20 different countries. We still have on hand somewhat over a thousand volumes which outstanding requests will practically exhaust.

The idea that such a disposition of these books would meet a real need and would be greatly appreciated seems to have been fully justified if we may judge from our correspondence, a few extracts from which are herewith quoted.

Athens (Athens College). — « Very little money has been available for books and every department has suffered from this lack. We have about two hundred books of which about seventy-five are textbooks, fifty books of fiction, twenty-five reference books and the remainder miscellaneous. We have no English dictionary larger than the Concise Oxford and no encyclopedia save the Everyman and one for children.

We should be pleased to check any list that you might send us, but since our library is practically non-existent, I doubt if you will think it necessary to send a list. We shall be most grateful for any books that it is possible for you to send us and any suggestions you may be good enough to offer. »

Brussels (Fondation Universitaire). — « Your suggestion comes at an opportune moment. For the scientific libraries of Belgium, owing to lack of funds, find themselves so placed that it is impossible to acquire American, English or German books. The need is so vital that a National Committee has recently been formed under the auspices of the Fondation Universitaire for the purpose of improving the situation. »

Bucarest (Biblioteca Inst. Cantacuzino). — « Since the war especially has our interest in American and English literature and science grown, but unfortunately the unfavorable change in our money constitutes a real drawback to it. We are deeply moved by the generosity you show our Institute, through the intervention of Monsieur Oprescu, secretary of the Committee of Intellectual Coöperation in Geneva. These books will constitute a special section. »

Budapest (Royal Hungarian University). — « Our Faculty of Economic Sciences, established but six years ago, was, during the disastrous period following the Great War, hardly able to provide our Library

with the most necessary works of Economics and of English and American literature in general, though English is a required study at our Faculty. »

Constantinople (Young Women's Christian Association). — « I do not know whether you are at all familiar with the library situation in the Near East. The paucity, in fact the total lack of anything which approximates a modern circulating library in Constantinople, a city of about a million people, is appalling ; We have in each of our two centers of the Y. W. C. A. two reading rooms and a small circulating library. We are very anxious indeed to develop these library facilities, which are very much needed and greatly appreciated. We began after the war with a few English books, some of them secured from your library in Paris. We have now about 1,500 volumes of English, French, Turkish, Greek and Armenian books. The girls are constantly asking for more and more books which we are unable to supply. We serve in two centers: one in Pera, the cosmopolitan section of Constantinople, and the other in Stamboul, the heart of the Turkish section—about 800 girls of all nationalities. You can easily imagine what educational opportunities are offered through a reading room and books available for circulation where there is nothing else of this kind. »

Kucija (Albanian-American School of Agriculture). — « We have one hundred people of our own and there are many thousands of Albanians who have been in America to whom a small circulating library would be a godsend. »

Krakice (Economic Commercial School). — « It is with great pleasure that I am able to acknowledge the receipt of your splendid gift to our Commercial School. The books are appropriate as they can possibly be and I am sure that all the professors will agree with me on that point. »

Salonica (Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute). — « We have checked off the books in your circular which we could profitably include in our school library. Naturally the mechanical and agricultural books are of major importance, but as one of the objectives of the school is the training of the boys in rural community leadership, the books on sociology and related subjects are of great importance. The Greek Minister of Agriculture has expressed the hope that we make especial efforts to build up a strong agricultural library to which agriculturalists could refer. We are constantly meeting requests for information by referring to our library, both from private and official sources. »

Lwow, Poland (Johann Kasimir University). — « I acknowledge the receipt of the 100 books which were sent by you to the English Seminar of the John Casimir University. I thank you most heartily for the valuable gift. Since it consisted mostly of American books and of such as deal with American history, literature, constitution, culture and life in general, and the library of our Seminar was but poorly provided in this regard, I hope that your kindness will enable my students to study American subjects more efficiently than it was possible till now. »

Prague (Studentsky Domov). — « This is to acknowledge the receipt in good condition of the books indicated in the enclosed catalogue. These are a most valuable addition to our library in Studentsky Domov, and although they have not yet been opened to our membership, pending cataloguing, there is already a great demand for a number of them. »

Sofia (Ecole des Hautes Etudes Cooperatives). — A few days ago the books arrived in their perfect packing, without damage or loss. I cannot tell you of the pleasure they brought to every one in the school and the

appreciation everyone so genuinely expresses for the gift.

Will you please allow me, as the Librarian of the School, to express to you on behalf of the School its deep gratitude to the American Library Association, particularly the American Library in Paris.

And may we hope that the collection will be a inspiration for good, 'promoting the cause of civilization' and thus bringing about a happier state of conditions—conditions to which the Americans, to a large degree, have contributed, especially through the wonderful activities of the American Library Association. »

Sofia (English-Speaking League). — « For persons in far away Paris who may not be thoroughly acquainted with conditions in the Balkans and especially in Bulgaria, it might be a mild revelation to state to what extent English is spoken in Bulgaria and how much English books and literature are sought after. For the past thirty years various American educational institutions have maintained schools throughout Bulgaria with headquarters at Samocov, some 50 kilometers from Sofia. These schools are conducted on the American plan where the study of English is one of the requisites, and it may be readily seen that their teachings, together with the Robert College at Constantinople, whose educational influence is widely felt throughout Bulgaria, may account for the great number of persons one finds here speaking the English language. »

Teheran, Persia (American College of Teheran). — « We are planning for at least 1,000 students in the near future. Our trouble has not been in getting students, but in obtaining equipment and force adequate to the situation. At present the Persians are fully convinced that we Americans are the ones who can teach them the things they need to know.

« The budget upon which we were operating three years ago when we put up this building contained a fair allowance for the purchase of books. The unexpected rise of silver resulted in a loss in exchange of \$40,000 to \$50,000 so that all the money was required for the building and absolutely essential equipment leaving nothing for additions to our very modest high school library. You can easily understand that more books are greatly needed. »

Tirana (Albanian Vocational School). — « Three years ago Mr. Swift, while he was still located in Paris, arranged with the American Library in Paris to send us some of their surplus books. We received about 250 books principally on agriculture. These books have proven to be about as valuable a part of the library as we have. Most of them are almost daily in use. If there are other books to be distributed, we would be very glad to share in the distribution, especially of books in science, agriculture, economics, and technical subjects. »

Tirana (Kyrias Girls' School). — « Until 1912, Albania was under Turkish rule : writing or printing the Albanian language was forbidden and all books that could be found were destroyed. Since 1912 there have been revolutions and the World War ; no printing presses have been set up. The schools work under a great difficulty ; there are no text-books—lessons must be dictated or copied. Lycée Kyrias has overcome this difficulty by establishing a strong English department and employing textbooks in English. And their free time the girls read English story books. But their library is very small. Books of all sorts are needed. »

SUMMARY OF BOOK DISTRIBUTION

Institutions receiving consignments

		No. of volumes
ALBANIA		
Kavaja	Albanian American School	236
Tirana	Albanian Vocational School	190
Tirana	Kyrias Institute	180
AUSTRIA		
Bregens	Bundesgymnasium	62
Dornbirn	Bundesrealschule	120
Graz	English Seminar, University of Graz	259
Innsbruck	English Seminar and Geographical Institute	125
Klagenfurt	Handelsakademie	40
BELGIUM		
Brussels	Fondation Universitaire	52
Brussels	L'Heure Joyeuse (Children's Li- brary)	25
BULGARIA		
Sofia	Ecole des Hautes-Études Coopéra- tives	157
Sofia	English-Speaking League	131
CZECHOSLOVAKIA		
Prague	Statni Geologicky Ustav Ceskos- lovenske Republiky	8
Prague	Studentsky Domov	195
EGYPT		
Assiut	Assiut College Library, American Mission	182
ESTHONIA		
Dorpat	Library of the University of Dorpat	134
Kuresaar	Municipality of Kuresaar	28
Parnu	Saksa Gümnaasium	106
Tallinn	Central Library of Tallinn	80
FRANCE		
Aix-en-Provence	Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Arts	165
Besançon	Bibliothèque de la Commune de Vuillafans	20

		No of volumes
Châlons-sur-Marne	Bibliothèque Municipale.....	50
Clermont-Ferrand	Bibliothèque Municipale et Univer- sitaire	61
Lyon	Bibliothèque de la Ville de Lyon ..	49
Neuilly-sur-Seine	Lycée Pasteur	63
Orléans	Bibliothèque de la Ville d'Orléans.	125
Paris	Methodist Memorial.....	120
Rouen	Bibliothèque Municipale.....	127
Saint-Dié	Bibliothèque Municipale.....	122
Vincennes	Bibliothèque de la Guerre	118
GERMANY		
Berlin	Dorotheenstädtisches Realgymna- sium	91
Munich	American Library	164
GREECE		
Athens	American College for Girls.....	178
Salonica	American College	204
Salonica	Thessalonica Agricultural and Indus- trial Institute.....	212
HUNGARY		
Budapest	Royal Hungarian University	179
Pecs	Library Royal Elisabeth-University.	76
ITALY		
Genoa	Sailors' Rest.....	100
Genoa	Seamen's Institute.....	100
Livorno	Royal Ginnasio-Liceo.....	85
Rome	Library of American Studies in Italy.	150
JUGOSLAVIA		
Belgrade	Library of University of Belgrade..	232
LETTONIA		
Jelgava	Deutsche Staatliche Mittelschule ..	51
PERSIA		
Teheran	American College of Teheran	251
Teheran	Association of Young Men of Persia.	129
POLAND		
Krakow	Szkola Ekonomiczno-Handlowa ...	60
Krakow	University of Krakow.....	34
Lwow	Johann Kasimir University.....	122
Lwow	Towarzystwo Szkoły Ludowej....	125

		No. of volumes
ROUMANIA		
Bucarest	Biblioteca Inst. Cantacuzino	76
Cluj	University of Cluj	216
Czernowitz	English Seminar, University of Cer- nauti	121
SWITZERLAND		
Geneva	International Y. M. C. A. School of Physical Education	49
St. Gall	University of Commerce	135
SYRIA		
Beirut	American Junior College for Women.	44
TURKEY		
Constantinople	Constantinople Women's College . .	132
Constantinople	Robert College	237
Constantinople	Young Women's Christian Asso- ciation	150
Scutari	American Academy for Girls	157
Smyrna	Community Welfare Council	269
Smyrna	International College Library	218
Total number of books distributed		7,677

Stella R. CLEMENCE,
In charge of Book Distribution.

CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT

The report of the Catalogue department for the year 1927 follows.

Of the 5,660 volumes catalogued during the year, 1,972 volumes were fiction ; the largest gains in non-fiction were in the following order : literature, sociology, biography and history. 225 volumes were added to the juvenile collection.

The cataloguing of the books in the library of the Reference Service on International Affairs was brought up to date, thus making available to the general public the large amount of economic and political material in that department.

The stock file formerly handled in the Catalogue department was transferred to the Order department in August ; the pamphlet collection was transferred to the Reference department in October, only the more important pamphlets being selected for full cataloguing.

The library was closed for two days in April and the first complete inventory of its books was taken, the first general inventory which had been made since the organization of the library. Final count of the volumes found missing at that time was not made until December, when a second search for the volumes reported missing was made. The total loss as disclosed in this inventory was 3,114 volumes, 1,645 volumes of fiction and 1,659 volumes of non-fiction.

The cataloguing of the books on American law which exist in the various Paris libraries was perhaps the most interesting project of the year. A full report of that work is submitted by Miss Brink.

Helen H. NORRIS,
Head of Catalogue Department.

ACCESSIONS AND WITHDRAWALS, 1927

37,023 vols. in library, December 31, 1927

On hand Dec. 1926
37,071 vols.

	000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	910	13	Fic.	J. F.	J	N-F.	Total	Withdr.	Gr total
January ..	39	5	10	41	11	11	23	28	68	81	25	42	127	12		11	534	140	37,465
February ..	23	9	10	41	0	6	25	16	43	23	21	29	113	2		3	364	141	37,688
March.	30	23	10	72	11	6	24	31	89	45	36	41	166	8		9	601	227	38,062
April.	20	11	8	50	2	16	16	18	88	37	41	42	116	6		6	477	272	38,267
May.	29	13	10	56	7	5	10	25	88	38	19	30	154	4		6	494	350	38,411
June.	10	10	8	32	10	5	28	26	56	52	47	52	270	11		2	619	426	38,604
July.	10	4	3	26	2	4	4	9	24	31	18	21	208	4		1	369	592	38,381
August.	12	6	4	33	2	4	9	10	45	18	27	29	169	8		2	378	47	38,712
September ..	6	4	4	29	3	5	9	8	39	23	39	24	216	7		3	419	58	39,073
October.	13	7	6	38	7	4	11	20	66	18	25	54	145	7		10	431	129	39,375
November.	9	6	8	25	3	5	16	22	69	25	28	50	157	45		33	501	79	39,797
December.	17	12	6	55	3	4	16	24	81	28	19	42	131	10		15	473	133	40,137
Totals.	218	110	87	498	61	75	191	237	756	419	355	456	1,972	124	101		5,660	2,594	

Inventory report, vols. missing : 3,114

Duplicate vols. returned to Stock : 1,877

40,137 - 3,114 = 37,023 vols.

LAW CATALOGUE

Work on the union catalogue of the books of American law in Paris was begun about the middle of September. The first step was to make a list of the books in the offices of the various American attorneys practicing in Paris, and also in the French libraries which contain American law books.

Printed cards were ordered from the Library of Congress, and the books were catalogued as the cards arrived. It will be necessary, however, to type the cards for a number of titles, since the Library of Congress is unable to supply cards for all of the books in the collections. The subject headings used are those contained in « Tentative headings and cross-references for a subject catalogue of American and English law » published by the Library of Congress.

The catalogue is a dictionary arrangement, authors, subjects and titles in one alphabet. It is nearly completed, and has been placed in trays at the end of the general catalogue of the library, where it can easily be consulted by anyone who is interested. An abbreviation for each office and library has been used, and this symbol is typed in the margin of the main card, so that it is easy to ascertain what offices or libraries have a given title.

A transcript of the title-page of each new book received by any office will be sent to the American Library, and the catalogue will be kept up to date in this way.

Following is a list of the collections included in the catalogue :

- American chamber of commerce.
- American library in Paris.
- Archibald, S. G.
- Bacon, H. S.
- Beach, C. F.

Brockelbank, W. J.
Campbell, C.
Chadbourn, Stanchfield and Levy.
Coudert Bros.
Courtois, L.
Cronan, R. J.
De Lacy & Chambers.
Delaney, L. B.
Du Vivier, J.
École libre des sciences politiques.
Faculté de droit.
Farrell, M.
Gallaix, M. de.
Harper, D.
Hillquit, J.
Hollis, H. F.
LeGrand, A. L.
Lepaulle, P.
Malone, D. F.
Ministère de la justice.
Morgan, C. D.
Reference service on international affairs.
Salle de droit comparée (L'université de Paris).
Sénat, Bibliothèque du.
Société de législation comparée.
Sullivan & Cromwell.
Thomas, J. M.
Turner, J. H.
L'Université de Paris.
Valois & Loeb.
Wadhams, W. H.
Winthrop, B.
Wirth, F.
Wright & Hill.

Irma BRINK,
In charge of Law Catalogue.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

During the year 1927, 156 new titles have been added to the reference collection, the most notable additions being Thorpe's « Dictionary of Chemistry », the 20th Century supplement to the « Dictionary of National Biography », the index volume to the « Cambridge History of English Literature », Hatzfeld's « Dictionnaire de la Langue Française », « The China Year Book » and various bibliographies. Each addition is a cause for rejoicing, as the Reference department must needs be dependent to a great degree upon its own resources, the Library being too far away from its sister libraries for any possible exchange service, so common among the libraries of the United States.

The most important work of the department has been research work in answer to the various demands that have come to the Library in person and by letter, and the preparation of lists of books and pamphlets on subjects requested. When the Library does not contain material asked for, every effort is made to suggest where information on the subject may be found.

Besides the work of assisting readers in their choice of books, searching questions and making lists, the Reference department has taken over the pamphlet collection, which is being constantly revised and enlarged.

An exhibit of books notable as gifts, for illustrations or for some exceptional quality, has been shown throughout the year in the entry of the Library, also a bulletin-board has been arranged to draw attention to the books of value added to the Library.

Each year added to the last with this greater number of books, increases the problem of lack of space, both for books and for readers. At the same time it is gratifying to see the use of the reference room, evidenced

by its daily crowded condition. It is estimated that sixty readers use the reference room daily.

Helen LATHROP,
Head of Reference Department.

ORDER DEPARTMENT

The Order department handles all books received by the Library whether by purchase, as gift, for exhibition or review, or, as in the case of serials, by binding. The following table shows the number of books received.

Number of books received January-December 1927

By purchase	625
By gift	6,189
For exhibition	1,369
For review	315
Serials bound	147
Total	8,645

Coöperation on the part of American publishers has continued to be most cordial and generous. The number of firms taking part in the Book Exhibition has grown during the year from 60 to 126, and the books which they have contributed to the Library have formed an extremely valuable part of its accessions. Their expressions of interest and good-will have been one of the pleasantest features of the work of the Order department.

The names of the publishers who have participated in the Exhibition during the year are given in the following list :

Abingdon Press.
Allyn & Bacon.
American Book Company.
Associated Publishers, Inc.
Association Press.
Richard G. Badger (The Gorham Press).
A. S. Barnes & Company.
Barse & Hopkins.
Beacon Press, Inc.
Bloch Publishing Company.
Clark Boardman Company, Ltd.
The Bobbs-Merrill Company.
Albert & Charles Boni, Inc.
Boni & Liveright.
R. R. Bowker Company.
Brentano's, Inc.
The Brick Row Book Shop.
The Bruce Publishing Company.
The Century Company.
The University of Chicago Press.
Christopher Publishing House.
Edward J. Clode, Inc.
Columbia University Press.
Cosmopolitan Book Corporation.
Pascal Covici, Publisher, Inc.
F. S. Crofts & Company.
Thomas Y. Crowell Company.
Cupples & Leon Company.
The John Day Company, Inc.
The Dial Press.
Dodd, Mead & Company, Inc.
Dorrance & Company, Inc.
Duffield & Company.
E. P. Dutton & Company.
Four Seas Company.
Funk & Wagnalls Company.
Gammel's Book Store.
Ginn & Company.
Grant Publishing Company, Inc.
Graphic Publishers, Ltd.
Greenberg, Publisher, Inc.
Grosset & Dunlap.
Handy Book Corporation.
Harper & Brothers.
Harvard University Press.
D. C. Heath & Company.
Wallace Hebbard.
William Helburn, Inc.
Rae D. Henkle Company, Inc.
The Norman W. Henley Publishing Company.
Frederick H. Hitchcock, Inc.
Henry Holt & Company.
Houghton Mifflin Company.
The Johns Hopkins Press.
Jordan Publishing Company.
Judy Publishing Company.
Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.
A. Kroch & Company.
Laird & Lee, Inc.
Lewis Copeland Company, Inc.
J. B. Lippincott Company.
Little, Brown & Company, including publications of the Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc.
Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company.
The Macaulay Company.
Robert M. McBride & Company.
A. C. McClurg & Company.
McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

David McKay Company.
 The Macmillan Company.
 Macrae Smith Company.
 Macy-Masius.
 The Manual Arts Press.
 Marshall Jones Company.
 The Medici Society of America.
 G. & C. Merriam Company.
 Charles E. Merrill Company.
 Minton, Balch & Company.
 The Modern Library, Inc.
 The Morehouse Publishing Com-
 pany.
 William Morrow & Company,
 Inc.
 Thomas Nelson's Sons.
 New Republic, Inc.
 The New York University Press.
 Noble & Noble.
 W. W. Norton & Company,
 Inc.
 The Open Court Publishing
 Company.
 F. A. Owen Publishing Com-
 pany.
 Oxford University Press.
 I. C. Page & Company.
 Payson & Clarke, Ltd.
 The Penn Publishing Company.
 Press of the American Institute
 of Architects, Inc.
 Princeton University Press.
 The Purdy Press.
 G. P. Putnam's Sons.
 Rand-McNally & Company.
 Real Book Company.
 Reilly & Lee Company.
 The Ronald Press Company.
 The Rudder Publishing Com-
 pany.
 Benjamin H. Sanborn & Com-
 pany.
 Scott, Foresman & Company.
 Charles Scribner's Sons.
 J. H. Sears & Company, Inc.
 Thomas Seltzer, Inc.
 A. W. Shaw Company.
 Silver, Burdett & Company.
 Simon & Schuster, Inc.
 The State Company.
 Frederick A. Stokes Company.
 The Stratford Company.
 George Sully & Company.
 The Torch Press.
 The Vanguard Press, Inc.
 D. Van Nostrand Company.
 The Viking Press, Inc.
 G. Howard Watt.
 Wheeler Publishing Company.
 Albert Whittman & Company.
 John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
 Willett, Clark & Colby.
 The John C. Winston Company.
 Woman's Press.
 World Book Company.
 The World Syndicate Company,
 Inc.
 Yale University Press.

Among notable gifts received by the Library during the year from individuals, or institutions other than American publishers, were the following :

From Mrs F. M. Bacon, 450 volumes of general works.
From Mrs Benton Bunn, 103 volumes of titles of fiction.

From the Columbia University Library, New York, a large collection of publications of the University in important series.

From Miss Margaret B. Gould, 124 volumes of general works.

From Mrs E. W. Keck, 79 volumes of general works.

From Miss Layland-Barratt, 116 volumes of classics in English, French and Italian.

From M^{me} de Morinni, 63 volumes of general works.

From Mr Murphy, 53 volumes of general works.

From Mr Harold E. Porter of Cannes, 58 volumes of law books and army manuals.

From M^{me} Pratt, 97 volumes of general works.

From The Publishers Weekly, New York, two installments of books of a general character.

From Mrs Elise M. Stern, 148 volumes of general books, including many expensive art works, biographies and books of poetry in splendid editions.

From the United Daughters of the Confederacy, a selection of books, some privately published, relating to the Southern States in the civil war.

From Mr Sheldon Whitehouse, 84 volumes of general works.

These are in addition to numerous other valuable gifts which have added greatly to the usefulness of the Library, many of them made anonymously, for all of which the Library is deeply grateful.

In addition to the orders for books for the use of the American Legion during its conference in Paris in September which were placed from the office of the

American Library Association, this Library handled orders for books to be obtained in Europe. It also used the balance of a gift of \$1,500 made to the Library of the University of Warsaw through the President of Vassar College. Having been asked to select and order books which should be representative of American thought, scholarship and progress, the Library used what remained at the beginning of the year 1927 for such works of reference as an encyclopaedia, a dictionary, etc., the titles which had been designated as « notable books published in America » in 1924 and 1925, and the recent publications in the fields in which selection had already been made. It was with regret that even a balance of \$13.72 should have had to remain of the worthy gift.

The Library has again had the pleasure of being of service to libraries in the United States in undertaking close-at-hand or personal investigation of difficulties attending buying in a foreign city. It has been especially successful in searching for difficult items wanted by a well-known dealer with whom it has business relations. The American Library is glad to render this service whenever possible, as a return for the consideration and friendly interest shown it by libraries in the United States generally.

Mary B. BREWSTER,
Head of Order Department.

PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

During the year 1927, the Periodical department of the American Library in Paris has subscribed for 85 periodicals and 6 newspapers while 193 other periodicals and 9 newspapers have been received either through the generosity of their publishers or that of private individuals. The reception of these publica-

tions and the placing of them before the reading public has, of course, been the department's chief concern.

But it has sought to extend its services somewhat beyond this. It has endeavored to supplement the work of the general reference department by placing on the shelves of the periodical room the leading periodical indexes which, by author, subject or title form a key to the large mass of material on all subjects in bound volumes of the magazines. Through this service many reference questions have been answered whose only source could have been occasional magazine articles.

The Periodical department is indebted to the French department of the Library for the inventory of American periodicals received by the various French libraries. This inventory, in the form of a card catalogue which may be consulted in the periodical room, makes accessible to the reading public all the American periodicals received in Paris.

With the idea of cooperating with the other Paris libraries and keeping always in mind our aim of more and better service to the public, we have sent lists of our current periodicals and bound files to the following institutions:

- American Chamber of Commerce
- Bibliothèque Nationale
- Cercle de la Librairie
- Conservatoire National des Arts et Métiers
- Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques
- Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines
- Guilde Britannique de la Sorbonne
- International Chamber of Commerce
- Société des Ingénieurs Civils de France
- Université de Paris—Bibliothèque

We have received in exchange lists of periodical material available in these institutions, as well as

those currently on sale at Brentano's and Galignani's bookstores.

To keep the public informed as to the interesting material in the current periodicals this department has prepared for the Paris newspapers a weekly list of the outstanding magazine articles which have appeared in the current American magazines, indicating the title and author of the article and the number of the magazine in which it appears.

Since Paris is the recognized center of the art world, it was thought it might be of interest to inaugurate a special section in the periodical room devoted to the leading art journals of both continents. These were placed upon a special table in the chimney corner and this also afforded an opportunity to display many beautiful art publications for which the Library cannot afford to subscribe but which occasionally were sent in as gifts. Advance notices of art exhibitions and their catalogues were also placed here for the use of the public. The art table immediately became popular and the continued interest of the patrons has assured its permanency.

This department has also received and placed on file the U. S. Government documents from the various departments. As soon as a volume of these is completed it is bound and placed on the shelves of the general library as circulating material.

With the supervision of the newspaper reading room where the various dailies are on file, this has constituted the work of the Periodical department during 1927.

The statistics of the work follow :

Total no. of periodicals received :	278	Nationality : American :	214
No. of periodicals subscribed for :	85	Danish :	1
• periodicals rec'd as gifts :	193	English :	20
		French :	42
		Swiss :	1

Daily newspapers received : 15 American 8 ; English 3 ;
 French 4
No. of newspapers subscribed for : 6
 " received as gifts : 9

Weekly periodicals received :	45
Monthly " "	: 178
Semi-Monthly " "	: 10
Bi-Monthly " "	: 19
Quarterly " "	: 26

January	550
February	505
March	536
April	398
May	383
June	362
July	307
August	314
September	347
October	464
November	466
December	424
Total	5,056

Helen J. SMITH,
Head of Periodical Department.

Le Département français de la Bibliothèque américaine, pour l'année 1927, a sensiblement produit le même travail qu'en l'année 1926.

qui comprennent un résumé de l'ouvrage choisi avec les indications bibliographiques nécessaires. M. René Lalou a fort aimablement continué à donner sa sympathique opinion au choix fait pour le Booklist ; je me permets de l'en remercier personnellement ici, de nouveau.

2^o Malgré un nombre d'heures très limité, le département a pu répondre à des questions bibliographiques fort diverses dont une douzaine intéressantes comme : Des listes de livres, sur la guerre de 1914, sur les questions féminines et sociales, sur la Révolution russe, sur l'histoire naturelle, sur la Révolution française et l'Empire. Des recherches de statistiques pour la Carnegie foundation de New York. Des recherches sur les œuvres traduites en français d'Henry George, de Walt Whitman et de nombreux autres auteurs. Une documentation sur les écoles et cours du soir pour adultes à Paris. Une longue liste de renseignements bibliographiques pour le professeur Ch. Cestre, etc.

Le département sert aussi d'intermédiaire entre les librairies françaises et la Maison Faxon de Boston dans leurs recherches de journaux épuisés : il donne son opinion sur la valeur des dons français, livres à garder ou à rejeter.

Au cours de ces travaux, les titres de livres en français concernant spécialement les États-Unis sont mis à part, comme documentation.

3^o L'inventaire des périodiques américains des différentes Bibliothèques de Paris s'est poursuivi lentement, 250 nouvelles fiches ont été dressées et quelques bibliothèques restent seulement à visiter, pour terminer ce travail considérable qui comprend maintenant la liste de 660 périodiques américains reçus à Paris.

Geneviève DOLLFUS,
Head of French Department.

EXTENSION SERVICE

	Annual members	Books sent	Univer- sities	Requests	Books
January	37	291	7	45	32
February	37	229	11	40	27
March	28	213	10	49	25
April	28	254	7	50	26
May	24	175	8	35	15
June	30	208	11	90	43
July	36	281	7	31	11
August	39	252	5	17	9
September	41	274	2	6	2
October	30	189	14	70	42
November	33	215	14	81	52
December	28	172	20	78	41
Total	391	2,753	116	592	325

Frances MULHERON,
In Charge Extension Service.

REGISTRATION

			New	Ren.
January	224	Annual members	124	217
February	240	Yearly subscribers	359	310
March	241	Six months subscribers	364	41
April	206	Free cards	946	181
May	214	Monthly subscribers	194	12
June	173	Life members	7	
July	149	Total	1,994	761
August	151			
September	198	Americans	1,043	
October	318	French	459	
November	309	British	329	
December	312	Miscellaneous	163	
Total	2,755		1,994	

Hazel E. HUTCHINS,
Head of Circulation Department.

CIRCULATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1927

	General	Philosophy	Religion	Sociology	Literature	History	Travel	Biography
January	12	174	45	187	1,107	361	347	753
February	9	195	39	198	1,022	356	372	636
March	12	214	65	230	1,167	365	470	658
April	19	144	45	145	859	272	397	519
May	26	123	39	154	848	315	372	503
June	12	131	56	186	804	296	380	501
July	4	87	53	99	575	252	318	342
August	10	187	28	112	417	272	294	326
September	7	86	31	108	438	292	289	404
October	19	132	41	178	725	321	591	550
November	11	151	43	182	967	385	382	640
December	8	135	50	180	1,072	380	398	680
Total	149	1,659	535	1,959	10,001	3,867	4,410	6,512

	Language	Science	Useful Arts	Fine Arts	Fiction	Rental	Periodicals	Juvenile	Fiction percentages
January . . .	41	63	100	321	7,642	113	550	184	65 %
February . .	31	76	96	319	6,569	182	505	190	62 %
March	41	65	91	308	7,209	218	536	222	62 %
April	34	34	37	248	6,382	240	398	238	66 %
May	31	47	47	269	5,979	258	383	178	65 %
June	42	61	66	269	5,747	287	362	193	64 %
July	18	39	53	180	4,947	276	307	132	67 %
August	31	28	59	147	4,113	289	314	103	67 %
September . .	21	45	64	146	4,671	314	347	131	69 %
October	37	53	64	242	6,203	288	464	128	65 %
November . . .	44	50	86	251	5,968	314	466	169	62 %
December . . .	42	65	77	284	6,065	220	424	170	61 %
Total	413	626	840	2,984	71,495	2,999	5,056	2,038	64 1/2 %

Total circulation for the year 1927 : 115,543.

Hazel E. HUTCHINS,
Head of Circulation Department.

INSTITUTIONS WHOSE PUPILS RECEIVE FREE STUDENT CARDS

Public Institutions of Higher Instruction

Collège de France.

Muséum d'histoire naturelle.

Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes.

Section des sciences historiques et philologiques.

» » religieuses.

» » mathématiques.

» » physico-chimiques.

» » naturelles.

Ecole nationale des Chartres.

Ecole nationale des Langues orientales vivantes.

Ecole coloniale.

Ecole nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts.

Ecole nationale des Arts décoratifs.

Ecole du Louvre.

Musées nationaux.

Ecole des Hautes Etudes urbaines.

Conservatoire national de Musique et de Déclamation.

Institut national agronomique.

Institut national d'agronomie coloniale.

Ecole nationale vétérinaire d'Alfort.

Conservatoire national des Arts et Métiers.

Ecole centrale des Arts et Manufactures.

Institut d'Optique théorique et appliquée.

Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.

Ecole supérieure pratique de Commerce et d'Industrie.

Ecole de Haut Enseignement commercial pour les
jeunes filles.

Ecole nationale supérieure des Mines.

Ecole nationale des Ponts et Chaussées.

Ecole municipale de Physique et de Chimie indus-
trielles.

Ecoles supérieures militaires de la région parisienne.
UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS - AND ALL ITS SCHOOLS AND
INSTITUTES.

Private Institutions of Higher Instruction

Art et Publicité (Ecole professionnelle).
Ecole Normale de Musique.
Ecole Polytechnique.
Institut catholique de Paris.
Faculté libre de Théologie protestante.
Fondation Thiers.
Ecole libre des Sciences politiques.
Ecole de Législation professionnelle.
Ecole de Notariat.
Collège libre des Sciences Sociales.
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales.
Institut international de Coopération Intellectuelle.
Musée social.
Groupe d'Etudes philosophiques et scientifiques.
Ecole supérieure d'Enseignement financier.
Ecole de Haut Enseignement commercial.
Institut Pasteur.
Ecole d'Anthropologie.
Institut océanographique.
Institut de Paléontologie humaine.
Ecole spéciale d'Architecture.
Ecole spéciale des Travaux publics.
Ecole supérieure d'Electricité.
Ecole supérieure de Perfectionnement industriel.
Ecole Aéronautique et de Construction mécanique.
Ecoles dentaires.
Ecole pour la propagation des langues étrangères.
Association Polytechnique.
Ecole Normale d'Enseignement technique.

French Secondary Schools

Lycées : teachers, and pupils upon teacher's request.
Collège Chaptal.

American Schools and Academies

Academies : —

Collarossi.

D lécluse.

Grande Chaumière.

Julian.

Moderne.

Montparnasse.

Ranson.

American Academy at Rome.

American High School.

American School for Boys (Auteuil).

American School of Music.

Château de Bures School.

The Mac Jannet Schools.

New York School of Fine and Applied Arts.

Extension Department

Any teacher or student in any university outside of
Paris is given free service through this department
upon request through the university librarian.

LIST OF ENDOWMENTS, PATRONS, LIFE MEMBERS AND ANNUAL MEMBERS, 1927

ENDOWMENTS

American Library Association	\$ 25,000	
Alan Seeger	Frs. 50,000	•
Howard Burchard Lines	\$ 1,000	

PATRONS

Alexander, Mr. Wallace.
 American Red Cross.
 Blumenthal, Mr. George.
 Bocqueraz, Mr. Leon.
 Boncompagni, Princess Margaret P.
 Comité du Livre.
 Connett, Mrs. Albert N.
 Costantini, The Countess Frieda.
 Cotchett, Mrs. Walter V.
 Cromwell, Mr. William Nelson.
 Davis, Mr. D. G.
 Davison, Mrs. Kate T.
 Dodge, Mr. C. H.
 Eddy, Mrs. Franklyn John.
 Gould, Mr. Frank J.
 Hartfield, Mr. Joseph M.
 Holmes, Mrs. Rachel G.
 Home Service for American Soldiers Abroad.
 Knights of Columbus.
 Luckemeyer, Mrs. L. S.
 Macomber, Mrs. A. Kingsley.
 Methodist Reconstruction Commission.
 Morgan, Mr. J. Pierpont.

National Catholic War Council.
Reid, Mrs. Whitelaw.
Sherman, Mr. George.
Skinner, Miss Belle.
Skinner, Mrs. D. E.
Skinner, Mr. William.
Sumner, Mr. Edward A.
Talleyrand, Duchesse de.
Tuck, Mr. Edward.

LIFE MEMBERS

American Young Women's Christian Association.
Anglo-South-American Bank Ltd.
Baldwin, Professor J. Mark.
Bankers Trust Co.
Batsholts, Mr. W. D.
Beaumont, Commodore Louis D.
Belmont, Mr. Perry.
Benét, Mr. Laurence V.
Benjamin, Mr. W. E.
Berry, Mr. Walter V. R.
Blumenthal, Mr. Willy.
Bowker, Mr. R. R.
Branch, Mr. Blythe W.
Chanler, Mr. W. Astor.
Crewe, The Marquis of.
Curtis, Mr. Atherton.
Derby, The Earl of.
Dike, Mrs. A. Murray.
Drake, Col. Francis E.
Dreer, Miss Augusta N.
Drexel, Mrs. Alice T.
Drexel, Mr. Anthony J.
Durand, Dr. Henry Strong.
Duveen, Sir Joseph.
Eder, Mr. Henry J.

Edie, Capt. J. R.
 Emerson, Professor William.
 Equitable Trust Co.
 Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
 Flurschein, Mr. Bernard H.
 Frothingham, Mr. Theodore L.
 Garvin, Mrs. Gussie H.
 Greenough, Mrs. Carroll.
 Grew, Mr. Joseph Clark.
 Guaranty Trust Co.
 Harriman, Mrs. E. H.
 Harris, Professor N. Dwight.
 Hazen, Mr. Charles D.
 Herrick, Hon. Myron T.
 Hoff, Mrs. Grace Whitney.
 Hopkins, Mr. Prynce.
 Hounsfield, Mr. Charles T.
 International Committee of Young Men's Christian
 Associations.
 Jay, Mr. Nelson D.
 Jay, Mrs. Nelson D.
 Jonge, Mr. S. William de.
 Kahn, Mr. Otto H.
 Kahn, Mr. Stephen.
 Kessler, Mrs. George A.
 Lloyds & National Provincial Foreign Bank Ltd.,
 Matignon, M^{me} J. J.
 Morgan, Miss Anne.
 Morgan & Co.
 Mussard, M^{me} Helma.
 National City Bank of New York.
 Potter, Mrs. E. G.
 Price, Mr. Raymond B.
 Reilly, Mrs. Emma Tower.
 Reinach, Mr. S.
 Riggs, Miss Pauline.
 Robbins, Mrs. Milton.

Schiff, Mr. Mortimer L.
Slattery, Mr. John R.
Stern, Mr. Jacques.
Taylor, Mr. Carl.
Toulmin, Mr. Evelyn.
Tower, Mrs. A. Clifford.
Townsend, Mrs. Lillian.
Veit, Mr. Sidney B.
Wallace, Mr. Hugh Campbell.
Webb, Mrs. Florence S.
Weddell, Mr. Alexander W.
Weil, Mr. A. D.
Westminster Foreign Bank Ltd.,
Wharton, Mrs. Edith.
Whitehouse, Mrs. Sheldon.
Wulsin, Mrs. Katherine.

ANNUAL MEMBERS

Acher, Mrs. A. W.	Berner, Mrs. R. G.
Agathon, Mr. Krikor.	Bertron, Mr. S. R.
Altenbach, Madame.	Betton-Foster, Mrs. P. E.
Amyot, Miss J. E.	Biddle, Mr. Spencer.
Archibald, Mr. S. G.	Biglow, Mr. William.
Aschkenasy, M ^{me} S.	Blacque, Mrs. Valentine A.
Associated Merchandising Corporation.	Bogaerde, Baronne O. de.
Aubepin, M ^{me} A.	Boggs, Mrs. Lawrence.
Babcock, Dr. Earle B.	Boinville, M ^{lle} Irène de.
Babcock, Mr. Frederick R.	Boit, Miss Julia O.
Bacon, Mr. Henry Selden.	Boit, Miss Mary L.
Baillie-Hamilton, Mrs. I. B.	Bonand, M ^{me} René de.
Bakker, Mrs. H. J.	Boncenne, M ^{me} D.
Baldwin, Mrs. J. Mark.	Botter, Miss Gladys.
Barbour, Mr. James R.	Bradley, Mr. W. A.
Barclay and Co.	Bradley, Mr. W. F.
Barnard, Mr. C. Inman.	Braz, M ^{me} Anatole Le.
Barnes, Mr. James A.	Britain, Miss Kathleen.
Barroll, Mr. Leeds.	Broadwin, Mr. Samuel.
Bartholomew, Miss Beatrice.	Brooklyn Daily Eagle.
Baumann, Mrs. Gustave.	Brown, Mrs. J. W.
Bayne, Mrs. Hugh A.	Bull, Mrs.
Bayne, Lt. Col. Hugh A.	Bullwinkle, Miss Margaret.
Beadel, Mrs. Adelaide F.	Buntin, Miss Sue.
Beckley, Mrs. Pendleton.	Burr, Mr. I. Tucker.
Beekman, Dr. F. W.	Burr, Mrs. I. Tucker.
Bement, Mr. Edward.	Burton, Mrs. H. R.
Benét, Mrs. Margaret Cox.	Cachard, Mr. Henry.
Benet, Mr. Stephen V.	Calderara, M ^{me} M.
Berg, Mr. Hart O.	Calnan, Mr. T. A.
Berkeley, Captain H.	Calvayrac, Mr. E.
	Canivet, M ^{lle} M. B.

Cantacuzene, Prince Serge.	Dawson, Mr. B. F.
Carr, Mrs. E. R.	Dempsey, Mrs. V. B.
Carroll, Mrs. Lawren.	Dick, Mrs. L. B.
Carrott, Mrs. O. B.	Donald, Mr. D. B.
Carter, Mr. John Ridgely.	Dor, Mr. Leopold.
Carter, Mrs. John Ridgely.	Downe, Mr. Henry S.
Carter, Mr. Leslie.	Drake, Mrs. Francis E.
Cavallace, M ^{me} Marinacce.	Dupuy, M ^{me} Paul.
Cerf, Mrs. Olive.	Du Vivier, Mr. Joseph.
Chadwick, Mr. Francis B.	Ehrmann, Mrs. Edmond.
Chambrun, M ^{me} la Comtesse de.	Everitt, Mrs. William.
Chase, Mr. Harry W.	Eversole, Mrs. H. O.
Chassériau, M ^{me} Ida White.	Fairchild, Miss Anna R.
Chatfield-Taylor, Mr. H. C.	Field, Mr. Herbert.
Chicago Tribune.	Fielder, Mr. Henry.
City Bank Club.	Finaly, Mr. R.
Clark, Mr. Irving M.	Fisher, Miss Miriam.
Clark, Mrs. Mae L.	Fiske, Dr. James Porter.
Clark, Dr. T.	Ford, Lt. Col. S. W.
Cleugh, Mr. E. A.	Fowler, Mrs. Elizabeth.
Close, Mrs. A. H. G.	Frances Fox Institute.
Clover, M ^{me} Elise.	Frottier, Mrs. A. C. H.
Clyde, Mr. Marshall H.	Gagarine, Princesse Alexandre.
Cochran, The Rev. Joseph Wilson.	Gagnot, M ^{lle} B. M.
Cole, Mr. J. Gerald.	Galard, Comtesse de.
Colquhoun, Mr. P.	Gay, Mr. Walter.
Conroy, Mrs. Helen.	Geloso, Mrs. D.
Cotchett, Major W. V.	Gibbs, Rev. George.
Crawford, Mrs. F.	Gibson, Mrs. Florence I.
Crosby, Mrs. F. B.	Gillet, Mr. Pierre.
Crowley, Miss Mary.	Gladston, Mrs. A. E.
Cruikshank, Mr. Alfred B.	Gordon, Mr. Edward B.
Cubas, Mr. José de.	Gordon, Capt. F. C.
Curry, Mrs. Robert.	Greenough, Miss Marion M.
Curtis, Mr. Nathaniel.	Greenway, Mr. H. E.
Cuyler, Mrs. Wayne.	Grinnell, Mr. Ira R.
Dane, Mrs. Norfolk.	Gros, Dr. Edmund L.

Hall, Mr. Edward.
 Hamersley, Mrs. B.
 Hargreaves, Dr. H. S.
 Harjes, M^{me} A. H.
 Haviland, Mrs. Theodore.
 Hawthorne, Miss Helen.
 Heartt, Mrs. E. C.
 Heilig, Mr. Sterling.
 Heisch, Mr. Edmund.
 Hillmann, Mr. William.
 Hoff, Mrs. Grace Whitney.
 Hoff, Mr. John J.
 Holder, Mrs. C. A.
 Horr, Mr. L. W.
 Horr, Mrs. L. W.
 Hostater, Mr. Robert B.
 Houston, Mr. E. C.
 Huffer, Mr. L.
 Hyde, Mr. James Hazen.
 Jerome, M^{me} D.
 Johnson, Mrs. M. T.
 Johnstone, Miss Margaret Taylor.
 Jones, Mr. Chester Lloyd.
 Jones, Mrs. Gilbert E.
 Keen, Mrs. Herbert I.
 Kibbey, Miss Bessie J.
 Knoedler, Mr. Roland F.
 Kotchoubey-Beauharnais,
 Prince E.
 Koulisher, Mr. R.
 Kretzinger, Miss Clara J.
 Kurer, Mr. Charles.
 Lacy, Mr. George C. de.
 Laird, Mr. George H.
 Lane, General H.
 Lanoire, Mr. Maurice.

Laurie, Mr. Maxwell.
 Lawrance, Mrs. F. C.
 Lemoine, M^{me} Renée.
 Lemoinne, M^{me} K.
 Le Roux, M^{me} Hugues.
 Lewis, Mr. W. O.
 Library Overseas Fellowship.
 Loeb, Mr. Charles G.
 Loeb, Mrs. G.
 Lopoukhine, M^{me}.
 Lopp, Mr. G. Washington.
 Lowry, Mr. Alfred.
 Luze, M. Maurice de.
 Lytton, Mrs. George.
 Mac Dermot, Mr. D.
 Macready, Gen. Sir Nevil.
 Magunson, Mrs. A.
 Mallinson, Mr. L.
 Mander, Mr. T. H.
 Manes-Lévy, Mrs. D.
 Margry, Mrs. Gertrude.
 Martens, Mrs. Florence W.
 Mason, Miss F. P.
 Maykels, Mr. Ed.
 McClure, Mrs. Eleanor.
 McCormick, Mrs. Robert R.
 McGrath, Mr. Maurice K.
 Mead, Col. L. E. C.
 Meaux, M^{lle} Marie-Pierre de.
 Mellor, Mr. J. E. P.
 Meyer, Mrs. Lee.
 Middleton, Mrs. G.
 Miles, Mr. Basil.
 Miller, Mr. Gething.
 Miller, Mr. N. J.
 Moore, Mrs. E. M.
 Morgan & Cie.

Morgan, Mr. Junius S.
Morley-Pegge, Capt: Reginald.
Mott, Colonel T. Bentley.
Mouchy, M. M. de.
Munroe, Mrs. George.
Muse, Mr. Benjamin.
Neeser, Mr. Robert W.
Nieroth, Comte Theo.
Noailles, Le Vicomte de.
Nutting, Mrs. M. C.
Olds, Mr. Robert E.
Orloff-Davidoff, Comtesse.
Orlowska, Comtesse M.
Ostheimer, Mr. Robert G.
Pachmann, Mrs. Edith de.
Page, Mr. John K.
Palmer, Mr. Thomas Russell.
Patterson, Miss Jessie.
Paxton, Mr. B. C.
Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and
Co.
Peixotto, Mr. M. P.
Percival, M^{me} K.
Peters, M^{me} Edward McClure.
Peyer, Mr. Gilbert C.
Pickering, Mr. Loring.
Pillter, Mrs. Robert.
Pitts, Mrs. Lendall.
Poix, Princesse de.
Powell, Captain T. W.
Pratt, Mrs. Arthur.
Prince, Mrs. Helen C.
Proctor, Mr. C. A.
Prouty, Mrs. Dwight.
Putnam, Mr. Arthur.
Ranlett, Miss Helen.
Rappaport, Mr. Leo.
Readey, Mrs. D. J.
Reiset, M^{me} F. de.
Rie, M^{me} Paul.
Roberts, Mrs. Edgar.
Roberts, Mr. Elmer.
Roberts, Mrs. Elmer.
Robertson, Miss Jessie.
Robinson, Dr. Wm. J.
Rochebrochard, Baronne L. de
la.
Rockefeller Foundation.
Ronalds, Mr. P. Lorillard.
Ross, Mrs. Louise.
Roth, Mr. Jacques.
Roux, M^{me} M. E.
Rubien, Mr. Howard N.
Rueff, M^{lle} Irène.
Ryle, Mrs. Ernest.
Schrottky, Colonel Gerald.
Scranton, Mrs. Katherine M.
Seeger, Mr. Charles L.
Selkirk, Mrs. H. B.
Shaw, Mrs. J. M.
Shearer, Mrs. Frederic.
Shelton, Miss Frances.
Shelton, Mr. Henry T.
Shelton, Mrs. Henry T.
Sherlock-Smith, Mr. J. E.
Sheth, Mr. V. C.
Shields, Mrs. James Van Allen.
Silva, M^{me} Nella da.
Shipman, Mr. Louis E.
Shoninger, Mr. B. J.
Shope, Mr. W. K.
Sitwell, Major N.
Skepper, Mrs. M.
Skinner, Hon. Robert P.

Slade, Mr. Lawrence.
Smith, Mrs. V. R.
Smith, Mrs. W. Brentwood.
Sondine, Mr. Albert.
Spencer, Mr. E. G.
Stafford, Mr. Franklin H.
Starrett, Miss Therese.
Stein, Miss Gertrude.
Stephens, Mrs. N. S.
Stewart, Lt. Col. R. N.
Stockwell, Mrs. H. E.
Stoever, Mr. Edward.
Strang, Mrs. Ralph.
Swainson, Miss D.
Swift et Cie.
Taufflieb, M^{me} la Générale.
Taylor, Mr. Emerson.
Tebbitt, Mrs. A.
Thackara, Mr. A. M.
Thevin, Miss Alice.
Thomas, Miss Marcia.
Titus, Mrs. Anne Lee.
Twyeffort, Mr. L. V.
Ulmer, Mr. W. B.
Van Wyck, Mrs. Jean.
Vaughan, Mrs. Eleanor.

Waddel, Mr. A. F.
Waddington, Mrs. Charles.
Walker, Mrs. Ford H.
Wall, Mrs. E. Berry.
Ward, Mrs. Herbert.
Wattley, Miss Elizabeth.
Webb, Miss Bertha.
Weil, Mr. Paul Carol.
Welles, Mrs. F. R.
Weyer, M^{lle} Mathilde.
White, Captain R. Drace.
Whitehouse, Mrs. Fitzhugh.
Whitehouse, Mr. Sheldon.
Whitman, Mrs. Mary E. W.
Whittaker, Mr. James.
Widney, Mrs. Mary.
Wiggin, Miss Charlotte.
Williams, Dr. Augusta G.
Wilson, Dr. Francis J.
Winthrop, Mr. Bertram.
Wise, Miss Ruth E.
Wormald, Mr. Gordon.
Wray, Mr. W. E. B.
Wren, Mrs. I. F.
Wrench, Miss Violet A.
Zabriskie, Miss Margaret F.

DONATIONS DURING 1927

Anonymous	\$ 750.00
Alexander, Mr. Wallace M.	100 00
Babcock, Mr. Frederick R.	200.00
Battle, Mr. George Gordon	10.00
Blumenthal, Mr. George	2,000 00
Boyden, Mr. Roland W.	100.00
Bruce, Mr. David	100.00
Costantini, The Countess Frieda	1,000.00
Davison, Mrs. Kate T.	500 00
Dillon, Mr. Clarence	100.00
Dodge, Mr. Cleveland E.	100 00
Draper, Mrs. Helen F.	100.00
Emerson, Dr. Haven.	20 00
Emerson, Professor William	500.00
Fiske, Mr. James Porter.	100 00
Ford, Mrs. George B.	5.00
French, Mrs. Lydia C.	50 00
Gray, Mr. Prentiss N.	100 00
Hartfield, Mr. Joseph M.	500.00
Hopkins, Mr. Prynce	50 00
Kahn, Mr. Otto	334 00
Legge, Mr. Alex.	25 00
Library Overseas Fellowship	50.00
Luckemeyer, Mrs. L. S.	1,000.00
Morgan, Miss Anne	200.00
Nirdlinger, Mr. Fred G. Nixon	100.00
Parsons, Miss Mary P.	10 00
Pope, Mr. Gustavus D.	100.00
Pratt, Mr. Francis C.	50 00
Roche, Mr. Francis G. B.	100.00
Rosenfeld, Mr. Henry L.	25.00
Shearer, Mr. Frederic	100 00
Soper, Dr. Willard B.	15.00
Thain, Miss	5.00
Tuck, Mr. Edward	1,750.00
Vail, Miss Martha C.	25.00
Wallace, Mr. Hugh Campbell	200.00
Whitehouse, Mrs. Sheldon.	250.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 10,724.00
 Anonymous	 Fr. 1,338.00
Aldis, Mrs. Arthur T.	500.00
Bacon, Mr. Henry Selden	200.00
Bartlett, Miss Abby H.	600.00

Bemis, Mr. Samuel Flagg	100.00
Boyden, Mr. Roland W.	2,500.00
Chassériau, Mme Ida White	100 00
Coriat, Mr. Mimon	100 00
Drake, Col Francis E.	500.00
Emerson, Dr. Kendall.	1 000 00
Fillebrown, Mrs. J. P.	100.00
Frothingham, Mr. Theodore L.	635 00
Gagarine, Princesse Alexandre	100.00
Garfield, Mrs. James A.	100.00
Hall, Mrs. Sidney	50.00
Heywood, Miss Florence	100.00
Hoff, Mrs. Grace Whitney	1,000.00
Huber, Mme	500 00
Hugon, Mlle A.	50 00
Krebs, Miss Margarette B.	29.00
Mac Kusick, Mr. M. H.	100 00
McLaren, Mrs. Norman	100 00
McNaught, Mr John	100.00
Merrill, Dr. John R.	250 00
Muse, Mrs. Benjamin	200 00
Poix, La Princesse de	500.00
Roberts, Mrs. Isaac	50.00
Rousseau, Mr. Theodore	1,000 00
Schiff, Mr Mortimer L.	5,000 00
Stoddard, Miss Margaret	100.00
Townsend, Mrs. Lillian	2 000 00
Veit, Mr. Sidney B.	1,000 00
Weyer, Mlle Mathilde	300 00
White, Mr. Charles Bronk	88.00
	<hr/>
	Frs. 20 390.00

LAW LIBRARY DONATIONS

Bell, Mr. Gordon Knox	Frs 1 000.00
The Chemical National Bank of New- York	6,329.15
Wright and Hill	1,000.00
	<hr/>
	Frs. 8 329 15
 Vivier, Mr. Joseph du	 \$ 1,000.00
Chadbourne, Mr. William M.	25.00
Fernald, Mr. Charles B.	5.00
Fowler, Mr. Ludlow S	10.00
Rothwell, Harper and Matthews	25.00
Tuska, Mr. Benjamin	10.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 1,075.00

BALANCE SHEET,

Assets,

Cash with Banks and on Hand :—		
With Banks	Frs. 161,802.60	
On Hand.....	24,447.60	186,250 20
	<hr/>	
Investments (at Cost) \$60,046.85		1,501,171.25
Accounts Receivable :—		
Rents receivable.....	8,667.15	
Pledges.....	24,000.00	32,667.15
	<hr/>	
Deposits for Electricity and Gas		1,100.00
Books, Furniture and Equipment, written down to.		2 00

Frs. 1,721,190.60

Auditors' Certificate

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Statements of Income and Expenditure, and Fund Accounts of The American Library in Paris, Inc. The Cash on Hand has been verified by actual count and the Cash with Banks and Securities by Certificates obtained from the various depositories. We have not had access to any statutory or other records that may be maintained in the United States of America. Subject to this remark, in our opinion,

AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1927.

Funds and Liabilities.

Endowments :—

American Library Association	\$ 25,000	Frs. 625,000.00	
Alan Seeger		50,000.00	
Howard Burchard Lines	\$ 1,000	25,000.00	700,000.00

Reserve fund 459,350.00

Funds and Accounts Payable :—

Reference Service	8,088.32		
American Law Library	26,084.90		
American Relief Administration.	9,826.80		
Subscribers' Deposits	59,070.00		
University of Michigan \$ 100	2,500.00	105,570.02	

Income received in advance :—

Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial Grant, January-July 1928	\$ 6,250	156,250.00	
Annual Dues 1928		1,250.00	157,500.00

Income and Expenditure Account :—

Balance as at January 1, 1927 . .	280,249.70		
Add :—Excess of Income over Expenditure for year	18,520.88	298,770.58	
		<u>Frs. 1,721,190.60</u>	

this Balance Sheet properly presents the financial position of the Corporation at December 31, 1927, as shown by the books and records maintained in Paris.

(Signed) : PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & Co.

*Chartered Accountants.
Auditors.*

20, rue Louis-le-Grand,
Paris, February 16, 1928.

INCOME AND

For the year ended

Income

Annual Members' Dues.....	Frs.	91,610.00
Subscribers' Fees.....		167,078.15
Donations for Current Expenses :—		
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial....	\$10,000.00	250,000.00
Various in Dollars...	11,165.00	279,125.00
Various in Francs...		18,390.30
		<hr/>
Interest :—		
On Bank Accounts...		4,702.49
On investments.....	\$ 3,265.05	81,626.25
		<hr/>
Rent received from Tenants.....		101,704.60
Exchange.....		3,968.50

Frs. 998,205.29

EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

December 31, 1927

Expenditure

Salaries :—

Library Staff.....	Frs. 564,778.25	
Building Staff.....	39,305.70	604,083.95

Books and Periodicals.....	60,477.15
Binding.....	7,125 70
Carriage and Customs.....	1,217.60
Rent.....	105,000.00
Taxes and Insurance.....	84,590.67
Heat, Light and Water.....	39,027.45
Postage, Telegrams and Telephone.....	20,464.84
Stationery, Printing and Office Supplies.....	24,112.80
Repairs and Alterations.....	4,854 65
Furniture and Equipment.....	11,356.85
Laundry and Cleaning.....	4,544.80
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses.....	12,827.95

Total Expenditure..... 979,684.41

Excess of Income over Expenditure carried to Balance Sheet 18,520.88

Frs. 998,205.29

FUND ACCOUNTS

For the year ended December 31, 1927.

Reserve Fund

Balance of Fund as at January 1, 1927.....	Frs.	325,300.00
Added during the year ended December 31, 1927 :—		
Patrons.....	Frs.	70,000.00
Life members.....		26,000.00
Annual Members' Initial Fees..		11,900.00
Deposits forfeited		1,550.00
Profit on realisation of Securities	\$ 984	24,600.00
		<u>134,050.00</u>
Balance as at December 31, 1927.....	Frs.	<u><u>459,350.00</u></u>

Reference Service Fund

Balance of Fund as at January 1, 1927—Debit. Frs. 39,318.83

Income.

Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.....	\$ 12,500	Frs.	312,500.00
Prof. and Mrs. Wm. Emerson...			36,000.00
Mr. Edward A. Sumner..	\$ 100		2,500.00
Subscriptions and Publications ..			135,556.50
Profit on Exchange			2,263.50
			<u>488,820.00</u>
			<u><u>449,501.17</u></u>

Expenditure.

Salaries	245,564.35	
Rent.....	25,000.00	
Printing and Binding.....	109,494.30	
Books and Periodicals.....	11,824.20	
Postage.....	23,384.50	
Miscellaneous	26,145.50	441,412.85
		<u>441,412.85</u>
Balance as at December 31, 1927—Credit...	Frs.	<u><u>8,088.32</u></u>

American Law Library

Balance as at January 1, 1927 \$1,000 Frs. 25,000.00

Income.

Various Donations in Dol-		
lars.....	\$ 75	Frs. 1,875.00
Various Donations in Francs.....		8,329.15
Profit on Exchange.....	17.25	10,221.40
		<hr/>
		35,221.40
		<hr/>

Expenditure.

Amount utilised to defray the general expenses for the year 1927.....		9,136.50
		<hr/>
Balance as at December 31, 1927.....	Frs.	26,084.90
		<hr/>

American Relief Administration

Balance as at January 1, 1927 Frs. 36,422.85

Income.

Donation from Prof. Wm. Emerson.	1,000.00	
Profit on Exchange.....	538.70	1,538.70
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		37,961.55
		<hr/>

Expenditure.

Amount utilised to defray the general expenses for the year 1927.....		28,134.75
		<hr/>
Balance as at December 31, 1927.....	Frs.	9,826.80
		<hr/>

DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS

As at December 31, 1927.

<i>Bonds.</i>	Cost.	Market value.
5 Aluminium Company of America : Debenture S/F Gold 5's. Due March 1, 1952.....	\$ 5,068.75	5,068.75
6 Erie Railroad Company : Refg and Imp. Mtge Gold 5's. Due May 1, 1967.....	5,910.00	5,962.50
5 Humble Oil and Refining Company : Debenture 10 year Cpn. Gold 5's. Due April 1, 1937	5,012.50	5,012.50
5 Massachusetts Gas Companies : 20 year S/F Gold 5 ½'s. Due January 1, 1946.....	5,087.50	5,225.00
6 City of Oslo, Norway : External 20 year Gold 5 ½'s. Due February 1, 1946.....	4,960.00	4,975.00
5 Tennessee Electric Power Company: 1st et Refg. Series "A" 6's. Due June 1, 1947.....	5,272.50	5,350.00
5 Wilson and Co., Inc. : 1st Mtge Series "A" 6's. Due April 1, 1941	5,010.00	5,056.25
<i>Shares.</i>		
50 General Motors Corp.: Preferred Stock 7 %	6,168.75	6,275.00
38 Union Pacific R.R. Co.: Preferred Stock 4 %	2,928.85	3,201.50
50 United Cigar Stores Company of America : Cumulative Preferred 6 %	5,450.00	5,437.50
36 United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.: Preferred Stock 7 %	4,225.50	4,320.00
35 United States Steel Corp.: Preferred Stock 7 %	4,952.50	4,926.25
	\$ 60,046.85	60,810.25

« A Paris même, à côté de toutes les anglo-manies d'un goût souvent douteux, nous possédons une institution qui s'inspire des meilleures traditions démocratiques de l'Amérique. Nous voulons parler de cette excellente American Library de la rue de l'Elysée qui, sans la moindre cotisation, sans aucun bulletin de contrôle, ouvre ses portes toutes grandes jusqu'à tard le soir, à tous ceux qui s'intéressent à la langue et à la culture anglo-américaines. Un personnel des plus affables se met à votre disposition, avec une courtoisie, un savoir-vivre dignes d'être pris en exemple... »

Ernest Robert in his « Canada Français et Acadie ».

Imp. des PRESSES UNIVERSITAIRES DE FRANCE, 49, Bd. St-Michel, Paris (5°).
16-5-1928.
