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# The American Library in Paris



YEAR BOOK

1930

10, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE  
PARIS





# **THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS**







THE AMERICAN LIB

# The American Library in Paris



YEAR BOOK

1930

10, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE  
PARIS



## UNE ŒUVRE DE SOLIDARITE INTERNATIONALE : LA « BIBLIOTHEQUE AMERICAINE » A PARIS

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*En un récent article, nous avons, d'une façon incidente, dit un mot de la Bibliothèque américaine à Paris. Les lecteurs du Progrès Civique nous sauront peut-être gré de leur décrire cette œuvre de solidarité internationale et de véritable coopération intellectuelle.*

*On a voulu en faire un centre d'informations sur la littérature, les institutions, la pensée de l'Amérique, à l'usage des Européens et surtout des Français, ou, comme le dit le Directeur, M. Burton Stevenson, « un interprète du nouveau monde auprès de l'ancien ».*

*Ce qui accroit beaucoup l'utilité, l'efficiency de la Bibliothèque américaine, c'est qu'elle effectue des prêts, non seulement à Paris, mais aussi en province, par l'intermédiaire des bibliothèques universitaires et municipales. Ces prêts s'étendent même à l'Europe tout entière; n'a-t-on pas fait un envoi jusqu'à Dorpat (Esthonie)? On a ainsi communiqué, en 1927, plus de 2,750 volumes...*

*Ce que nous venons de dire suffit, pensons-nous, à montrer tous les services que rend et est appelé à rendre la Bibliothèque américaine, surtout en une époque où la dépréciation monétaire rend si difficile l'acquisition de livres étrangers. Puis, c'est une belle œuvre de rapprochement international, qui sert efficacement la cause de la paix.*

Henri SEE

in *Le Progrès Civique*

*Gift  
Mr. W. W. Bishop  
8-7-1930*

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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 and reserve fund, now amounting to Frs. 1,679,000; from a three-year grant by the Rockefeller Foundation; 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 1929, 1,260 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 three 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.

## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

During the past year the American Library in Paris has further developed and consolidated the various activities described in the report of the Director which is published elsewhere in this Year-book and to which I strongly urge careful and detailed attention. The method which has been consistently followed by the administration and which consists in the undertaking of only those initiatives which detailed investigation and experimentation have shown to answer a real need, has been abundantly justified by the results. The fact cannot be too often stated and emphasized that, although the American Library is located in Paris, its field of usefulness is not mainly or primarily confined to the residents of that city, and that in so far as it serves them it has long since become self-supporting.

Financially, the Library ended the year 1929 in excellent condition, with a balance on hand of Frs. 219,670. Of still greater importance is the fact that it is already assured of the funds needed for 1930, not only to carry on present activities, but for a reasonable enlargement of them. This fortunate condition of affairs is due to the fact that the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation, at a meeting held last June, appropriated the sum of \$35,000 toward the general budget of the Library, with the following note :

It was recommended that \$35,000 be appropriated toward the general budget of the American Library in Paris over a three year period.

1. The Memorial has appropriated \$129,000 to the Library since 1923. Of this \$59,000 has been toward its general budget; the present



appropriation terminating on December 31, 1929. The remainder was for the Reference Service on International Affairs, and terminates on June 30, 1930.

2. The principal purpose of the Library is to serve as a center for information about the United States for the people of Europe, having a standing offer to secure any helpful book about the United States which anyone in Europe wishes to read and to lend it without charge. The Library is well run and much used.
3. It is proposed to continue Memorial support for a three year period, beginning with the termination of the present appropriation, during which time it is hoped the Library can find permanent sources of support.

Whereupon it was on motion, Resolved RF 29098 :

That the sum of Thirty-five thousand dollars (\$35,000) be, and it is hereby, appropriated toward the General Budget of the American Library in Paris, to be expended over a three year period, in accordance with the following schedule :

1930.....	\$17,500
1931.....	12,500
1932.....	5,000

While this generous action on the part of the Foundation places unconditionally at the disposal of the Library the above amounts, the intimation must not be overlooked that it will be necessary for the Trustees and friends of the Library to find permanent sources of support before 1933.

The excellent financial condition of the American Library in Paris, while most gratifying to all its

friends, affords no ground for a relaxation of effort on their part. The future development of the institution along international lines depends largely on its obtaining an adequate and properly-equipped building. In the past I have frequently and earnestly insisted upon this need, which is the most important matter now before the Board of Trustees. Until this problem is solved, the varied activities of the Library will continue in the present quarters. The main purpose, however, to which it is dedicated, i.e. the dissemination of knowledge about American literature, culture, institutions, and civilization throughout Europe, cannot be fully realized under existing conditions. The importance of making America better known and better understood in Europe is so obvious at the present time that I confidently believe that some organization or individuals, interested in international relations, will appreciate this unique opportunity and provide a suitable and permanent home for the American Library in Paris.

Earle B. BABCOCK  
*President.*

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## REPORT OF THE TREASURER

The Auditors' statement of the financial position of the American Library in Paris as of December 31, 1929, shows it to be in very satisfactory shape.

Attention must be called, however, to a slight falling off in assets, due to the reduction in income as compared with the year 1928. Donations, rent received, and exchange profits for 1929 were less by frs. 191,320.85 than for 1928. On the other hand, interest from investments yielded frs. 10,391.11 more than in 1928. Another gratifying feature is the increase of frs. 7,273.53 received from Annual Members and Subscribers as compared with 1928. With regard to the figures, it is well to bear in mind the financial troubles in the United States during the last three months of 1929, which necessitated the return home of many Americans who were in Paris at the time. Under these circumstances it would seem that the Library did remarkably well.

Of the total assets of frs. 2,131,984.07, the sum of frs. 1,760,243.25 is invested in selected securities held in safekeeping in the Library's banks. On the liability side, the Endowment Fund remains at frs. 836,000 while the Reserve Fund has increased from last year's figure of frs. 803,062.83 to frs. 843,526.13, an addition of frs. 40,463.30. It is also well to point out again to the Library's friends that the large number of books, together with the furniture, shelving and other equipment, are carried in the assets as only two francs.

The present financial condition is sound and would seem to justify looking forward to a successful new year.

Kenneth O. SPINNING  
*Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

For another year the American Library in Paris has been working to fulfil the principal purpose for which it is maintained — "to serve as a center for information about the United States and to promote among teachers, students, journalists, publicists, and men of letters in Europe a closer acquaintance with American literature, institutions and thought" — and if there is no spectacular achievement to record, there is at least very definite progress.

The quotation given above is from the folder concerning the Extension Service which is reprinted on another page and which has, during the year, been sent to librarians and teachers pretty generally throughout Europe. The Library is doing its best to make this service widely known, for it is the most important feature of its work — or at least the one which has the greatest potentialities.

Broadly speaking, the Library now offers to lend without charge to anyone in Europe any book about the United States which he may wish to read. If the book is not already in the Library, it will be procured, if it is procurable. If it is out-of-print, it will be advertised for; and, as a last resort, if it cannot be obtained in any other way, it will be borrowed from the Library of Congress or some other American library.

However, during 1929 the collections in the Library relating to American subjects have been considerably strengthened, so that it is seldom necessary to look elsewhere for the books ordinarily in demand. Indeed, owing to the generosity of various publishers, there are now on the shelves or in stock duplicates of the more popular ones. Where the Library is weak is in source material, which it

should possess but which it is useless to attempt to secure until there is a place to stack it.

The detailed report of the Extension Service, which appears on another page, shows that it is still in its infancy. A total of 162 requests for books were received from different universities, and requests for bibliographies, book-lists and bibliographical information were even more numerous, but this is only a beginning. One would like to see the work grow until it demanded the undivided attention of a staff of eight or ten people, and the books sent out were numbered not by hundreds but by thousands.

### *Income Past and Future*

The American Library in Paris is fortunate in its friends. It is fortunate in having won for itself a place in the interest and even in the affections of so many people in widely diverse walks of life — people who have been helped by it, who believe in it and in the idea behind it, and who are not only ready to assist it in time of need, but who volunteer to do so. This has never been more clearly manifest than in the closing days of 1929.

For the last time, under the terms of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller grant, it was necessary to secure a total of \$35,000 from other sources in order to qualify for the full grant of \$10,000. The Library had never failed to do this during the four previous years that the grant was in existence, but as 1929 drew to a close it seemed almost certain that it would fail this time. On the 29th day of December, the amount which had been received from subscriptions, memberships, donations, etc., was still some \$12,000 short of the needed amount. A statement of the needs of the Library had been made before the an-

nual meeting, short articles had been inserted in the Paris Herald and Tribune, and a financial statement had been sent to previous donors, but without appreciable result, and there was a very clearly defined doubt in the mind of the Director whether it would be worth while to go any further. Then, on the 30th of December, things began to happen.

The first was the receipt of a check for \$2,000 from an old and tried friend of the Library; the second was the receipt of a check for \$1,000 enclosed in a letter from a lady who had noticed the article in the Herald and who wrote, "I visited the library for the first time two weeks ago, and was so much impressed by it that it is a great pleasure to be able to help its activities"; the third was the receipt of a check for \$500 from another old friend, then in the United States, together with a cable saying he would double the donation if necessary; the fourth was a telephone call from still another friend, suggesting a visit that evening, the result of which was a check for \$5,000 and an intimation that if more was needed it would be forthcoming; the fifth was the promise of a check for \$2,000 from an organization whose Director, by his counsel and unselfish labor, has contributed to the Library's success to a greater extent than perhaps anyone but its Director realizes.

All this, of course, started the wheels of enthusiasm whirling, and it was a very great pleasure to be able, on the first of January, to inform the two generous friends who had offered further contributions that these would not be necessary, as the full amount needed had been secured. A full list of the donations will be found on another page — and let it be added that it is this sort of thing, which happens so constantly in connection with the Li-



brary, which makes its direction so interesting and full of inspiration.

Financially, then, the Library ended the year 1929 in excellent shape, with a balance on hand of frs. 219,670. Better still, it has in sight the full amount needed for 1930, not only to carry on its former activities, but to develop them considerably and even to undertake some new ones. This fortunate condition of affairs is due to the generous action of the Trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation, at a meeting held last June, in appropriating the sum of \$35,000 toward the general budget of the Library, as detailed in the report of the President on a preceding page.

### *Finances*

The financial statement submitted by the Treasurer to the Board of Trustees showing the receipts and expenditures for the year contains some interesting items. Reference was made in last year's report to the fact that in so far as its circulation work was concerned the Library had been placed upon a strictly self-supporting basis. This was true for the first time in 1927; this position was consolidated during 1928, and was still further improved during 1929, so that it is now certain that so long as the Library's service continues on its present plane it will more than pay its way as a circulating library for the people of Paris and for its members throughout Europe.

The receipts from Annual Members' dues totalled frs. 92,958.35 and from Subscribers' fees frs. 173,464.75, a total of frs. 266,423.10, an increase of frs. 7,375 over the previous year. There may be further small increases from time to time, but it is probable that the receipts from these sources will

remain more or less stabilized around these figures. However, they afford a comfortable margin over the expenses of the Circulation department, which, on a most liberal estimate, did not exceed frs. 200,000. Other receipts of the Library from its own resources — from interest, rent from sub-tenants, etc. — amounted to frs. 170,805, or a grand total of frs. 437,228 — nearly half the total expenditure.

The importance of this lies not only in the fact that it shows steady growth and the continued interest of the public, but also in the assurance that these receipts enable the Library to use for its international work and for its free work with teachers and students every dollar received from outside sources. It is perhaps the recognition of this fact which influenced the Rockefeller Foundation to make the new grant referred to above and which has secured the generous donations which were given to the Library during the year, amounting to frs. 353,693.

### *The International Reference Department*

The most important feature of the year, in so far as the internal administration of the Library is concerned, has been the reorganization of the International Reference Department, and the laying of plans for its development along lines which should add greatly to its usefulness.

It is the function of this department to supply accurate information concerning European economic and political conditions to any scholar doing research work in that field, and it is therefore necessary that it should not only possess the latest and most authoritative publications, both official and unofficial, but also that this material be so thoroughly

classified and catalogued that it should be readily and fully available. This work was started during the year and has progressed steadily, until about one-third of the books have now been catalogued. Plans have been made to use the entire catalogue department in pushing forward this work to an early conclusion. The departmental library has also been moved into much larger and more convenient quarters, so that there is now not only adequate space for the entire collection, but a number of individual desks where students and research workers can carry on their investigations. This is the first time that the department has been able to offer adequate facilities to the public.

Four years ago, the department undertook the publication of a semi-monthly periodical known as "The European Economic and Political Survey." The "Survey" was devoted to the re-printing of treaties and official documents relating to European conditions, but within the past year or two these have been printed and widely circulated by other organizations, so that the need for continuing the "Survey" was growing constantly less. Its continued publication, furthermore, entailed a very serious drain upon the department's meagre resources — in fact it was out of the question both to continue the "Survey" and develop the departmental library — and the Trustees, after careful consideration, decided that the "Survey" be discontinued.

All the resources of the department will therefore now be free to be devoted to the development and organization of its library. As soon as its catalogue has been completed, an effort will be made to list the similar material in other collections in Paris, so that there will be available to students not

only the material which the Library itself possesses, but precise information as to what material is available elsewhere in Paris and exactly where it may be found.

The most important work which the department has undertaken was brought a step nearer conclusion during the year by the publication of Part I of the "Official Publications of European Governments," an outline bibliography of serials and important monographs, including diplomatic documents, issued by European government offices and ministries. The publications of Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, and France are included, and make altogether an octavo volume of 255 pages. The difficulties of making such a compilation are tremendous, owing to the fact that the material is so widely scattered and so incompletely listed even by the issuing governments, and it is realized that the present list is far from complete; but it has been found possible to give, in almost every case, accurate information concerning the official gazette and a complete list of diplomatic documents issued by the Foreign Office. Wherever possible, information concerning the State Printing Office and the address of a reliable book dealer are also given. However imperfect it may be, it is believed that the list will be useful to everyone interested in accurate information concerning this material and where it may be obtained.

### *The Law Catalogue*

Another important publication has been that of a finding-list of books on American law in public and private collections in Paris. The contents of forty collections are listed, and fill a volume of 139 pages. Of these collections ten are public, including the

American Chamber of Commerce, the American Library in Paris, the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, the Ministry of Justice, the Senate, the Société de Législation Comparée, the University of Paris, and the Faculty of Law at the Sorbonne. The private collections include those of the prominent American law firms practising in Paris. The funds necessary for the publication and free distribution of this list were generously provided by Mr. Joseph Du Vivier.

This is the first step toward the development of the department of American law whose inception was described in last year's Yearbook. Space for the collection is at last available, and the work of getting it together can now go rapidly forward.

#### *Another New Departure*

The Library has, of course, a number of books dealing with American music, but this subject has never been covered in any complete and systematic way. Plans for doing so have been under consideration for the past year and the first steps have now been taken for the development of a special department dealing with this subject.

The plan is to build up a collection which shall contain the best histories of American music, biographies of American musicians, the best critiques of their works, and the works themselves. There will also be on file the yearbooks or annual reports of American music schools, and a collection of the programs of the principal orchestral associations in the United States.

Mr. Carl Engel, formerly chief of the Division of Music of the Library of Congress, has been good enough to prepare a list of books to serve as a basis

for the collection, and these books have been ordered. Mr. Albert Spalding, Mr. Gerald Reynolds and Mr. Louis Schneider have contributed many valuable suggestions; Mr. Irving Schwerke has given many important books and pieces of music, as well as most generously of his time in assisting to work out the plans; and Miss Dorothy Lawton, Music Librarian of the Circulation department of the New York Public Library, has not only made out a number of helpful lists, but has been exceedingly generous in bringing the plans for the department to the attention of her wide circle of friends among musicians, critics and publishers. Coöperation in working out the idea has been asked from the leading music publishers of the United States and from a large number of American composers, and it is believed that this will be forthcoming in generous measure. That the department will be of the highest value to the many students of music in Paris there can be no doubt.

### *Some Statistics*

The use of the Library by the reading public is increasing steadily. Anyone coming into it day after day would have no need of figures to demonstrate this. At certain hours both reading room and reference room are crowded, although additional chairs have been added to both until every inch of space is occupied. The total circulation for the year was 116,168; the total registration 3,402; the total number of new books received by the library 8,351. Detailed statements concerning all these will be found in the reports of the various departments, but attention should perhaps be called to two or three items.

In the first place, the systematic building up of the



collection of children's books has resulted in a 25 % growth in circulation, and this will undoubtedly be further increased during the present year because of the issuing of a special card to children, which began in January. In the second place, the first full year of the fiction department in its new quarters on the first floor has met with much appreciation on the part of the public, and the circulation of books here has increased nearly 2,500. With the registration, it is interesting to note that of the 2,327 new people who registered during the year, 1290 are Americans, 440 British, 380 French and 217 of other nationalities. Of this total, 1260 are teachers or students holding free cards. Also indicative of the Library's growth is the fact that during the year, a total of 491 volumes of magazines were bound and added to the reference collection. It will be noted that the Library now receives regularly 290 periodicals in its regular reading room, and 395 in its International Reference department.

The gifts of books received during the year were unusually numerous and important. They totalled 6527 volumes, and two collections were especially noteworthy. One of them consisted of the books in English from the library of the late Mildred Aldrich, comprising 1717 volumes. This collection was especially rich in material relating to American drama, and, added to the books on the same subject already in the Library, gave a splendid start toward the formation of a special department. The other was a complete set of the Loeb Classical Library, made by Mr. James Loeb after he had paid the Library a visit and investigated the work it is doing. Gifts ranging from a few volumes up to several hundred were made by scores of other friends. A list of the more important ones will be found on another page. Still another welcome gift was made by Mr. Angus

Macdonald, President of the Snead Company, after a visit to the Library, consisting of an equipment of modern steel shelving for the three alcoves back of the charging desk on the main floor.

The reports of the various departments speak for themselves and show how devoted and tireless have been the efforts of the staff in making the Library of the utmost possible service to the public. The Catalogue department voluntarily assumed the heavy task of taking an inventory of the Library during the summer, and it is planned to do this annually hereafter. The Fiction department carried through a complete revision of its catalogue. The Children's librarian, although extremely busy with other work, managed to keep the story hour going, with an attendance which sometimes ran as high as sixty. And tribute should also be paid to the head of the Non-Fiction department who, in the absence of the Director during the summer, was in executive charge of the Library and handled admirably some unusually difficult problems. I have always felt that there is a mystic quality about service in the American Library in Paris which serves to bring out the best capabilities of everybody, and every year's experience serves to strengthen the belief.

#### *Coöperation from American Publishers*

It is a pleasure to be able to report the continuance of the generous support from American publishers which has been given during the past four years, and which has meant so much to the development of the Library. The plan is, briefly, this : American publishers are invited to contribute their newest and most representative books to a permanent exhibition, installed near the main charging desk, where it attracts the attention of everyone coming into the Library. Here the books are displayed in their

jackets over a period of six weeks, at the end of which time they are placed on the shelves of the Library. Publishers' catalogues are also displayed in connection with the exhibition and are available for distribution.

From the start, this plan has received the heartiest support from American publishers, and a full list of those participating during 1929 will be found on another page. This list does not tell the whole story, for, during the year, a development of the plan was worked out and widely agreed to whereby the Library receives a special discount of fifty per cent on all books not suitable for exhibition or which the publishers do not feel able to present to the Library for that purpose. The American Library in Paris is very proud of this interest and willingness to assist in the development of its work, and it may be stated with perfect truth that no other library in the world has enlisted the support of the publishing profession to any comparable extent.

Book publicity has been continued during the year in the various English language newspapers published in Paris. Two columns of book-reviews are furnished every week to the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune and reviews and book-lists and general news about the Library are also printed regularly in the Paris edition of the New York Herald, the American Women's Club Bulletin, Abroad, the Revue des Lectures, Britain Abroad, the Revue Anglo-Américaine, Universitaire, 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. All the newspapers of Paris, French as well as American, have been most generous in the space they have devoted to



CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT



news about the Library and to descriptions of the work it is doing.

In addition to the permanent exhibition of new books, several special ones have been held. One of the most interesting was that of the forty outstanding American books of 1928, as chosen for the International Institute of Intellectual Coöperation by the American Library Association. It lasted during the month of September, and was perhaps the only place in Europe where these books were got together. This was the second such exhibition held by the Library, and it will be an annual affair hereafter. Also for the third time, an exhibition of specially illustrated books for children was held in the children's room during the month of December. There was a Christmas tree and decorations of holly and mistletoe, and it would be difficult to imagine a more attractive exhibition, the entire credit for which belongs to the head of the Children's department.

### *The Book Distribution*

Despite the fact that no new funds for the purpose were received during the year, the Library has nevertheless continued to send its duplicates to such libraries and educational institutions throughout Europe as were willing to pay the transportation charge. A total of 1281 volumes were sent to ten institutions, as follows :

	N° of Vols.
Athens College, Psychiko, Athens . . . . .	150
Collège des Ecosais, Montpellier, France	78
Library of the University of Belgrade, Yougoslavia . . . . .	166
The Seaman's Institute, Genoa, Italy . . . .	50

Constantinople Woman's College, Stam- boul, Turkey.....	132
Library of the University of Debrecen, Hungary .....	160 —
American High School, Paris.....	50
American College of Teheran, Persia....	250
Anglické Reálné Gymnasium, Prague, Czechoslovakia .....	125
Library of the American Church, Berlin, Germany .....	120
	<hr/>
	1281

This makes a total of 10,999 volumes which the American Library in Paris has presented to other European libraries during the past three years. We feel we have a certain right to be proud of this record, and yet it is only a small fraction of what we might accomplish. Mention has been made in previous Yearbooks of a plan to organize such a distribution on a much wider scale, and hope has by no means been abandoned of being able to carry this out.

This plan, in outline, is to ask for gifts of books for distribution to European libraries 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. 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.

Here a considerable dossier of information as to the places where books in English are needed has

already been built up, 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. 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 coöperate.

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 there may be time to develop the project 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.

#### *Department of American Medicine*

One other project which has been spoken of in previous Yearbooks remains unaccomplished — that for a department of American medicine — and it may be worth while to restate this idea.

The Library would like to undertake the develop-



ment 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 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. 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 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.

During the year, this idea has been placed before various individuals and organizations, but no definite action has as yet been secured. The Library now has available suitable quarters for the establishment of this new department and it is hoped that it can be undertaken during the current year.

### *The Future*

No doubt there is much to be said for the healthy and steady rate of growth which the Library has had during the past four years, every one of which has witnessed the establishment of some new department, and increased efficiency and broadening of effort on the part of the others. Four years ago, the Library had approximately 25,000 volumes catalogued and on the shelves; today it has 45,800. In other words it has almost doubled in size (exclusive of the collection in the International Reference Department, which has not yet been inventoried), and this increase is almost wholly in new and valuable books, germane to the Library's main purpose. The character of the circulation has also changed in the most encouraging way, the fiction percentage falling from 72 to 62, and we are hoping to reduce it to 50. Four years ago, the library's Extension Service received requests for loans from 31 other European libraries: in 1929, this number had risen to 162. There has also been a substantial strengthening of the financial foundation upon which the Library rests, for in spite of the fact that the annual expenditure has grown from frs. 653,000 to

frs. 916,000, the Endowment and Reserve funds have increased, in four years, from frs. 674,000 to frs. 1,679,000—or over a million francs—while the library's income from its own resources have grown from frs. 183,000 in 1925 to frs. 435,000 in 1929.

One can feel also that its roots are steadily striking deeper, that its influence is growing, and that its appeal is becoming stronger. Indeed there could be no better evidence of this than the ready willingness of its friends to come to its assistance in any time of need.

But for those of us who envisage its great possibilities this progress sometimes seems discouragingly slow. What we all desire is a modern and perfectly equipped library building, with an income adequate to the needs of its expanded work. The principal feature of that work will be the development and perfection of its Extension Service, by which accurate and complete information about things American will be placed freely at the service of every European interested in them.

Let it be said at once that an adequate building in Paris is only a start toward the realization of this plan. The building up of a strong, well-balanced and well-organized central collection is, of course, the first step, but there must be smaller collections of the more important books available in each country for the prompt service of the people of that country. It is believed that, once the Library is in position to assemble these collections, suitable quarters can be found for them in State or university library buildings, where they can be administered by a small staff in charge of a trained American librarian. This is not wholly a matter of belief, since such quarters have already been offered by three

countries. It is also believed that funds to maintain these branches could be secured from the various associations of nationals of these countries which exist in the United States, some of which have already expressed their interest in the project.

An adequate building in Paris, housing a strong and well-organized library, with branches in every capital of Europe — that is the ultimate goal toward which we are working. It seems far off, but the Library is advancing — slowly, it is true, but nevertheless advancing — along the road; and those of us who believe in the Library and in the idea back of it, believe too that the goal will eventually be reached. The opportunity for service is too great not to be realized and it should be noted that this service is not merely to teachers and students and scholars interested in American subjects, but above and beyond this a service to the United States in promoting among the peoples of the Old World a truer understanding of the life, the thought, the ideals and the purposes of the people of the New. It is this service which the American Library in Paris is striving to perform.

BURTON STEVENSON

*Director.*

## CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT — NON-FICTION

With a total circulation of 116,168 books, or an average circulation of thirty-four books to each of our 3,402 borrowers, we feel that the collection has had very active use during the past year. Of this total, 40,499 have been books of non-fiction, with the heaviest stress on such subjects as literature, biography, travel, history, art and economics. In addition to this circulation there has been a persistent reference use of the collection, which can never be measured but of which a daily crowded condition of the reading room has given ample evidence. Two new tables and several new chairs had to be added to meet the need partially, and at the present time every available inch of seating space has been utilized, there being scarcely room left for readers to circulate freely among the shelves.

The greatest use of this department of the Library has been made by the students and professors of Paris schools and colleges and by the many teachers from nearby cities, such as St. Denis, St. Cloud, St. Germain, Versailles, Rouen, and even Rheims, who come regularly each week. These compose more than one-third of our membership, and perhaps the most interesting features of the work of this department result from their requests. There has been an astonishingly increased use of the collection by people in Paris for just a few days. In fact 731, a much greater number than ever before, took out cards for borrowing books even for their brief stay. It makes us believe that word of the Library's service is being carried far and wide. Some have heard of us in Florence, some in Rome, Brussels, Munich, Madrid, and even Cairo, and have come in

to use the Library on their way through Paris to other parts of Europe.

Early in the year, in response to a request from the American High School, we were pleased to be allowed to give a talk on the use of the Library before the assembly of the school. It met with such success that practically the entire student body took out library cards, and could be found almost daily using the reference books, periodicals, and books for outside reading in connection with their class assignments. During the summer, the Principal of the school called upon us to make out lists of books on American and European history, literature, and biography, suitable for use with high-school students. We were also consulted for suggestions as to important books in establishing a school library, and were afterwards able to assist in securing them.

The appearance of the department has been improved by the gift from the manufacturers, Snead & Company, of four sets of steel shelves, which were used to replace some of the primitive shelving made from the packing-boxes in which books were sent over from the United States during the war. The new dark green steel cases add greatly to the attractiveness of the main entrance room. It is to be hoped that, eventually, a complete set of such shelves may replace the old ones, for the library is fast growing out of its stage of infancy, when there is virtue in making the best of whatever is at hand. The moment has come when the physical appearance of the library should take on an aspect more in keeping with the dignity of an institution which is the sole European representative, so to speak, of American libraries and their methods.

An inventory of the collection, the first since 1927, was taken during the summer months and has given us accurate information as to what we now have or do not have, information which enables us to make replacements and to have the catalogue brought once more up-to-date. The crowded condition of the shelves has long since reached the saturation point predicted a year ago. For each new book now added to the collection, a decision must be made as to which of the older books must be relegated to the remise to give it space. This decision is often difficult to make and the process is always expensive, not only for the time involved in this department, but also for the Cataloguing department which must make a change of entry on all catalogue cards.

Outstanding developments in the future work of the department and its collections largely depend upon increased quarters. Display racks, bulletin boards for posted lists, new shelving and an adequate reading room would do much to renew an interest in some of the important older books, and to satisfy an interest in special subjects such as American Music, American Art and Architecture, economic conditions in the United States and its foreign relations policy; subjects in which we are fairly well equipped to meet an active demand, and to which this department legitimately feels a constant need to devote more space.

The statistical reports of circulation and registration follow.

Doris Horr

*Head of Non-Fiction Department.*





REFERENCE ROOM AND NON-FICTION CHARGING DESK





## EXTENSION DEPARTMENT

	Annual members	Books sent	Univer- sities	Requests	Books	Total
January .....	38	243	15	51	45	288
February .....	36	222	22	93	69	291
March .....	32	216	21	118	54	270
April .....	31	224	9	57	15	239
May .....	31	197	17	57	34	231
June .....	37	232	10	27	26	258
July ..	39	261	4	15	15	276
August .....	44	337	4	7	6	343
September .....	39	242	9	34	23	265
October .....	27	248	11	32	26	274
November .....	27	190	20	50	41	231
December .....	24	206	20	66	49	255
Total .....	405	2818	162	607	403	3221

Mary WASHBURN

*Head of Extension Department*

## REPORT OF THE REGISTRATION

for the year 1929

			New	Ren.
January .....	325	Annual members .....	87	254
February .....	270	Yearly subscribers .....	259	349
March .....	267	Six-month subscribers .....	305	35
April .....	224	Free cards .....	829	431
May .....	253	Rental cards .....	731	
June .....	225	Monthly subscribers .....	116	6
July .....	218			
August .....	272	Total .....	2327	1075
September ..	304			
October .....	364	American .....	1290	
November ..	369	British .....	440	
December ..	311	French .....	380	
Total ....	3402	Miscel. ....	217	

Doris HOIT

*Head of Non-Fiction Circulation*

# CIRCULATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1929

	General	Philosophy	Religion	Sociology	Literature	History	Travel	Biography
January.....	21	154	68	261	1,032	404	500	750
February.....	9	156	66	253	938	357	437	655
March .....	12	148	87	240	962	360	482	681
April .....	16	129	64	197	876	345	482	706
May ... ..	37	112	46	200	820	372	425	592
June .....	13	137	60	203	700	287	405	521
July .....	11	126	44	145	520	276	299	385
August .....	11	103	32	117	486	207	332	354
September .....	25	99	35	152	502	271	390	427
October .....	19	148	45	195	752	384	405	581
November.....	18	178	51	270	879	429	417	611
December .....	5	135	60	223	846	385	373	591
Total .....	197	1,625	658	2,456	9,313	4,077	4,947	6,854

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	Language	Science	Useful Arts	Fine Arts	Fiction	Rental	Periodicals	Juvenile	Fiction
January .....	27	98	104	328	6,633	287	559	199	60%
February.....	24	98	105	287	5,857	331	593	253	59%
March .....	24	91	95	286	6,217	352	602	227	60%
April .....	14	71	79	273	5,691	359	481	241	60%
May .....	28	69	72	210	5,774	341	386	234	63%
June .....	16	84	66	197	5,641	288	368	191	64%
July .....	12	49	59	151	4,853	297	284	173	67%
August .....	13	44	72	148	4,457	475	323	168	67%
September .....	8	35	72	188	4,838	379	291	168	66%
October .....	31	62	98	235	6,353	361	488	248	65%
November .....	39	62	101	324	6,417	393	502	216	62%
December .....	36	43	88	290	6,316	193	492	248	63%
Total .....	272	806	1,011	2,917	69,047	4,056	5,369	2,566	63%

Doris HOIT.  
*Head of Non-Fiction Circulation*

## CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT — FICTION

With the passing of one year and part of a second, the organization of this department has become well established and the year has been marked by satisfactory progress. There has been a progress in the increased patronage of the department, a progress in the increased use of books, progress in the growth of the collection and, I think, a progress in the service which the department has given to the public. I believe this largely due to the fact that the staff has remained practically without change during the year, and has grown to know the patrons and their reading tastes.

In a fiction department, the book collection probably would never be entirely satisfactory to every one. Several factors must always enter into any consideration of it, such as resources available, the variety of demands upon it, and the underlying constructive plan for the library as a whole. One of the most satisfactory accomplishments of the year was a complete revision of the fiction catalogue. This has served as a basis for a revision of the collection itself and a plan for its strengthening and up-building and has also meant that the catalogue now accurately represents the collection as it exists. The most difficult demand now made upon the collection is for the latest novel. This request is frequent and insistent and often the interest in this is exclusive and nothing else will do. With an investment in a reasonable number of copies of the late novels to start with, the greatest help we now receive in this is from the friends of the library who continue to present to us copies of popular and recent fiction. A possible means of meeting this demand a little more to the satisfaction of patrons of the depart-

ment, would be by the establishment of a rental collection of the most popular of the current novels. While this would make more copies available, it would on the other hand further complicate an already complicated circulating system. And as a final measure, the limiting of the number of "seven day" novels which a card holder might borrow at one time would unquestionably aid in solving this difficulty, regrettable as curtailment of library privileges would be. With this interest in popular fiction goes another which must be provided for in the collection, the steady demand of students and readers of the standard and classic works of fiction in the English language.

With the object of suggesting lines of possible interest in reading, a number of special collections were displayed during the year. Two were of particular interest. A collection of "Novels of Distinction" proved helpful not only to English readers but to French as well and was also useful in a constant search for material for translation. A collection of "Novels with a French Setting" has appealed to travellers and persons living for a time in France. More and more requests come to us for help in the selection of books. Lists of various kinds have been made for use in the Library and to send to different parts of France. A list of historical novels was made for a school in Paris, one of modern French novels for a school in the Pyrenees, and one of novels portraying American life for a school in the south. These three are illustrative of the frequent requests made.

While the statistical report for the year records in figures the use of books, there is a daily use which is not shown in any report and which it is difficult accurately to estimate, namely, the use of books in

the reading room. From autumn until late spring the room is filled with readers and on winter days often until the closing of the Library at ten o'clock, there is not a vacant chair in the room.

Among the desirable things to look toward in a not too distant future, two stand most prominently in the fore : First a complete system of open shelves where all the books belonging to the collection can be gathered together in one place. This would mean a room large enough to provide for the shelving of the books now in the stack as well as those on the shelves, and would give to the reader an advantage in choosing books which he does not now enjoy, and to the Library a much greater use of the fiction collection. Second, the developing of a collection of representative American fiction, including old as well as modern material. Not only would this be along the line of the fundamental policy of the Library as a whole, but it is a definite need, for more and more students of the history of the American novel expect to find in this Library such a collection.

A survey however brief, of the work of the past year, has in it much of satisfaction. There has been the association with a staff interested in the work of the department, pleasure in the contact with an interesting and courteous public, and one feels that the vision of the future is bright with promise.

Margaret CARMICHAEL  
*Head of Fiction Circulation Department.*

## PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

During the year 1929, the Periodical department has acquired 8 new magazines, making the total list of periodicals received 290. An addition of 491 volumes of bound magazines was made to the Reference department, a gain of 102 over the preceding year. The circulation of magazines remains about the same as in 1928, and it is an interesting fact to know that one—third of the requests come from our French subscribers.

The art and music bulletin board, with announcements of current exhibitions and concerts, proves very popular with its ever—increasing clientele, while the table containing the art and music revues of both continents is continually in use.

One feature of the Periodical department has been the selection each week of four interesting articles from leading American magazines for publication in the American newspapers in Paris.

New and adequate lights which have been installed in the periodical reading room seem to have met with great approval from our public.

The average attendance noted is about 100 persons daily, although the seating capacity is only 27.

<i>Periodicals:</i>		<i>Nationality :</i>	
Total No. received.	290	American . . . . .	212
No. subscribed for..	92	English . . . . .	20
No. received as gifts	198	French . . . . .	52
		Other Nationalities..	6



**Issued :**

Weekly .....	51
Monthly .....	150
Semi-monthly .....	9
Bi-monthly .....	23
Quarterly .....	50
Irregular .....	7

**Circulation:**

January .....	559
February .....	593
March .....	602
April .....	481
May .....	386
June .....	368
July .....	284
August .....	323
September .....	291
October .....	488
November .....	502
December .....	492
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>5,369</b>

**Bound:**

January .....	42
February .....	95
March .....	30
April .....	
May .....	81
June .....	
July .....	76
August .....	75
September .....	18
October .....	
November .....	51
December .....	23
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>491</b>

**Newspapers:**

Total no. received....	13
No. subscribed for....	5
No. received as gifts..	8

**Nationality :**

American .....	7
English .....	2
French .....	4

**Dorothy M. REEDER**

*Head of Periodical Department.*



## REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

In the Yearbook of the Library for 1921 is a photograph of the reference room. About the long narrow table are 6 people with 6 empty chairs. Now there is seldom an afternoon in winter when the five tables are not filled to capacity with a substantial overflow in the periodical room. The department is used, but numbers give no idea of the human side of the work which may perhaps be better understood by a short resumé of the type of people who have sought aid with their various interests.

The reference room has been a sanctum to a young Greek who has spent months writing a book on the influence of Greek thought on the Christian religion. A French priest in charge of the Franciscan libraries in Metz came for an explanation of the American library system, as he wishes to organize his libraries in a modern way. A Parsee has read every important book in the Library on education in the United States, hoping to organize progressive educational movements in his country. A well-known American author requested selected articles on the youth movement in Europe. The wife of an American diplomat desired material on intellectual relations between France and America for a talk before an American organization. A member of the Franco-American committee came for biographical references on Lafayette, Washington, De Grasse, Rochambeau. Young French girls from the Ecole de Haut Enseignement Commercial have asked for books and articles on the influence of machinery in England and the processes of textile weaving. To a young journalist of Greek origin the reference department has been helpful in writing his articles on European art for the Boston Transcript and

the Chicago Tribune. A French woman has been working on a bibliography of the woman movement, a Canadian on Franco-American relations. The department has been used also by members of a current events class, by a musician writing a book on folksongs of different nations, by a French artist whose work was exhibited at the Salon, by a French student from the school Les Roches working on an essay on Ambassador Herrick, by a lecturer preparing a talk on Thomas Hardy.

Such questions make up the day's work. Failures come all too often. Readers expect works on all subjects and the very object of the Library precludes the purchase of many books of a general character that one would find on the shelves of a library in the United States.

Besides the fundamental work of the department in assisting readers, looking up research questions, making booklists, the reference librarian has directed the practice work in reference of seven students from the Ecole des Bibliothécaires, a group of two Norwegians, a Greek, a Dane, a Belgian, an Austrian, and a Russian, an interesting experience, as these mature students approach their work with a rare eagerness. She has also collaborated in making out a list of collateral reading in history for students of the American High School.

The increase in the use of the department gives a basis for the hope that the need for space and for books may be met in the near future so that the Reference department may develop into a model student's library with the possibility of space for quiet study.

Helen LATHROP  
*Reference Librarian.*



## INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The rich collection of documentary material, books and periodicals accumulated by the Reference Service on International Affairs for its "Survey," has been moved into larger and more convenient quarters on the second floor and made easily accessible to the public for general use. The material has been assembled and arranged on open shelves in a manner calculated best to facilitate its use. A catalogue is well begun and the indexing of periodicals is being continued, making the mass of periodical reference material immediately available.

The collection contains publications of European governments and a few of Asiatic and South American countries; reports and general publications issued by international organizations; books and periodicals on general and specific political and economic questions; statistical reports; yearbooks; bibliographies of individual countries; and the publications of the League of Nations, of the Court of International Justice, the World Peace Foundation, Société d'études et d'informations économiques, the Comité national d'études sociales et politiques, and the Carnegie Endowment. The official documents are in the language of origin, together with translations in English, French or German.

There are daily papers from most of the European countries, weeklies from China and Japan, besides a representative list of magazines and reviews dealing with international problems and all phases of political and economic questions. Of the 395 periodicals received, 65 were procured by subscription, 140 in exchange for the "Survey" and 190 as gifts.

Among the latter there are 45 reports of national and private banks in 28 different countries.

Among the persons who have used the International Reference Department during the last few months, there have been representatives from French governmental departments, foreign embassies, legations and consulates; students, professors, journalists, lawyers, business men, and engineers. Some of the subjects of their researches will indicate, in part, the scope of this reference service :

- Press laws in the U.S. and England
- Capitulations in Egypt
- Sanitary aviation
- Management of currency and credit
- Immigration, comparative laws
- Economic phases of Stock Exchange operations
- Retail prices of food stuffs in European countries
- Wage scales in Europe
- National budgets
- Free zones
- U. S. of Europe
- Reparations
- Double taxation
- Bank of International Payments
- Stabilization of the franc
- Mandates
- Penal statistics
- U. S. in the Pacific
- Racial distribution in Africa
- Specific treaties, dates and signatories

Judging by requests made for which sufficient authoritative material could not be found, it would be well to extend purchase of official publications to cover the most important issued by all countries;



INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE DEPARTMENT





especially those of the United States, and as much material on American Law as the library can house.

Of the many gifts of books, pamphlets, etc. received from publishers, associations and individuals, perhaps the most valuable and useful single donation was a set of 47 volumes of the London "Times" Index from 1918 to date, presented by Professor N. Dwight Harris.

Mary Moser

*Librarian International Reference Department.*

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

To expand beyond one's physical limits in the space of one year, is from the point of view of library service, a keen satisfaction, however inconvenient it may be. This is the record of the growth of the Children's Story Hour. One year ago at Christmas the story hour was instituted. It was held in the smallest room in the Library and a group of twelve children were present. This year the Christmas stories were told in the children's room as well as the Story Hour room to a group of sixty children. The interest in the Story Hours has been from the first, one of the greatest pleasures of the work. They have been held monthly and have attracted American, English and French children. The stories have been told in English with the one exception of Christmas, when a group of French stories were told as well. Since the regular attendance has doubled, a larger room has been found, which, with its open fire, gay pictures and benches, now presents a fitting setting for this important activity of Children's library work.

The progress of the work during the past year has been due primarily to the improvement in the book collection. We have been fortunate in that we were able to begin a plan of systematic upbuilding of the collection, and all that has been done here has brought encouragement in the increased efficiency of the collection, and in the gains which the records of circulation show. Book week served for the opening of the season of story hours and in the month of December an exhibition of representative modern children's books was held. Some sixty books, in classes having an appeal of general interest, were displayed in the children's room, and these books,



which yearly grow more attractive in illustration and makeup, were a revelation to persons unfamiliar with the advance in children's literature of recent years. Book lists of various kinds and posters completed the display. The number of persons visiting the room and the general interest expressed in the exhibition have impressed us anew with the fact that there exists here a very real interest in a library for children. This interest, which was first seen with the opening of the room, has not only continued but has increased, and more and more the Library is coming to be considered a source of information concerning books for children.

The actual use of books and of the room by children is only part of the work, an important and large use being by persons interested in the production of books for children. Illustrators, writers and musicians use the collection, and many and fascinating have been the plans we have heard for future books.

The faith with which the work was begun has been justified in many ways and it has been pleasant to have seen it advance and settle into a permanent place in the Library. With this consideration of the past year goes a look into the future to the time when we shall have an ideal collection of children's books where they shall serve as a model of the best in literature which the Library offers to children.

Margaret CARMICHAEL  
*Head of Children's Department.*

## CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT

### *Accessions catalogued, 4,641 volumes*

Of the 4,641 volumes catalogued during the year, 1,766 were fiction; the largest gains in non-fiction, by classes, were in the following order : literature, biography, history, sociology and economics, and art.

### *Withdrawals, 1,624 volumes*

Of the 1,624 volumes withdrawn, 1,143 were fiction, and 106 were juvenile books. Of the volumes of non-fiction withdrawn the largest losses were in literature, 148 books, and in travel, 85 books.

### *Inventory*

An inventory of all non-fiction, except juvenile books, has been completed under the direction of the Catalogue department. A list of the 1,600 missing books has been made and is being checked systematically by the Circulation department. The inventory brought to light inconsistencies and discrepancies in the records which entailed a large amount of re-cataloguing. Thousands of books were re-marked.

### *Re-Cataloguing*

A large amount of re-cataloguing and re-classifying has been done. 300 books were re-catalogued and 251 re-classified. Many of these were European war books, but all classes were represented in the problems brought to light by the inventory.

### *Catalogue*

With the coöperation of the Order department printed cards are now being ordered when the books





THE CHILDREN'S ROOM



are ordered. We find that for many books we can now put the permanent cards in the catalogue as soon as the books are received. We are also going through the shelf-list and investigating and replacing old temporary cataloguing.

*International Reference Department*

In addition to the above, a cataloguing assistant working in the International Reference Department has catalogued 701 titles or 1,277 volumes. About one-third of the books in this department are now fully catalogued.

Helen Grant CUSHING  
*Head of Catalogue Department.*

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# WINDHRAWAH BY CLANK, 1919

	000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	910	Blk.	Flot.	Per.	J. P.	J. A. L.	Total 00000	Winder
Jan.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	2	0	7	9	404	24
Feb.	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	0	0	523	24
Mar.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	247	14
Apr.	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	1	57	0	0	1	423	66
May	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	19	0	341	61
June	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	15	4	4	3	121	0	0	0	326	153
July	1	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	23	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	338	36
Aug.	0	0	0	4	4	5	7	6	24	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	342	55
Sept.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	39	16	48	15	462	0	43	2	222	632
Oct.	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	3	7	0	167	0	7	1	464	194
Nov.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	1	105	0	0	0	537	122
Dec.	0	1	0	5	2	1	4	0	27	3	19	10	153	0	14	2	474	241
Total	7	9	2	14	11	6	13	21	148	28	63	31	1143	0	90	15	4641	1624

1 32 1

# ACCESSIONS AND WITHDRAWALS, 1929

	000	100	200	300	400	500	600	700	800	900	910	B	Fic.	Per.	J. F.	J.N.F.	Tot.	With dr.	Gr. total
Jan..	12	9	6	37	2	9	6	12	46	26	18	24	181	2	5	10	404	24	42,775
Feb..	5	6	13	23	3	1	5	28	106	42	16	49	183	8	21	14	523	24	43,274
Mar..	5	9	0	15	0	1	3	5	12	17	13	19	119	12	11	6	247	14	43,507
Apr..	15	8	4	27	1	0	10	15	58	16	14	31	140	80	1	3	423	66	43,864
May..	8	5	3	19	5	1	9	11	27	17	23	32	176	0	4	1	341	61	44,144
June	8	6	1	23	1	1	7	17	37	10	16	25	160	2	6	6	326	153	44,317
July..	2	1	0	12	1	2	4	23	49	16	14	32	113	65	2	2	338	38	44,617
Aug..	2	6	9	17	2	2	11	21	52	11	13	29	115	4	38	10	342	55	44,904
Sept..	5	1	1	16	1	1	1	10	15	16	9	24	82	33	3	4	222	632	44,494
Oct...	6	5	11	13	8	1	5	22	82	10	12	26	203	33	11	16	464	194	44,764
Nov..	18	11	5	37	6	3	12	17	105	21	27	44	135	36	28	32	537	122	45,179
Dec..	16	6	3	18	5	4	13	22	46	69	14	50	159	16	19	14	474	241	45,412
Tot...	102	73	56	257	35	25	86	203	635	271	189	385	1,766	291	149	118	4,641	1,624	

On hand December 31, 1928 ..... 42,395

Total gain 1929 ..... 3,017

Vols. in library December 31, 1929 ..... 45,412



## 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, for binding. The following table shows the number of books received during 1929 :

### *Number of books received January-December 1929*

By purchase .....	738
By gift .....	6,527
For exhibition .....	405
For review .....	190
Serials bound .....	491

Total..... 8,351

The total amount of money spent for books and periodicals is shown by the following table :

### *Total cost of books and periodicals purchased January-December 1929*

BOOKS	PERIODICALS
\$ 1,312.33	\$ 463.15
£ 26/6/4	£ -/17/4
Fra. 1,584.85	Fra. 205
M. 26	

These amounts converted into francs make the sum for books Frs. 37,820.93, and for periodicals Frs. 11,891.23, giving a total expenditure for books and periodicals of Frs. 49,712.16.

The Library has, as in former years, received many valuable additions as gifts. We are greatly indebted to our patrons for their perpetual interest and generosity and hope that the Library will continue to warrant their friendship. The following notable gifts

were received during 1929 from individuals and institutions other than American publishers :

From the American Cathedral Church 293 volumes of general works.

From the R.R. Bowker Company 45 volumes of travel, history and biography.

From Miss Martha Burke 92 volumes of fiction.

From Mrs. John Bruyn 41 volumes of fiction.

From Mr. W. H. Church 241 volumes of general works.

From Madame Dorothee Dane 81 volumes of fiction and children's books.

From Mrs. A Murray Dike 30 volumes of fiction.

From Madame Forbes 335 volumes of general works.

From Miss Helen Hawthorne 402 volumes of standard English and French works.

From Sir Hugh Levick 32 volumes of fiction.

From Mrs. Margaret Lindsley 52 volumes of general works.

From Miss Joyce Lloyd 60 volumes of engineering works.

From Mr. James Loeb 75 volumes of the Loeb Classical Library.

From the Mildred Aldrich Estate 1,717 volumes of general works.

From Mrs. Oliver Mosman 47 volumes of general literature.

From Madame Mouillefarine 33 volumes of fiction.

From Mrs. F.J. Parsons 35 volumes of the New York Observer.

**From Mr. Edward A. Sumner 31 volumes of general works.**

**From Miss Marie V. Swaab 47 volumes of fiction.**

**From Madame Taufflieb 41 miscellaneous volumes.**

**From Mrs. Woodworth 67 volumes of general works.**

**The exhibition of American books sponsored by the American publishers has, as in the past, been a feature of the American Library. Their generous support in maintaining this exhibition is a source of pride and gratitude to the Library. The names of the publishers contributing to the exhibition during 1929 follow :**

**The Abingdon Press.**

**Allyn & Bacon.**

**Barse and Company.**

**Bloch Publishing Company.**

**The Bobbs-Merrill Company.**

**Albert & Charles Boni, Inc.**

**R.R. Bowker Company.**

**Brentano's Inc.**

**The Century Company.**

**The University of Chicago Press.**

**Cokesbury Press.**

**Columbia University Press.**

**Cosmopolitan Book Corporation.**

**Covici, Friede, Inc.**

**F.S. Crofts & Company.**

**Thomas Y. Crowell.**

**The John Day Company.**

**The Dial Press.**  
**Dodd, Mead & Company, Inc.**  
**Duffield & Company.**  
**E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc.**  
**Samuel French, Esq.**  
**Funk & Wagnalls Company.**  
**Harcourt, Brace & Company.**  
**Harper & Brothers.**  
**Harvard University Press.**  
**D. C. Heath & Company.**  
**Wallace Hebbard.**  
**Henry Holt & Company.**  
**Houghton Mifflin Company.**  
**The Johns Hopkins Press.**  
**Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.**  
**Lea & Febiger.**  
**J. B. Lippincott Company.**  
**Little, Brown & Company.**  
**Horace Liveright.**  
**The Macaulay Company.**  
**Robert McBride.**  
**McGraw—Hill Book Company, Inc.**  
**The Macmillan Company.**  
**Marshall Jones Company.**  
**The Modern Library, Inc.**  
**The Morehouse Publishing Company.**  
**Thomas Nelson's Sons.**  
**The New York University Press.**  
**The Norman, Remington Company.**  
**W. W. Norton & Company, Inc.**  
**Oxford University Press.**

**Princeton University Press.**  
**Charles Scribner's Sons.**  
**Silver, Burdett & Company.**  
**Simon & Schuster, Inc.**  
**Stanford University Press.**  
**Frederick A. Stokes Company.**  
**The Stratford Company.**  
**D. Van Nostrand Company.**  
**The Viking Press, Inc.**  
**Albert Whitman & Company.**  
**The John C. Winston Company.**  
**The World Book Company.**  
**Yale University Press.**

**The services of the Order department are always available to those desiring bibliographical information or any other assistance which it is possible for the department to give. It is a pleasure to feel that this service has been of some use during the year 1929.**

**Emma Elizabeth STEPHENSON**  
***Head of Order Department.***

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## EXTENSION SERVICE \*

### *Origin*

The American Library in Paris was founded in 1918 by the American Library Association, as general headquarters for its Library War Service 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.

It is supported entirely by subscriptions and by contributions from organizations and individuals interested in the development of its work.

### *Purpose*

The principal purpose of the Library is to serve as a European center for information about the United States and to promote among teachers, students, journalists, publicists and men-of-letters in Europe a closer acquaintance with American literature, institutions and thought.

Its collections of books dealing with these subjects are being steadily strengthened, and it is ready to procure any helpful book relating to American literature or life which may be desired and which it does not already possess.

### *Extension Service*

Persons living in or near Paris, of course, make use of the Library in person. For those living outside of Paris a special Extension Service has been organized, which places the Library's collections freely at their disposal. This service consists of two parts :

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\* Reprint of the folder issued by the Library.

1. Information about books : Bibliographies and lists of recommended books upon any American subject will be furnished to anyone at any time.

2. Loan of books : The books included in the lists will be loaned without charge to anyone who wishes to consult them. Any book upon any American subject will be secured upon request, provided it is still in print or can be borrowed from any American library.

### ***Procedure***

Request for bibliographies, book-lists, or any information relative to the Extension Service should be addressed directly to the Library.

For the loan of books, persons living in France should file their requests with the librarian of their University or Municipal library, instructing him to forward the requests to the Service des Prêts d'Imprimés, Bibliothèque Nationale, 58, rue de Richelieu, Paris, with the statement that the loan of these books is desired from the American Library in Paris. All requests should give both the author and title of the books desired.

These requests will be sent on to the American Library in Paris and the books will be mailed post-free through the Service des Prêts d'Imprimés to the library requesting them. They may be retained for two months, and returned in the same way, also post-free, so that no expense of any sort is attached to this service.

It is for the local librarian to decide whether or not these books may be taken by the borrower from the library to his home, since the librarian is responsible for the return of the books to the American Library in Paris. This library always encourages such permission to be given but it



can naturally only be given to persons known to the local librarian to be responsible. In cases where the librarian is in doubt, it is suggested that a deposit may be made covering the value of the books, the deposit to be refunded when the books are returned.

Persons living outside of France should also file their requests with their local librarian, asking that they be sent direct to the American Library in Paris. In most cases, the books can be sent forward without charge through diplomatic channels. Where this is not possible, the postal charges must be paid by the borrower.

#### *Service to Teachers*

The American Library in Paris is especially desirous of rendering every possible service to teachers wishing to give a course in any American subject, and will consider it a privilege to prepare lists of recommended books, and to forward, for a long-term loan, such books as may be necessary for the proper presentation of the course. It also welcomes the opportunity to perform a similar service for any student preparing a thesis upon or making a special study of any American subject.

#### *Service to Librarians*

It is ready at all times to give any desired information about American books and periodical publications, or about American libraries and library methods.

It is a depository of the American Library Association, and possesses the latest publications upon library development and technique, all of which are at the service of European librarians.

It welcomes the visits of such librarians, and it



is happy to give any member of the staff of any European library a demonstration of American library methods. All its departments are open at all times to library students.

### *Out-of-Town Service*

The Extension Service is intended to assist teachers and students desirous of making a serious study of subjects relating to the United States. It does not include current fiction, nor miscellaneous books upon other subjects. Persons wishing to receive fiction and miscellaneous books may do so by subscribing to the out-of-town service, full details of which will be sent to anyone interested.

### *Purpose of the Extension Service*

In offering its Extension Service to the teachers and students of Europe, the American Library in Paris has only one motive : to assist toward a better understanding of American life, literature, and habits of thought and to promote mutual comprehension and good-will.

It has no other purpose. The money necessary to maintain the Service comes, for the most part, from individual Americans who are desirous of assisting in promoting international understanding and believe this to be the most effective way of doing it.

It is confident that as its service grows the means necessary to maintain and develop it will be provided.

# FORM USED FOR EXTENSION SERVICE IN FRANCE

MINISTÈRE  
DE  
L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE  
ET DES BEAUX-ARTS

Paris, le 15 MAR 1921

91

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

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

à Monsieur le <sup>Président</sup> Conservateur de la Biblio-  
thèque Américaine de Paris.

M. Léon May, Président à l'Université de Montpellier  
désirerait consulter à la Bibliothèque de l'Université  
de Montpellier les volumes ci-après  
de la Bibliothèque Américaine de Paris:

J'ai l'honneur de vous demander le prêt de  
ces volumes qui <sup>seront</sup> ~~seront~~ communiqués à la Bibliothèque  
de l'Université de Montpellier  
pour un délai de deux mois.

Pour le Ministre et par autorisation:

Administrateur général de la Bibliothèque nationale,

*L. Leroy*

Cable (H.) - Old world days.  
Id. - the "grandest" in...  
Id. - Adventure

Conby (Henry Seydel) - A Study of the Short Story. 808.3 C16

Palmer (Frank Lewis) - History of the American Literature since 1820.  
810.9 P27

8370-105-1026 137331

**A LETTER FROM M. FRANCISQUE VIAL**  
**Directeur de l'Enseignement Secondaire**

Ministère de  
l'Instruction Publique  
et des Beaux-Arts

Paris, le 24 avril 1928

Direction de  
l'Enseignement Secondaire  
1<sup>er</sup> Bureau

Le Ministre de l'Instruction Publique  
et des Beaux-Arts,  
à Messieurs les Recteurs d'Académie.

M. 23/4

Mon attention vient d'être appelée sur l'intérêt que présente, pour les professeurs et les élèves des établissements d'enseignement secondaire, le service de prêts de livres organisés par la « Bibliothèque Américaine », 10, rue de l'Elysée, à Paris.

Ce service fonctionne dans les conditions suivantes :

« Tout professeur de n'importe quel lycée de Paris  
« recevra, sur demande, une carte gratuite lui per-  
« mettant d'emporter deux livres à la fois à son  
« domicile. Tout étudiant dans un lycée recevra, sur  
« la demande écrite de son professeur, une carte lui  
« donnant droit à deux livres également, mais pour  
« les étudiants, outre la demande du professeur, il  
« est exigé que le père signe une déclaration par la-  
« quelle il répondra des livres prêtés. Ces livres peu-  
« vent être gardés pour un délai de 15 jours et renou-  
« velés pour quinze autres jours.

« Les professeurs et étudiants des lycées de pro-  
« vince peuvent bénéficier du même service en faisant  
« une demande au bibliothécaire municipal ou uni-  
« versitaire. Le bibliothécaire devra envoyer cette de-  
« mande à la Bibliothèque Nationale, et les livres  
« seront expédiés sans aucun frais, par l'intermédiaire  
« du service des prêts d'imprimés du Ministère de  
« l'Instruction Publique. Ces livres peuvent être gar-  
« dés deux mois.

— 70 —



« Il n'y a aucun frais pour ce service, mais dans  
« le cas où les livres ne seraient pas retournés dans le  
« délai fixé, il y a une amende journalière de cin-  
« quante centimes à partir de la date désignée, et  
« s'ils sont abîmés ou perdus, ils doivent être rem-  
« placés. Enfin, la bibliothèque se charge de fournir  
« n'importe quel livre relatif aux Etats-Unis. »

Je vous serai obligé, Monsieur le Recteur, de vouloir  
bien porter ces renseignements à la connaissance des chefs  
d'établissements d'enseignement secondaire de votre res-  
sort, en les priant d'en informer le personnel enseignant  
ainsi que les élèves.

Le Directeur de l'Enseignement Secondaire,  
Pour le Ministre et par autorisation :  
Conseiller d'Etat,  
F. VIAL.

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**INSTITUTIONS WHOSE PUPILS RECEIVE  
FREE STUDENT CARDS**

**Collège de France.**

**Conservatoire national de Musique et de Déclama-  
tion.**

**Conservatoire national des Arts et Métiers.**

**Ecole centrale des Arts et Manufactures.**

**Ecole coloniale.**

**Ecole de Haut Enseignement commercial pour les  
jeunes filles.**

**Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales.**

**Ecole des Hautes Etudes urbaines.**

**Ecole du Louvre.**

**Ecole municipale de Physique et de Chimie indus-  
trielles.**

**Ecole nationale des Arts Décoratifs.**

**Ecole nationale des Chartes.**

**Ecole nationale des Langues orientales vivantes.**

**Ecole nationale des Ponts et Chaussées.**

**Ecole nationale supérieure de Céramique.**

**Ecole nationale supérieure des Beaux-Arts.**

**Ecole nationale supérieure des Mines.**

**Ecole nationale vétérinaire d'Alfort.**

**Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes.**

**Section des Sciences historiques et philoso-  
phiques.**

**Section des sciences mathématiques.**

**Section des sciences naturelles.**

**Section de sciences physico-chimiques.**

**Section des sciences religieuses.**

**Ecole supérieure pratique de Commerce et d'In-  
dustrie.**

**Ecoles supérieures militaires de la région parisienne.**

**Institut d'Optique théorique et appliquée.**

**Institut national agronomique.**

**Institut national d'agronomie coloniale.**

**Musées nationaux.**

**Muséum d'histoire naturelle.**

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**UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS — AND ALL ITS  
SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTES**

***Private Institutions of Higher Instruction***

**Alliance française.**

**Art et Publicité (Ecole professionnelle).**

**Association Polytechnique.**

**Association pour l'enseignement des jeunes filles.**

**Centre Européen de la Dotation Carnegie.**

**Collège libre des Sciences Sociales.**

**Ecole d'Anthropologie.**

**Ecole de Chauffage Industriel.**

**Ecole d'Enseignement technique féminin.**

**Ecole de Haut Enseignement commercial.**

**Ecole de Législation professionnelle.**

**Ecole de Notariat.**

**Ecole des Hautes Etudes Internationales.**

**Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales.**

**Ecole libre des Sciences politiques.**

**Ecole Normale de Musique.**

**Ecole Normale d'Enseignement technique.**

**Ecole Polytechnique.**

**Ecole pour la propagation des langues étrangères.**

**Ecole spéciale d'Architecture.**

**Ecole spéciale de Mécanique et Electricité.**  
**Ecole spéciale des Travaux Publics.**  
**Ecole supérieure d'Aéronautique et de Construction  
mécanique.**  
**Ecole supérieure de Commerce.**  
**Ecole supérieure d'Electricité.**  
**Ecole supérieure d'Enseignement financier.**  
**Ecole supérieure de Perfectionnement Industriel.**  
**Ecoles dentaires.**  
**Faculté libre de Théologie protestante.**  
**Fondation Thiers.**  
**Groupes d'Etudes philosophiques et scientifiques.**  
**Institut Britannique.**  
**Institut catholique de Paris.**  
**Institut de Paléontologie humaine.**  
**Institut international de Coopération Intellectuelle.**  
**Institut national d'Orientation Professionnelle.**  
**Institut océanographique.**  
**Institut Pasteur.**  
**Musée social.**

#### ***French Secondary Schools***

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

#### ***Academies and American Schools***

**American Academy in Rome.**  
**American High School.**  
**American School of Music.**  
**MacJannet Schools.**  
**New York School of Fine and Applied Arts.**

## SOME FRENCH COMMENT

*La bibliothèque américaine de Paris, centre de culture anglo-saxonne, multiplie ses activités.*

*Hier, elle inaugurait la série des réunions pour enfants. Deux bougies dansant sur la cheminée, Miss Carmichael, dans le clair obscur de la pièce, contait aux bambins de la colonie américaine assis sur de petits bancs des contes de fée et des légendes populaires. Demain, c'est tout un département spécial consacré à la musique américaine qui sera annexé à l'immeuble du 10 de la rue de l'Elysée. Une première série de quelque trois cents volumes sur l'histoire de la musique aux Etats-Unis et les grands musiciens américains vient d'être commandée. Des spécimens de musique populaire nègre et indienne seront également placés à la disposition du public.*

*Récemment, M. Stevenson, le directeur de la bibliothèque, avant de compléter sa collection de livres de droit, avait entrepris d'établir un répertoire des ouvrages juridiques américains actuellement répartis dans diverses bibliothèques parisiennes. La faculté de droit ignorait les trésors de la bibliothèque du Sénat ou vice versa. Des archivistes furent envoyés dans les grandes bibliothèques et chez les avocats américains de Paris; une liste générale des ouvrages fut dressée et publiée. Quiconque s'intéresse au droit américain peut maintenant trouver instantanément à quelle porte il devra frapper pour faire une recherche.*

*Le nombre des lecteurs français fréquentant la bibliothèque américaine augmente. Plus de mille étudiants et professeurs français y empruntent des livres.*

Pierre DENOYER in *Le Journal*



*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 quarant-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*



*Tous ceux qui s'intéressent aux idées, à l'histoire, aux lettres américaines connaissent cette charmante et studieuse Bibliothèque Américaine, située à deux pas de l'avenue Gabriel et du palais de l'Elysée, et qui abrite, dans un vieil immeuble fleuri de grâces anciennes, une activité, un esprit d'organisation et un confort tout modernes. Quand on s'y rend, on a un spectacle d'animation incessante. Des étudiants, des professeurs, des écrivains, ou tout simplement des lecteurs français ou étrangers, feuillettent aux rayons, vont et viennent aux divers étages ou travaillent dans les salles de lecture. Le personnel de la Bibliothèque est d'une amabilité et d'une courtoisie telles qu'un ami, à l'esprit facilement soupçonneux, en fut surpris et inquiet : tant d'amabilité devait cacher des desseins secrets; est-ce que, sous couleur de coopération, d'échanges intellectuels, on ne voulait pas le soumettre à une « propagande » habilement agencée?*

*Une demi-heure de conversation avec le Directeur de la Bibliothèque m'a permis de tranquilliser mon ami. Cette bibliothèque ne dissimule aucune propagande visant, politiquement ou de toute autre manière, à servir des intérêts américains. Elle n'est et ne veut être qu'un centre d'information et d'études pour toutes les personnes qui, à des titres divers, s'intéressent à la marche des idées et des faits aux Etats-Unis. Elle fait une place particulièrement grande aux œuvres d'imagination, roman, poésie, qui sont celles par où l'on peut mieux pénétrer l'âme d'un pays; mais, pour les lecteurs qui ont besoin de documentation, elle se doit de fournir ce qui paraît en études historiques, scientifiques, philosophiques, en essais, en encyclopédies.*

*(L'Intransigeant)*

# **LIST OF ENDOWMENTS, PATRONS, LIFE MEMBERS AND ANNUAL MEMBERS, 1929**

## **ENDOWMENTS**

The American Library Association. .	\$ 25,000.00
The Alan Seeger Fund . . . . .	Frs. 50,000.00
The Howard Burchard Lines Fund .	\$ 1,000.00
The Copley Fund. . . . .	\$ 2,500.00
The Mildred Aldrich Fund . . . .	\$ 1,900.00
" " " . . . .	Frs. 26,000.00

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	Chicago Tribune

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Baldwin, Prof. J. Mark .....	\$ 50.00
Battle, Mr. George Gordon .....	5.00
Blumenthal, Mr. George .....	500.00
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace..	2,000.00
(For International Reference Department)	
Davison, Mrs. Kate T .....	500.00
Dodge, Mr. Cleveland E. ....	100.00
James, Mrs. Olivia .....	1,000.00
Lowrie, Mr. Donald .....	5.00
Shearer, Mr. Frederic .....	100.00
Tuck, Mr. Edward .....	2,000.00
Wentworth, Mrs. Catherine D. ....	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$11,260.00
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Baldwin, Mrs. Helen G. ....	Frs. 1,000	➤
Berle, Dr. A. A. ....	100	➤
Cachard, Mr. Henry .....	1,110	➤
Carter, Mr. & Mrs. John Ridgely .....	200	➤
Du Vivier, Mr. Joseph .....	3,000	➤
Emerson, Prof. William .....	12,500	➤
Falk, Miss Amy .....	2,000	➤
Harris, Prof. Norman Dwight .....	12,500	➤
Huber, Mme. A. E. ....	500	➤
Hittinger, Mrs. Carolyn .....	100	➤
Hopkins, Mr. Prynce .....	500	➤
Kerr, Mr. Eugène .....	100	➤
Kerr, Miss Ruth .....	100	➤
Morgan, Mr. Junius S. ....	3,000	➤
Reed, Mr. Chester A. ....	100	➤
Roberts, Mr. Elmer .....	200	➤
Schiff, Mr. Mortimer L. ....	5,000	➤
Townshend, Miss Helen S. ....	100	➤
Williams, Miss Mary .....	100	➤
	<hr/>	
	Frs. 42,210	➤
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## BALANCE SHEET

### *Assets*

#### Cash with Banks and on Hand:—

With Banks .....	Frs. 66,118.68	
On Hand .....	14,079.65	
	<hr/>	80,198.33

Investments .....	1,760,243.25	
(Market Value at December 31, 1929, Frs. 1,650,358.25.)		

NOTE. — Included above are Investments of a nominal value of \$1,900. and Frs. 26,000, representing the endowment in the name of Mildred Aldrich, interest on which is payable to a beneficiary for life.

#### Accounts Receivable:—

Reference Service Fund .....	81,834.74	
Donations and Pledges .....	208,455.75	
	<hr/>	290,290.49

Deposits for Electricity, Gas and Telephone..	1,250	»
Books, Furniture and Equipment, written down to .....	<hr/>	2 »

Frs. 2,131,984.07

### *Auditors' Certificate.*

We have examined the accounts maintained in Paris of the American Library in Paris, Inc. for the year ended December 31, 1929, and have verified the Bank balances and Investments by means of certificates from the various depositories. We have not had access to any statutory or other records which may be maintained in the United States of America. Subject to this remark, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Statements of Income and Expenditure and Fund Accounts properly set forth the financial condition of the Corporation at December 31, 1929, and the results of operations for the period.



AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1929.

*Funds and Liabilities*

**Endowments:—**

American Library	\$	Frs.	
Association . . . .	25,000.00	625,000	»
Alan Seeger . . . .	—	50,000	»
Howard Burchard			
Lines . . . . .	1,000.00	25,000	»
Mildred Aldrich ..	1,900.00	73,500	»
& Frs. 26,000	»		
J.C. Copley . . . .	2,500.00	62,500	»
	<hr/>		
		836,000	»

Reserve Fund . . . . . 843,526.13

American Law Library Fund . . . . . 18,874 »

**Accounts Payable:—**

Subscribers' Deposits . . . . .	68,957.50	
Mme. Amélie Drévault . . . . .	1,781.25	
Accrued Charges . . . . .	78,827.52	
	<hr/>	149,566.27

**Income received in advance:—**

Annual Members' Dues for 1930 . . . . . 600 »

**Income and Expenditure Account:—**

Balance as at Dec. 31, 1928.	180,005.16	
<b>Add:—</b>		
Balance of Laura Spelman		
Rockefeller Memorial Grant		
for 1928 . . . . .	112,587.50	
	<hr/>	
<b>Less:—</b>		
Excess of Expenditure over		
Income for year ended De-		
cember 31, 1929 . . . . .	9,174.99	
	<hr/>	283,417.67
		Frs. 2,131,984.07

[Signed]: PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & Co.

*Chartered Accountants  
Auditors*

20, rue Louis-le-Grand,  
Paris, February 10, 1930

# INCOME AND

For the year ended

## Income

Annual Members' Dues .....	Frs.	92,858.35
Subscribers' Fees .....		173,464.78

### Donations for Current Expenses:—

Laura Spelman	\$	Frs.	
Rockefeller Memorial .....	10,000.00	250,000	>
Various in Dollars	11,255.00	281,375	>
Various in Francs		14,010	>
		<hr/>	545,385 >

### Interest:—

On Bank Accounts.		7,410.35	
On Investments...	3,421.55	85,538.75	
		<hr/>	92,949.10

Rent received from Tenants .....	76,075	>
Exchange .....	5,349.10	
Excess of Expenditure over Income for the year	9,174.99	
	<hr/>	

Frs. 995,256.32

## EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

December 31, 1929

### *Expenditure*

#### Salaries:—

Library Staff .....	Frs. 580,398.20	
Building Staff .....	41,055 ➤	
	<hr/>	621,453.20
Books and Periodicals .....		50,862.15
Binding .....		2,937.75
Carriage and Customs .....		764.68
Rent .....		112,500 ➤
Taxes and Insurance .....		81,576.54
Heat, Light and Water .....		42,442.05
Postage, Telegrams and Telephone .....		12,713.10
Stationery, Printing and Office Supplies .....		12,492.80
Repairs and Alterations .....		11,625.65
Furniture and Equipment .....		10,005.10
Laundry and Cleaning .....		4,759.85
Auditors' Fees .....		3,000 ➤
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses .....		28,123.45
		<hr/>
	Frs.	995,256.32



## FUND ACCOUNTS

For the year ended December 31, 1929.

### Reserve Fund

Balance of Fund as at January 1, 1929....	Frs. 803,062.83
Added during the year ended Dec. 31, 1929:—	
Annual Members' Initial Fees. Frs.	8,200 »
Deposits forfeited .....	32,263.30
	<u>40,463.30</u>
Balance as at December 31, 1929..	Frs. <u><u>843,526.13</u></u>

### Reference Service Fund

Balance of Fund as at January 1, 1929....	Frs. 62,277.90
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#### *Income*

	\$	Frs.
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial..	12,500.00	312,500 »
Prof. Wm. Emerson .....		12,500 »
Prof. N. Dwight Harris .....		12,500 »
Subscriptions and Publications..		54,642.26
Profit on Exchange .....		4,978.40
		<u>397,120.66</u>
		459,398.56

#### *Expenditure*

Salaries .....	383,312.90
Rent .....	31,875 »
Printing and Binding .....	42,159.50
Books and Periodicals .....	32,672.40
Postage .....	8,461.90
Miscellaneous .....	42,751.60
	<u>541,233.30</u>

Debit Balance as at December 31, 1929. Frs.	<u><u>81,834.74</u></u>
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### American Law Library Fund

Balance as at January 1, 1929.....Frs. 18,699 >

#### *Income*

Donation from Joseph Du Vivier..... 3,000 >  

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21,699 >

#### *Expenditure*

Amount utilized to defray the General Expenses  
for the year 1929 ..... 2,825 >  

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Credit Balance as at December 31, 1929. Frs. 18,874 >  

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### American Relief Administration Fund

Balance as at January 1, 1929.....Frs. 2,251.55

#### *Income*

Refund postage from Albanian School of Agri-  
culture ..... 606.50  

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2,858.05

#### *Expenditure*

Amount utilized to defray the General Expenses  
for the year 1929 ..... 13.75  

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Balance carried to the credit of Miscellaneous  
Expenses ..... Frs. 2,844.30  

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# DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS

At December 31, 1929

		Book Value	Market Value
<i>Bonds.</i>		—	—
\$ 2,000	Aluminium Company of America: Debenture S/F Gold 5's. Due March 1, 1952....	\$ 2,027.50	2,040.00
\$ 11,000	Erie Railroad Company Refunding & Improve- ment Mortgage Gold 5's. Due May 1, 1967.....	10,680.00	10,670.00
\$ 5,000	Humble Oil & Refining Company: Debenture 10 year Coupon Gold 5's. Due April 1, 1937....	5,012.50	5,025.00
\$ 5,000	Massachusetts Gas Compan- ies: 20 year S/F Gold 5 1/2's. Due January 1, 1946...	5,087.50	5,156.25
\$ 5,000	Tennessee Electric Power Company: 1st and Refg. Series "A" 6's. Due June 1, 1947.....	5,272.50	5,300.00
\$ 1,900	Government of French Republic: 20 year Ex- ternal Gold Loan 7 1/2's. Due June 1, 1941.....	1,900.00	2,253.88
\$ 5,000	General Motors Acceptance Corp.: 10 year S/F Gold Debenture 6's. Due February 1, 1937..	5,122.50	5,075.00
\$ 5,000	Minneapolis St. Paul Saul- te Ste. Marie Railway Company: 1st Cons. 50 year Gold Mtge. 4's. Due July 1, 1938.....	4,458.75	4,456.25
	Carried forward..	39,561.25	39,976.38



# DETAILS OF INVESTMENTS (*Continued*)

		Book Value	Market Value
	Brought forward . . . . .	39,561.25	39,976.38
\$ 5,000	Philadelphia Electric Power Company: 1st Gold Mtge. 5 1/2's. Due February 1, 1972..	5,312.50	5,268.75
\$ 5,000	Associated Gas & Electric Company: 5 1/2's Convertible Investment Certificate. Due November 15, 1938	5,000.00	4,150.00
<i>Shares</i>			
50	General Motors Corporation: Preferred Stock 7% . . . . .	6,168.75	6,043.75
38	Union Pacific Railroad Com- pany: Preferred Stock 4% . . . . .	2,928.85	3,135.00
48	United Cigar Stores Co. of America: Cumulative Preferred 6% .	5,220.50	1,200.00
35	United States Steel Corpora- tion: Preferred Stock 7% . . . . .	4,952.50	4,965.63
15	Eastern Utilities Investing Corp.: Class "A" Common Stock No Par . . . . .	225.00	118.12
1	Debenture Right: Associated Gas & Electric Company: \$8. Interest bearing Al- lotment Certificate . . .	0.38	7.50
		<u>\$69,369.73</u>	<u>64,865.13</u>
	Equivalent at Frs. 25. to \$1. . . . .	Frs. 1,734,243.25	1,621,628.25
<i>Rente Française</i>			
Frs. 1,560	Rente Française 1927, 6% . . . . .	26,000.00	28,730.00
	Total . . . . .	<u>Frs. 1,760,243.25</u>	<u>1,650,358.25</u>

*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.*

*L'Impartial français*



















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