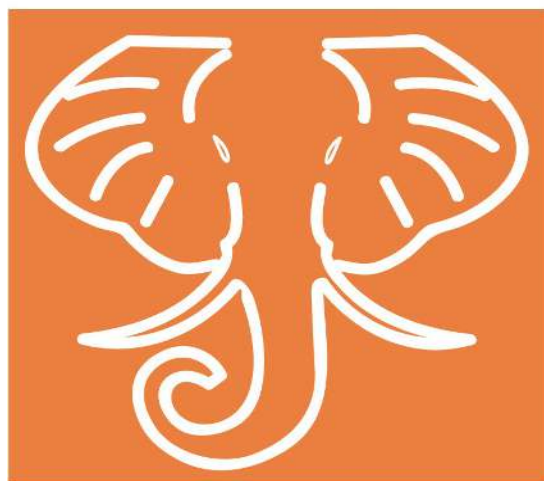


## Year book.

American Library in Paris.  
Paris, [1922-

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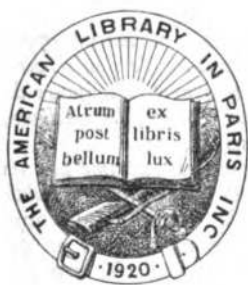
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# The American Library in Paris



YEAR BOOK

1927

10, RUE DE L'ÉLYSÉE  
PARIS

## THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

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HIS EXCELLENCY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR

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THE AMERICAN CONSUL-GENERAL

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Earle B. BABCOCK

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*Treasurer*

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**Bankers** : Paris : The Equitable Trust Company of  
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Farmers' Loan & Trust Company.

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

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1927

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Edmund L. GROS.	Lawrence SLADE
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1927

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*Accountant :*  
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Frances MULHERON  
*Library of Congress*

Elisabeth M. TRUMBULL  
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Dorothy T. HAGERMAN          Helen J. SMITH  
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Wadsworth GARFIELD,  
*Assistant Director.*

Frances PERRY,  
*Secretary.*

José-Maria MEYER  
*Paris Library School.*

Mary PANZERA  
Edith SOLLOHUB

Bronistaw REITMAN

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## FRENCH DEPARTMENT

Geneviève DOLLFUS

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## IN CHARGE OF BOOK EXHIBITION AND BOOK DISTRIBUTION

Margaret STODDARD

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## PAGES

Sigurd Hartz RASMUSSEN  
*Library of Vejle, Denmark*

Andrew NETCHAEFF

The American Library in Paris is open every week-day, except holidays, from ten a.m. until ten p.m., for reading, reference and borrowing books. It is open every Sunday from two until seven p.m., for reading and reference only.

During 1927, the library will be closed on the following holidays :

January	1	New Years' Day.
April	17	Easter.
April	18	Easter Monday.
May	30	Memorial Day.
June	5	Pentecost.
July	4	Independence Day.
July	14	Bastille Day.
August	15	Assumption Day.
November	1	All Saints' Day.
November	11	Armistice Day.
December	25	Christmas.

## FOREWORD

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The library which is now known as the American Library in Paris was founded in 1918 by the American Library Association as general headquarters for its library war-work with the men of the American Expeditionary Forces.

In 1920, a Society was organized for the purpose of making the library a permanent institution, and incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware.

To this Society the American Library Association, by deed of gift, presented the valuable collection of books and the library equipment which had been accumulated at No. 10, rue de l'Elysée, and added the sum of \$25,000 toward permanent endowment.

The principal objects of the library are :

To serve as a memorial to the American soldiers for whom it was first established.

To become the recognized center of information about America for Europeans.

To promote among students, journalists, and men-of-letters in Europe a closer acquaintance with American literature, institutions and thought.

To supplement by its collections the meagre supply of American books available to European readers.

To place at the service of every European student of any American subject the best literature upon that subject.

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.

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## REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

A year ago the President of the Library had the pleasure of welcoming the new Director, Mr. Burton Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson was no stranger to the difficult and complex problems which confronted the Library, inasmuch as it was he who, as representative in Europe of the American Library Association during the war, had established the institution in its present quarters, at No. 10, rue de l'Elysée. He was also one of the three incorporaters of the American Library in Paris, when it was given definite legal status in Delaware, May 28, 1920.

He was thus familiar with the history and traditions of the organization and, as one of its founders, in full accord with the idea that, as a permanent institution, its functions should be broadly international, that it should be an outpost in Europe of American culture and an interpreter to the Old World of American ideas, civilization and literature. I need only call attention to his comprehensive and illuminating report, published later in this Yearbook, to make clear the remarkable development which has taken place during the past year.

I wish to emphasize the following facts :

(a) The Library, insofar as it is a circulating library for the residents of Paris, is now self-supporting, and further applications for funds are based upon the wider and more important program which it is now ready to undertake.

(b) The support and coöperation of a large number of the most important publishers in the United States have been secured, so that the Library's collections are constantly increasing through the addition of the most important contemporary works.

(c) The distribution of thousands of duplicate volumes to the libraries of Europe has been under-

taken, and seems certain to lead to important results.

(d) The establishment of a department of American law in the Library, including a catalogue of all the American law books in Paris, has been given a definite start.

(e) The development of an Extension Division, by which American books are made available to teachers of American literature in French universities and lycées. This service will be expanded and extended to other countries.

Attention is also called to the report of the Director of the Reference Service on International Affairs. This important department of the Library has aroused wide-spread interest and is fulfilling functions far beyond those which its present meagre resources would seem to make possible. Its usefulness, like that of the Library itself, will be limited only by the funds which are placed at its disposal.

On March 11, 1925, the Trustees of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial adopted the following resolutions :

Resolved, That the sum of \$12,000 be, and it hereby is, appropriated to the American Library in Paris for its general support, payments to be made at the rate of \$4,000 per year for each of the calendar years 1925, 1926 and 1927.

Resolved, That the sum of \$18,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and it hereby is, appropriated to the American Library in Paris, toward the increase of its budget during the calendar years 1925, 1926 and 1927 ; payments not to exceed \$6,000 each year and to be made on the basis of one dollar for each two dollars received from sources other than the Memorial, over and above a maintenance budget of \$24,000 per annum, exclusive of support for the Reference Service.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be, and it hereby is, authorized in its discretion to appropriate a sum not to exceed \$12,500 annually for three years to the support of the Reference Service on International Affairs of the American Library in Paris.

It was therefore necessary, in 1925, to collect \$36,000 from sources other than the Memorial to obtain the conditional offer of \$6,000. This was accomplished largely because of a gift of \$10,000 from a friend of the Library, and a grant of \$7,500 from a Foundation in the United States, neither of which was repeated in 1926.

Consequently, until the last few days of the year, there was doubt as to whether this condition could be met, and it was only through a speedy and dramatic campaign, the details of which will be found elsewhere, that the necessary funds were secured. This generous support by friends of the Library in Paris is an eloquent tribute to the esteem which its rapid development during the past year has won.

There are now two major problems which confront the Library on the financial side, and it is difficult to say which is the more important. The present quarters have long since become outgrown and a new building must be obtained, preferably in a region more accessible to students than is its present location. Adequate endowment (at least \$1,000,000), will soon be necessary if the institution is to fulfill its broader mission in accordance with the plans of the Trustees. This program is not vague or visionary, but is based upon past achievement and the careful analysis of future needs. It is confidently believed that the necessary support will be provided.

Earle B. Babcock,  
*President.*

## REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1926.

The last day of 1926 finds the library in good financial condition. The balance sheet of December 31, 1926 shows total assets of Frs. 1,424,335.97, with no outstanding liabilities except the capital accounts, which are as follows :

<i>Endowments.</i>		Frs.	Frs.
American Library Association.	\$25,000.00	625,000.00	
Alan Seeger . . . . .		50,000.00	675,000.00
<hr/>			
<i>Funds.</i>			
3 Yr. Fund. . . . .	\$ 2,961.00	74,025.00	
"    "    francs. . . . .		1,000.00	
Reserve fund. . . . .		325,300.00	400,325.00
<hr/>			
<i>Accounts payable.</i>			
Due to subscribers (deposits on books in circulation) . .		3,050.00	
Due to American Relief Adm. \$ 1,449.90		36,247.50	
"    "    "    francs		175.35	
Due to American Law Library \$ 1,000.00		25,000.00	
Due to Reference Service. . .		1,888.42	66,361.27
<hr/>			
Annual Dues paid in advance for 1927 . . . . .			2,400.00
<hr/>			
			1,144,036.27

After setting aside the necessary funds to care for these capital accounts the library has an available expendable surplus of Frs. 280,249.70 on December 31st, based on the rate of 25 francs to the dollar, which is approximately the actual present market value of the dollar in francs.

As will be noted from the balance sheet, the assets are almost entirely in dollars, in the form of bank deposits and readily marketable securities. The latter are carried on the statement at the purchase



price, whereas the total actual market value of the securities on December 31, 1926 is approximately \$900 greater than the total as carried on the statement.

The greater part of the dollars now on deposit in the library's banks will very shortly be placed in high grade marketable securities, in order to further increase their earning power.

On the Income and Expenditure account for the year ending December 31, 1926 there are two notable features. First, for the second year running the expenditures were well under the total income. Second, the total received in 1926 from Annual Members' dues and subscribers' fees was Frs. 286,443.47, whereas in 1925 the total was Frs. 168,287.15. These figures indicate a healthy growth of interest among those persons for whom the library was fundamentally created and give ground for optimism with regard to the financial outlook for 1927.

Kenneth O. Spinning,  
*Treasurer.*

## REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR

The leaflet which is given to all persons wishing to avail themselves of the service of the American Library in Paris, or inquiring as to its origin and purpose, states that its principal object is "to become the recognized center of information about America for Europeans, to promote among students, journalists and men-of-letters in Europe a closer acquaintance with American literature, institutions and thought, and to supplement by its collections the meagre supply of American books available to European readers."

It is this function which its founders had principally in mind when they labored to convert it from a war library organized to serve the men of the American army to a permanent institution organized to serve the students of Europe. It is this function which, more than any other, justifies its existence. To stand as a sort of bridge-head of American culture (to quote Mr. Roland-Marcel), to act as an interpreter of the New World to the Old, to place at the disposal of every teacher, every scholar, every publicist in Europe the best literature upon any American subject in which he may be interested—here, surely, is a service of the most far-reaching importance.

And one thing should be noted : this is, of course, a service of extreme value to these students and teachers, but it is, in far greater degree, a service to the United States in correcting misconceptions, in preventing misunderstandings, and in promoting a better knowledge of American life and thought. If such a service was ever needed it is now, when American purposes and ideals are being subjected, throughout the world, to a scrutiny at once searching and ironic!

This service is already given in a limited way, but on a steadily-increasing scale, to the students and teachers of France. The Library stands now at a place where it is ready to carry it forward on a tremendously larger scale to every corner of Europe. The problems which have beset its service as a library for the people of Paris, and even for the people of France, have been largely solved, and it is ready and eager to undertake the broad international service for which it was founded. It has learned by experience how this work can best be done, and there is about the project nothing uncertain or problematical. It is not an abstract idea, nor a vague aspiration. It is concrete, simple, easily realizable, given adequate equipment and adequate support. But before speaking of plans for the future, it would perhaps be well to outline the progress which the Library has made during the past year and to tell what its present position is.

### *The past year*

The two major accomplishments of 1926 have been (1) to place the Library upon a self-supporting basis in so far as its circulation work is concerned, and (2) to enlist the support and coöperation of the leading publishers of America in increasing and strengthening its book collections.

The circulation side of the Library's activities has, almost inevitably, developed much more rapidly than its international work. It is easy to understand why this should be so. Here was the only important, systematically organized collection of books in the English language on the continent of Europe. Here was the only place where it was possible to keep in touch with the development of American and English

literature. Here was the only source from which these books could be borrowed to read at home. The Library filled a great gap in the lives of the American and English residents of Paris and of France. They flocked to it in ever increasing numbers, and under the constant pressure of this demand it was natural that special effort should be made to meet it.

This, however, had one unfortunate repercussion. The income derived from this source fell far short of the Library's needs ; it was always necessary to seek support elsewhere, but whenever an appeal was made in America for funds for the Library, the question was very properly asked, "Why should we here in America help to support a circulating library for the American and English residents of Paris, who are amply able to support it themselves?" And to this question there was no convincing answer. But it need never be asked again. Since October, 1926, this department of the Library has been self-supporting—that is, the people who use it pay for it, as they should.

One of the principal preoccupations of the past year has been to bring this about, in order to clear the path to broader things. An endeavor has been made to build up the list of members and subscribers and to place the fees for this service on a just and adequate basis, and this effort has been entirely successful. The receipts from these sources have increased from Frs. 81,629 for the last six months of 1925, to Frs. 161,164 for the last six months of 1926. There is every reason to believe that this income will continue, and even increase, as long as the Library continues to give the service it is now giving, and that the Library can count upon an income from this source of at least Frs. 350,000 a year.

During 1926, the salaries paid for circulation work

totalled Frs. 95,500. The total expenditures, covering all departments, were Frs. 861,399. It is difficult to judge just how much of this should be charged to circulation, but if a fourth is taken, after deducting the salaries for the circulation department (which is certainly a liberal estimate), the total is Frs. 287,000. It should be remembered, furthermore, that more than a fourth of the work of the circulation department is with students and teachers, who are given free cards and free service. Over a thousand such cards were issued during the year.

The Library is in receipt of other substantial returns from its own resources—from patrons and life memberships, from sub-tenants in the library building, and from interest on endowment, reserve fund and investments. If these be added to the receipts from annual members and subscribers, the total will reach Frs. 631,000, a sum which is Frs. 76,000 in excess of the total expenditures of the Library for any previous year of its history. In other words, the Library is now in position to continue on the plane of operation of any year previous to 1926 and to pay all expenditures from its own resources, without asking support from any outside source. But no one familiar with its work or with its tremendous possibilities for service, is content that it should continue on that plane. On the contrary, everyone connected with it is agreed that the hour has arrived to work out its larger destiny.

### *Homage to American Publishers*

If there is one cause which, more than any other, has contributed to the Library's growth during 1926, it is the coöperation which we have had the good fortune to secure from American publishers, whereby





# THE BOOK EXHIBITION

their newest and most important books come automatically to the shelves of the Library.

This project was set in motion last January, at a luncheon given by the National Association of American Book Publishers, just previous to my departure for France, and was one which I had long had in mind. At this luncheon, the work of the American Library in Paris was described in detail, with especial emphasis upon its function as a center for information about the United States, and it was proposed that if American publishers would permit the Library to select from their announcements and catalogues such books as were of special value to it, and would send these books forward, a room in the Library would be set aside where these books would be exhibited in their jackets, where catalogues and lists would be distributed, and where expert information about American publications could be secured. As newer books replaced the older ones, the latter were to be withdrawn from the exhibition and placed upon the shelves of the Library for the use of its readers.

It was pointed out that the fluctuation of exchange had practically destroyed the European market for American books, and that there was no place on the continent where current American publications might be seen. Participants were warned not to expect too much from the exhibition, but at least it would provide a way to keep new American books in the public eye during the time which must elapse before the market could be re-established. All possible publicity would be given the exhibition in the Paris papers, and European librarians and book-dealers would be invited to visit it and to call upon the Library for information about American books. Finally, it was pointed out that the work of the American Library in Paris was, in a way, missionary work in behalf of



American publishers and that it had a certain right to expect their assistance.

Mr. John Macrae, President of the Publishers' Association, who presided at the luncheon, at once gave the project his warm support, and a number of those present expressed their approval of the plan and their willingness to participate in it. A few days later, the secretary of the Association, at the direction of its Executive Committee, sent a circular letter to all its members, outlining the project and speaking of it with approval. Publishers not members of the Association were written to directly from the Library. The result was astonishingly successful, for within a few months sixty-five of the leading publishers of America were coöperating in the exhibition, and sending forward copies of their latest books for inclusion in it. A list of these publishers will be found in the report of the order department.

I think it may be said with perfect truth that this is the only library in the world which has enlisted the support of the publishing profession to this remarkable extent. It is the more remarkable because American publishers are so annoyed and overwhelmed with requests for gifts that they have found it necessary to erect the strictest barriers against demands of this sort. It is therefore a great compliment to the unique position and work of the American Library in Paris that they have felt it worth while to lower these barriers and to coöperate in a way so wholehearted and generous.

As a consequence of this coöperation, a flood of new American books soon began to flow into the Library, enabling it to give to its patrons a service far more complete and satisfactory than had ever before been possible. Monthly accession-lists were printed and widely distributed, word of the new service passed from mouth to mouth, and by July

the list of new members was increasing rapidly, rising from a previous average of one or two a month to over thirty, in spite of the fact that the fee had been increased fifty per cent.

Every effort has been made to render the exhibition worth while to the participating publishers. It has been placed in a room at the entrance to the Library which was formerly the concierge's loge, and which everyone going in or out must pass. Recently a smaller room on the floor above, reached by a winding stair, has been opened as a sort of annex for the exhibition of children's books, and here a very successful exhibition of specially illustrated books for children was held during the month of December. Thirty-two American and English publishers participated. The Paris papers give the exhibition frequent mention, the book-dealers and publishers of the continent have been urged to visit it, and a large number of catalogues and announcements have been distributed.

By arrangement with the Paris edition of the *Chicago Tribune*, the Library furnishes each week two columns of book reviews, and reviews and book-lists, together with news about the Library, are also published in the *Bulletin of the American Women's Club*, the *British Colony Magazine*, the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*, the *Paris Times*, the *Revue Anglo-Américaine*, *Universitario*, and in *l'Atlantique*, the *Ocean Times* and the *Ocean Post*, shipboard journals, published respectively by the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the White Star Line and the Holland-American Line. English publishers have been very generous in sending us copies of their latest books for review in these mediums, and in this way practically all new English publications of importance are secured, leaving the funds of the Library free to be devoted to building up the reference collection and the magazine files.

### *The book distribution*

During the last four or five years, the Library had accumulated a very large number of surplus books. Some of these were gifts, but by far the largest part consisted of books which had been sent back to the Library when the Army of Occupation moved out of the Coblenz area in 1922. Of these there were seventy-five or eighty cases which had been stacked up in an outbuilding and had remained there unopened.

These books were for the most part duplicates of the titles which had been supplied by the American Library Association for the Army Educational program—books dealing with American and European history, with economics, agriculture, engineering, and so on. It was evident that they would be of special value to the educational institutions of the smaller European countries, where English was a required study and where an effort was being made to teach these subjects, but where there was a dearth of books in the English language. It was realized, however, that before they could be distributed intelligently, it would be necessary to classify and list them, and to make careful inquiry as to where they would give the greatest service.

The Trustees of the Library agreed that the books should be distributed in this way, provided the necessary funds could be secured, and the plan was placed before the American Relief Administration, which appropriated the sum of \$2,000. to carry out the work. Special shelving was thereupon built in what was formerly a stable, the books were arranged and listed, and the list was printed. This list, comprising some three thousand titles, of some of which there are as many as fifty duplicates, is now in the hands of librarians and teachers all over

central Europe and the near East. They have been asked to check the titles which will be of special value to them, and as soon as these lists are returned, the books will be allotted in proportion to the apparent need, and the collections made up and sent forward. For the most part they will go through diplomatic channels so that customs complications may be avoided, the embassies of the various countries to which the books will go having agreed to do everything possible to facilitate their shipment. A detailed account of this distribution will be included in the next Yearbook.

An extraordinarily interesting dossier has been built up as to the places where these books will be most useful ; and it is hoped that this will be only the beginning of an annual distribution upon a much larger scale. That books would be available, if the project were given proper publicity in America, there seems no reason to doubt. Many valuable gifts have been offered since news of this impending distribution got about. For example, Mr. William Evarts Benjamin, the publisher of Stedman & Hutchinson's "Library of American Literature", has presented twenty sets of that valuable work. An effort will also be made to secure sufficient funds so that fifteen or twenty new books, representative of American literature and culture, may be presented each year to the institutions on the distribution list.

As already stated, nearly all of the books included in this first distribution were sent to Europe by the American Library Association for the use of the American army, and they contain the Library War Service book-plate which states that. "This book is provided by the people of the United States through the American Library Association for the use of the soldiers and sailors." In order to supplement this statement by an explanation of the channels through

which the book reached its ultimate destination, a book-plate bearing the seal of the American Library in Paris and the following inscription has been affixed to each :

THIS VOLUME HAVING COMPLETED  
ITS SERVICE TO THE MEN OF  
THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY  
FORCES IS NOW PASSED ON BY  
THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN  
PARIS THROUGH FUNDS FURNISHED  
BY THE AMERICAN RELIEF  
ADMINISTRATION IN THE HOPE  
THAT IT WILL CONTINUE TO PROMOTE  
THE CAUSE OF CIVILISATION

### *New projects*

For some years past, there has been discussion as to the desirability of establishing a department of American law in connection with the Library, but no definite step was taken until last June, when Mr. Joseph Du Vivier placed the matter formally before the Board of Trustees, and at the same time made an initial contribution of \$1,000.00 toward the realization of the project. Mr. Du Vivier pointed out that there was no place in France where a student of American law could find a satisfactory collection of books on that subject—a subject in which there was a growing interest, not only among students, but among professional men, government officials and writers of every nationality, and which was certain to become of increasing importance.

After careful consideration, the Board decided that the project was one which came naturally within the Library's purpose, and agreed to provide suitable quarters for a collection of from five to six thousand volumes, if sufficient funds were secured to guarantee the cost of the new department over a period of five years, in order that its usefulness might be thoroughly tested. A special committee was organized, consisting of Mr. Joseph Du Vivier, Chairman, and Messrs. S. G. Archibald, Earle B. Babcock, B. H. Conner, Russell I. Hare, Lovering Hill, Charles G. Loeb, Henry Peartree, and the Director of the Library. This committee, which includes some of the leading American lawyers of Paris, met, accepted the condition imposed by the Trustees, and went to work to secure the necessary funds.

It is proposed, in the first place, to compile a union catalogue of all the American law books in Paris, whether in public or private collections, in order that anyone wishing to consult a certain book may be able to ascertain at once whether it is available, and, if so, where it may be found. The Library will then proceed to assemble a student's library of American law, which will include the basic books, together with the most important encyclopedias and digests, but which will avoid duplication of less essential books already available in Paris. It is hoped to secure the coöperation of the American Bar Association and the various State associations, and it is not improbable that a number of the collections now existing in Paris will be presented to the Library, as soon as it is ready to receive them. Just how far the collection will be carried is a matter for future consideration. It will, of course, be carefully catalogued, and administered in accordance with the best library practice.

Another project of perhaps even wider potentialities

is now in process of being worked out. During the past year, the Library has made an effort to assist teachers of American literature in French universities and lycées by lending them small collections of books of special value to the proper study of the courses they were giving. The requests which have come in and the information which has been secured about these courses have made it evident that an authoritative list of books essential to the study of American literature, which could be placed in the hands of these teachers for their guidance, would be of very great value. An example which recently came to the attention of the Library illustrates how far out of scale a course of study may become. The teacher of American literature in a prominent lycée called at the Library to ask assistance in carrying through a course which he had planned to cover two years and which will be devoted exclusively to the work of Fenimore Cooper. The Library, of course, is giving him every possible assistance, but hopes eventually to lead him on to Poe, Whitman, Thoreau, Emerson, Hawthorne—and perhaps even to Anderson, Dreiser and Vachel Lindsay!

Work has already begun, therefore, on the preparation of a suggestive list of books, and no effort will be spared to make it really representative not only of the best in American imaginative literature, but of the best criticism, biography and literary history. This list will be printed and sent to every teacher of American literature in Europe whose name can be secured, and it is hoped that, at the same time, a letter can be sent him, reading something like this :

“The American Library in Paris takes great pleasure in sending you a suggestive list of books, arranged by period, which it considers





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

à Monsieur le <sup>Président</sup> Conservateur de la Bibliothèque  
Nationale de Paris

M. Léon, 125, Quai National, Nanterre se permettra  
de vous adresser à la Bibliothèque de l'Université  
de Nanterre les volumes en - attente  
de la Bibliothèque ~~de l'Université de Paris~~  
J'ai l'honneur de vous demander le prêt de  
ces livres qui ~~sont~~ <sup>seront</sup> communiqués à la Bibliothèque  
de l'Université de Nanterre  
pour un délai de ~~sur~~ mois.

Pour E. Munnich, se par autowashing :

Administrateur général de la Bibliothèque nationale.

L. Curry

Little George (11) - Old world song  
" - The Franciscans  
" - Consequence

Early Ray (12) - A Study of the First Day 808.3C16

Little (13) - History of the American Literature since 1800  
810.9P27



valuable to the study of American literature, and in announcing that, through the generosity of a person who has placed the necessary funds at its disposal, it is prepared to lend to any teacher of American literature in Europe such books from the list as will assist him in the courses which he is preparing to give during the coming year. The books may be kept for the duration of the course, and exchanged for others when the course is finished.

"In addition to receiving requests for specific books, the Library will welcome full information about the courses planned, in the hope that it may be of further assistance in suggesting other books, or special material which may not be included in the general list."

This project has already been placed before two or three persons, but no definite action has as yet been secured, and further information concerning it will be cheerfully furnished to anyone interested. Here, surely, is an opportunity to do something really worth while ; and there is no reason why the same sort of service should not be extended to teachers of history, economics, sociology, or any other subject which deals with American life or thought. We are starting with literature merely because the need here is especially apparent.

### *Extension service*

Three years ago, an arrangement was made with the Bibliothèque Nationale whereby requests for books from any librarian in France could be filled through its Service des Prêts d'Imprimés, the book being sent through the post without cost to either borrower or lender. This service, in effect, places

the Library's book collections at the call of every teacher, student and scholar in France. It is as yet only in its infancy, and requires an organized publicity which will soon be undertaken. A systematic survey will be made of the courses of study offered in French universities and lycées, and the teacher of every course which relates in any way to the United States will be offered the coöperation of this Library. This is the first step toward the organization of the international service for the whole of Europe, of which I have perhaps already spoken too much.

Annual members of the Library in increasing numbers are taking advantage of its out-of-town service, which enables them to borrow books from the Library no matter where in Europe they may live. Copies of the monthly list of accessions are mailed to them, and they are invited to make selections from these lists, or to write in for special lists on any subject in which they may be interested.

During the year, a total of 2,974 volumes was loaned through the extension department to universities and to members. A detailed report of this work will be found on another page.

As part of the same service, the Library has completed the collection of books for the University of Warsaw, a total of 350 volumes having been purchased and forwarded with funds provided by an American donor through President Henry N. MacCracken of Vassar College, in the name of that institution; it has compiled a list of wants and forwarded 1,005 volumes of American periodicals to the libraries of French universities, with funds provided by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial; it has made a survey for the Harvard Business Library, of the duplicates of books on business and commercial subjects in French libraries; it has further assisted the Queens-

borough]Public Library in distributing its duplicates of war books among libraries of war literature on the continent ; and it has made various small gifts from its duplicates to libraries which had special need of them. It has answered hundreds of bibliographical and miscellaneous inquiries from all parts of Europe ; has compiled lists upon many subjects ; has assisted the International Chamber of Commerce in the organization of its library ; has distributed a number of books and pamphlets on cataloguing and library science ; and has endeavored to be of service to everyone who has appealed to it for information.

### *Finance*

Reference has already been made to the vastly improved condition of the Library's finances, due in large part to the greatly increased number of members and subscribers. Fifteen life members and 132 new annual members were added during the year, and the receipts from these sources and from subscribers' fees totalled Frs. 337,643.47 in 1926, as against Frs. 170,817.15 in 1925.

Perhaps a further word should be said here on the subject of these fees, which may shock some persons accustomed to the idea of a free public library. But, as a matter of fact, there is no such thing as a free public library. Every library has to be paid for, and this is usually done by taxing the community which it serves, so that all the residents of the community contribute to its support. This is the ideal way, but of course is obviously impossible in the case of the American Library in Paris. The proceeds of its endowment fund, the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial grant, and other such donations will hereafter be devoted entirely to developing its inter-

national service, its work with students and teachers, and its reading and reference service, which are absolutely free to everyone. But I can see no reason why persons who wish to use the Library for recreational reading, and to borrow books from it for home use, should not pay for the privilege, just as they would have to do in America—the only difference being that here they pay directly.

Some reference should be made to the remarkable success of the campaign for funds which marked the closing days of 1926. It had been evident for some time that the Library's income for the year would not be sufficient to enable it to qualify for the full grant made in 1925 by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. This grant provided that the sum of \$4,000 a year should be contributed unconditionally to the Library over a period of three years, and that a further contribution should be made of one dollar for every two dollars secured by the Library from other sources, above an operating budget of \$24,000, the limit of this grant being \$6,000. In other words, if the Library succeeded in securing during 1926 from sources other than the Memorial a total of \$36,000, the Memorial's grant would be not \$4,000, but \$10,000.

By the middle of December, the total income of the Library from other sources was only about \$28,000. This situation was laid before the Trustees, and various members of the Board went to work to secure the necessary funds. About \$4,000 was secured in this way, but December 28th arrived with the fund still nearly \$4,000 short. It was then that representatives of the American papers published in Paris were called in and the situation placed before them. It was pointed out that it was necessary to raise this amount not only because without it the Library would be seriously handicapped for income in 1927,

but also because a campaign for a new building was about to be undertaken and failure now would have a most unfortunate effect upon the larger project.

It seemed to me, too, that here was an excellent opportunity to test the place which the Library held in public esteem. If the public which we serve wanted us to stay and to grow in importance, here was a way to prove it. Furthermore, I vastly preferred that the sum needed should be made up of many small voluntary contributions, rather than of a few large solicited ones. It was a test, I might add, which many friends of the Library regarded with no little apprehension.

But the result was a real triumph. On December 30th, the Herald, the Tribune and the Times gave us front-page space, with the story written from exactly the right angle; they did the same thing on the 31st; all during these two days, by letter, by 'phone, by messenger and in person, the contributions came pouring in, until at six o'clock on the evening of the 31st, we had received a total of \$9,528—\$2,550 more than we had asked for! Furthermore, three persons had pledged themselves to make up any deficit which might exist at midnight, but it was not necessary to call upon them.

Perhaps somewhere on earth, that New Year's Eve, there was a happier or prouder lot of people than the staff of the American Library in Paris—but I doubt it! A list of the donors will be found on another page, and the Library will not soon forget how its friends rallied to it in its hour of need, nor the whole-hearted support given it then as always by the American papers published in Paris.

A detailed financial statement appears on pages 92-100. Expenditures totalled Frs. 861,399.62, as compared with Frs. 553,426.73 for 1925—an increase not as great as the figures would seem to indicate, since

in 1925 the franc was figured at twenty to the dollar and in the present statement at twenty-five. It seems to me remarkable that the Library should have been able to accomplish all that it did during the year with a total expenditure of about \$34,000 of which \$5,000 went for rent and taxes. It will also be noted that the reserve fund of the Library was increased by Frs. 51,200, and that we enter the new year with a balance of Frs. 280,249.70.

Nor does this represent the whole achievement, for the endowment fund of \$25,000 given by the American Library Association in 1920 has, by special resolution of the Board of Trustees, been entirely reconstituted. At the time this endowment was received, it was converted into francs at the rate of exchange then prevailing, 14 to the dollar, and invested in French internal bonds. These were subsequently sold and the proceeds used for the current expenses of the Library, while accruing donations in dollars were invested in carefully selected American securities. But the A.L.A. endowment has always been carried on the Library's books as Frs. 350,000, which was the amount actually received for it.

At the present exchange value of the franc, this would represent only about \$14,000, and the Board of Trustees was unanimously of the opinion that it should be reconstituted as given. To do this, Frs. 275,000 were taken from the balance available at the end of 1926, and added to this fund, which again stands as \$25,000—or, at the current rate of exchange, Frs. 625,000—a substantial strengthening of the financial foundation upon which this Library rests. A full list of the investments which the library now owns will be found in the financial statement for the year.

## *The year's record*

The staff of the Library was organized into departments early in the year, and the report of each department will be found appended. It is therefore unnecessary to give here any detailed account of the year's work, but there are certain features of it to which I should like to make brief reference.

The work of the Reference Service on International Affairs has been growing steadily, both in scope and in importance. The "European Economic and Political Survey" has been increased in size and is now published regularly twice a month. The first volume, completed in September, forms an exceedingly valuable compendium of authentic information concerning political and economic developments in Europe and the Near East during the year—in fact, an almost invaluable one. In addition to this, the Service has issued a number of special publications, the most important of which is a bibliography of official publications of European governments—the first general bibliography of the kind ever attempted. Other important projects are planned for the future, limited only by the funds available for the work. The Service has also been of great assistance to American libraries in securing material not easily obtainable through the usual channels, and such libraries as are not yet familiar with this side of the department's work would find it well worth while to inquire about it. A full list of the department's publications is appended to its report.

The report of the catalogue department shows that 7,698 volumes were added to the library during the year, 1,417 more than in 1925, and 3,474 more than in 1924. The character of these volumes was very different from previous years, for they consisted in large part of the latest and most important publi-



cations of American publishers. There was also a general housecleaning in charging off a large accumulation of over-due and lost books, the cards for which had been held in the files over a long period. As a consequence, a total of 1,986 volumes, representing the library's losses for practically two years, were checked off the shelf-list, leaving a net gain for the year of 5,712 volumes, and making a total of 37,071 volumes in the Library on December 31, 1926.

Reference is also made in the catalogue report to two projects, one of which, at least, is now fairly well along toward realization. This library should be able to tell any inquirer whether any important American book or serial which is not in its own collection is available anywhere else in Paris. With this in view, a union list of all American serials in other libraries of Paris is nearing completion, and an arrangement has been made whereby any person with a card of introduction from this library may have access to them. With books, a start has been made with the library of the American Chamber of Commerce, and steps have been taken to secure printed lists of Americana in other Paris libraries, but these are available only to a limited extent, and a great deal of individual work will have to be done before this project is in any way complete.

In the report of the circulation department, two things are especially noteworthy—one that the circulation of books for home use has reached a total of 126,377, an increase of 7,182 over last year ; and that the percentage of fiction has been reduced from an average of 72 for 1925 to 64 for December, 1926. This reduction was steady and progressive throughout the year, and was due, of course, to the unusually large number of attractive new works of non-fiction which the Library was able to offer its readers. It is my opinion that, in a library of this sort, the fiction

percentage should not exceed 50, and we may perhaps reach that goal during the coming year. It will be noted that, of all the classes of non-fiction, sociology was by far the most popular, reaching a total of 16,344. Next in order came literature with 9,360, biography with 7,396, travel with 4,450 and history with 3,360.

The registration figures are also of interest. The number of cardholders enrolled during the year was 4,387, of which 3,317, or about 75%, were new. Of the new members, 1,652 were American, 771 British, 651 French, and 243 of other nationalities. These proportions are very nearly what they have always been.

Free cards numbering 1,067 were issued to students and 157 such cards were renewed, making a total of 1,224 now in use—considerably more than one-fourth of the total registration. During the year, a broader and broader policy with regard to free cards has been adopted, as it is the desire of the Library to be of every possible service in this direction. Judging from the present rate, at least two thousand students' cards will be issued during 1927. New and stricter regulations have been put in force to insure the return of the books issued on these cards, an obligation which some students have been inclined to regard too lightly in the past, and only one book of fiction may now be taken on a card.

The reference department has been seriously handicapped by lack of space, and there is no way in which this can be remedied in the present building. An effort has been made to reduce the noise and movement in the reference room to the minimum, but the conditions are far from ideal, especially for such students as come to us to do a sustained and serious piece of work. We could use, immediately, four times the space now available, and as the reference collection is enlarged and strengthened the demands

upon it will, of course, become greater and greater. This is by far the most important department of the Library, insofar as its local work is concerned, and, with proper facilities, could be made a service of extreme value, as well as a sort of object lesson as to the best American library practice. It is so even now, and perhaps we, who realize its possibilities, are more conscious of its shortcomings than anyone else. Some day, I hope, it will measure up to the standards of the best libraries in the United States.

A number of notable gifts will be found listed in the report of the order department. This Library is fortunate in its friends, and the total number of volumes given it during the year was 5,873, among which were many of exceptional interest and value.

It is the French department which is charged with the task of selecting for the A.L.A. Booklist, every three months, a list of twenty outstanding French books, with short annotations, and an effort has been made to place the selection of this list upon a solid critical foundation. With this end in view, the collaboration of one of the most eminent of French critics, Monsieur René Lalou, has been secured, and a number of others have been kind enough to make suggestions and criticisms which have been of great value.

The reports of the other departments speak for themselves—except that they make no mention of the devoted service which the members of the Library staff have given during the entire year. They have undertaken a vast amount of extra work cheerfully and willingly ; they have given of their best to every visitor to the Library and have managed to maintain their good humor, sometimes under very trying circumstances. As a consequence, the Library has gained a reputation for whole-hearted service, gladly rendered, which is very dear to it.

### *Administration*

The Library has been fortunate during the year in being able to secure the services of a personnel with thorough training and experience, carefully selected with a view to their equipment for the special sort of work they were expected to do here. As a consequence, it is materially stronger than it was a year ago, and a complete reorganization has also added to its efficiency, so that, while numerically its staff is no greater, it is accomplishing a greatly increased amount of work, smoothly and without friction or lost motion. Twelve members of the staff resigned during the year, and twelve more were added, the total number of full-time assistants remaining at twenty, exclusive of the Reference Service on International Affairs, which employs seven.

The catalogue department was given a room to itself and a freedom from interruption which it sorely needed ; the periodical department was shifted to a large room on the first floor, with an attendant in charge constantly instead of intermittently ; the bibliographical staff of the International Reference Service was taken from its library, where interruptions were constant, and given separate rooms, where sustained work was possible ; an order department was created and given a room of its own ; a door into the general reference room was closed, so that it would no longer be used as a passageway ; the charging-desk space was enlarged, the book collections rearranged and many minor changes made, in the direction of simplification and conservation of effort.

Frequent staff changes, especially in department heads, are, of course, to be deplored, and I am hoping that they will not hereafter be necessary. The system of organization which is contemplated provides for permanent department heads, but with

the other positions open to trained and properly-qualified librarians who are desirous of having a year or more of European experience, and who can secure leave of absence for that time from the libraries where they are permanently employed. I am strongly of the opinion that this arrangement will be of mutual benefit. We, on our side, will be able to secure the services of a more highly trained staff than would otherwise be possible, and will be kept in close touch with American libraries, to whom, so to speak, we shall constantly be sending back missionaries familiar with the work we are doing here and competent to tell of it. On the other side, a year in Paris and the variety of experience which this library gives should be of great value to these temporary members of our staff, who should return to America with a broadened outlook and a better comprehension of world conditions, from which their libraries are certain to benefit.

### *Other changes*

During the whole year, there has been a gradual readjustment of the procedure of the Library to meet new conditions and an enlarged service. The collection of new fiction which the Library had been renting from Harrod's and sub-renting to its members at a steady loss was discontinued, as it was felt that the Library was under no special obligation to supply minor fiction of this sort. No money has been spent for current fiction during the year, and none will be during the coming year, unless it be for works of exceptional importance. Most of the important fiction comes to us direct from the American and English publishers, and the Library receives from its friends large donations of minor fiction, the best of which it is glad to place at the service of its members ;

but beyond this it feels no obligation to satisfy the fiction appetite. In fact, a plan is under serious consideration whereby standard fiction will be classed and shelved as literature, and minor fiction segregated into a rental collection.

This attitude is not to be construed as in any way a criticism of either fiction or fiction-reading, but this Library has a peculiar mission to perform and a definite purpose to achieve, in which fiction plays a very minor part. It is essential, therefore, that it should not be permitted to crowd out or interfere with the more important work which the Library has to do.

There has been a readjustment of membership and subscription rates, which are now upon a basis which I feel to be both adequate and just ; an effort has been made to render our service as flexible as possible, so that the legitimate needs of our members might be met, and the whole staff shares my opinion that the rules as they stand now are the most satisfactory the Library has ever had.

### *The future*

The past year, then, has been one of reorganization and readjustment. We have sought to build up an organization functioning smoothly and efficiently, economically and without waste, and paying its own way. That accomplished, we are ready for the larger service outlined at the beginning of this report.

To perform this service, the first need of all is a new building—a modern American library building, designed for the special uses which the service demands, and adequate to its needs. The present building has been altogether outgrown. It is astonishing that we manage to function here as well as we do. To undertake any substantial extension of

service until better quarters are available, is out of the question.

Equally important, of course, is an adequate endowment. The Library's income should be sufficient to permit it greatly to expand and strengthen its books collections, to secure expert administration of each department, and to meet fully every legitimate demand made upon it from any quarter of Europe.

To function efficiently, a branch should be opened in every capital—not a large branch, but a sort of relay station, through which the needs of the students and scholars of each country may be promptly met. In most cases, I believe, suitable quarters could be secured in the National library or some other public institution ; and I also believe that the funds necessary to maintain these branches could be obtained from various national organizations, such as the Kosciuszko Foundation, in the United States. My idea would be, after the main building and the endowment are secured, to set about the work of establishing these branches one by one, until every country is included.

I see, in imagination, a sort of net-work covering the continent of Europe—a net-work of lines of communication by which needs are reported and service rendered ; not a mere vision, but an idea capable of complete and speedy realization. It is upon this idea that all our plans for the future are based.

Burton Stevenson,  
*Director.*

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR  
OF THE REFERENCE SERVICE ON INTER-  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1926.

*I. Introduction*

This Report for the year 1926 is the third issued by the Reference Service on International Affairs. The preceding Reports covered the formative period, the establishment of a program for the organization, and the activities carried on within the limits then laid down. No review is now made of the laying of the foundation on which the Reference Service was built; rather the present Report gives, first, a statement of normal functioning during the year 1926 as a well-established organization and, second, an indication of future activity.

All the useful facts—no superfluous opinion or interpretation: such is the guiding motto back of the work carried on by the Reference Service from the beginning. This principle has been permitted to function unfettered. The organization is independent of all party, doctrine, or creed. It is concerned neither with peace nor war, with radicalism or conservatism, with one foreign policy or another: it sets forth a given situation as it exists, together with an analysis of its known effects. In addition to this independence of doctrine, progress has been possible because the staff has not been chosen on a political basis, or, as is now so often a fetish or necessity, because of nationality, but on the ground of capacity. The organization is American and functions at an European base with American detachment and efficiency. Situated at a center of information where no one issue is at any time predominant but where



national policies converge and men meet the year round, the Reference Service reaps full advantage of its detachment and contacts.

## II. *Record of progress*

The central objective of the Reference Service is best exemplified in its fortnightly review, the *European Economic and Political Survey*. Eschewing all material that is only of momentary significance, but stressing the major facts which are as important months after as at the date of publication, this review gives in concise form the essential data on current European relations. The quality of the economic material is attested by the subscribers, among whom are many influential persons both on the Continent and the United States. For its political section, the publication can be judged by the fact that it prints in English in advance of all other sources the texts of the most important treaties, diplomatic correspondence and significant legislative acts. Special research studies are given to questions at issue between States which must sooner or later reach the boiling point : German and Italian colonial ambitions ; the Rhineland occupation ; Oriental political combinations ; and similar questions.

Separate from the effort to disseminate real information as pursued in the *European Economic and Political Survey*, the Reference Service, this year as in the past, has continued to issue various miscellaneous publications. A list of these is given in the annex and is not repeated here.

Special mention, however, needs to be made of the 284 page publication entitled *Official Publications of European Governments*. In the past many special bibliographies have been made. For the first time,

however, an attempt has been made to place under one cover what is after all the most basic of all information—documents officially published. The result is a compendium of what is currently issued in all European countries, in addition to full lists of all material that has been officially printed at any time in certain cases such as the diplomatic documents issued by the various foreign offices.

Separate from its publication activity, for the current year, as in the past, the Reference Service has carried out other duties incumbent upon it as a public service institution. It has replied to inquiries for information ranging from the easily filled needs of a university debating team to the technical requirements of well-known banks interested in economic developments involving large sums of money. All such inquiries are met in accordance with the same principle of all the known facts without personal opinion.

Assistance to persons carrying out special research in European economic and political relations is gradually being extended. The requirements in this respect are twofold : first, to enable the investigator on the spot to make the necessary contacts and to assist him in securing material ; second, to secure necessary information requested by the investigator living outside. In the United States, Great Britain, and Germany, requirements of the businessman, the professor, or the student coming under the second category are being met currently.

Finally, in connection with the miscellaneous services, mention is made this year, as last year, of the assistance rendered to the American libraries in securing material that is not easily obtainable through customary channels. The largest American libraries, among others, have availed themselves of this service : the Hoover War Library, the New York

Public Library, the Harvard Law School, the Law Library of Michigan University, the Library of Congress. Now that these institutions have available a list of the official publications of the European Governments, which can not usually be obtained through ordinary means, their requirements, as well as those of other institutions of similar categories, may be expected to become heavier and heavier.

### III. *Future program*

Reliable information continues to be difficult to obtain as it was during the war period. In certain countries of Europe the censorship gag is absolute ; in others governmental control over the press amounts to the same in the end. Vital issues are clouded as may befit a given purpose at any moment. The example of the debt settlements, the extent to which American policy has been vilified, though no different from that of agreements put through by another creditor, was one of the best examples in 1926. Press campaigns of this nature in Europe are usually taken up in America.

Inevitably, a campaign of vilification, a one-sided presentation, reaches more people and affects a greater body of public opinion than can an impartial statement set forth on the basis of the facts of a given case. The number of persons controlling world affairs, the influential world, however, is limited and can be reached.

As to the present, by continuing its publication of the determining factors in European economic and political life, the Reference Service intends to make available to this influential group all basic material. Its capacity for doing so is limited only by the financial means at hand.

The fortnightly publication now issued averages thirty-two pages per number with a subscription price of ten dollars a year. The present budget does not permit a lowering of the subscription price which would place it in the hands of many persons interested in the material given but who can not afford the outlay. Neither can the scope of the publication be broadened at present.

Both a lower subscription rate and an increase in size, however, are desirable in view of the work of the Reference Service as a public service institution instead of as a commercial enterprise. Were this possible, another long step in the direction of the dissemination of information and facts, not propaganda or opinion, could be taken.

Brief mention may be made of problems to be investigated but which pass unnoticed at present. One of these has already been alluded to : press campaigns for a given purpose. Such campaigns dealing with a vital question at stake have their reflection in the intellectual thought of nations as a whole. Intellectual thought and publication activity are the two heartbeats which show the pulse of peoples; their importance warrants serious study. First people write—then States fight.

Examples of marked intellectual trends in recent years are not wanting. Many persons know that in Germany much discussion has occurred about the war-guilt question, the colonial question, and the minorities question. But few people realize that the war-guilt controversy alone has brought forth several thousand books—one bibliography runs to 175 pages—from the German printing presses. Still less is the extent to which the average German is familiar with this issue realized. Here, however, is a fact in international relations that is destined to affect European State policies for years to come.

Similar intellectual trends in other countries should be studied. In France the debt question has had its reflection in the daily papers, books, and even in art. In the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a great quantity of economic literature and publications has sprung up. In Italy the future as a colonial power in general and as master of the Mediterranean in particular is the keystone of intellectual thought which may be expressed sooner or later by means other than the pen.

Such are some of the great problems already developed or which may spring forth Minerva-like in Europe. No publication to-day follows them; in no one place are the major tendencies of intellectual thought indicated. This, however, is one of the fields that the Reference Service hopes to undertake as soon as its means will permit. The dissemination of information such as already given but broadened, in addition to the great problems which can be designated neither as economic nor political, will increase greatly the present radius of influence and serviceability.

Brief mention may be made of another feature which, if space were available, would add much to the present *Survey*. When the different European Parliaments are in session, there is no source to which one can turn to learn of their activity. Obviously few people have time or need to read even a summary of parliamentary debates. But often vital information is given by Governments to the legislative bodies and significant statements of policy are made. There should be one central source where important information of this nature could be found.

Other items of similar importance are daily occurring and warrant following. Supreme Court decisions play an important part in American life. Comparable decisions affecting American interests are daily being

handed down by European Courts. In great part they pass unnoticed at present, whether they concern international or municipal law. Another item which should be readily available is a monthly notice of the principal articles in the leading European reviews. Other fields are left unmentioned.

The future program, therefore, is seriously concerned with an extension of publication activity. At the same time, as a part of the general plan of action, it envisages a broadening of the services rendered during the year 1926, as outlined above. Additional facilities offered to and actual services rendered to research bureaus, professors, students, and persons interested in or affected by European economic, political, or social relations are to be desired and offer in terms of real service in this field what the purely economic services render in a material way in another respect.

Finally, in outlining the future program space must be given to the unique bibliographical work carried out to date by the Reference Service and to plans for its continuation.

The bibliography of *Official Publications of European Governments* has already been mentioned. A work of its scope naturally presents many imperfections. To be issued at all, it had to be published with many details—so dear to the bibliographer but unimportant for the student or the person ordering the material—missing. During the coming year, however, omissions are to be filled in, details to be traced, and later publications to be noted. By this means it is hoped that within a reasonable period of time a complete and final bibliography can be published in printed form in the place of the present mimeographed issue. The present publication, if undertaken separately outside of an organization equipped as is the Reference Service and without its contacts, would necessitate an expense of at least \$20,000. In this instance,

however, it has been produced along with the regular work of the Reference Service, with overhead expense thus reduced to a minimum.

Similar bibliographical activity for the year 1927 is already under way. First, a complete bibliography of the official publications of all dominions, protectorates, colonies, mandates, and dependencies is being made. In this instance precise data can be given in nearly all cases. More and more the industrial world is becoming dependent on the "backward" areas. The recent rubber controversy was one example. But there are many necessary colonial products other than rubber. Once it is to the economic interest of the world to know about a given area, publications concerning the colony are in demand and should be available. The Louisiana Purchase was not fully appreciated when consummated. The transfers of African and other colonial territory at the end of the World War may prove in later years to have been the principal change made by the Versailles Treaty. It is time to prepare for future information requirements.

Second, a shorter work than the foregoing is now in preparation. It will deal with French official publications, intellectual activity, and centers of documentation. Complete bibliographical data will be given. This publication will furnish an invaluable guide to persons connected in any way with French publication activity.

Not only is bibliographical activity concerned with official material. In accordance with frequent requests, it is hoped that space will permit incorporation in the *Survey* of titles of both current official publications and such monographic material as may be practically unknown. In particular this is true for the States of Central Europe, the Balkans, the Slavic States, the Far East, and Africa. Systematic and current

bibliographical information on these States would fill a lacuna which otherwise seems destined long to remain. It should be supplemented by regular bibliographical studies covering the major problems of current interest which may have their antecedents in the entire period say since 1870. The general scheme for bibliographical information and studies of this character fits in with the plan for following intellectual thought as outlined above. The two ideas form a whole ; they are in every respect complementary.



For purpose of orientation, a few remarks may be made. A public service institution only three years old is showing an income equal to one-fourth of its total expenditures. This income is made without any attempt at popularization of the publications issued—all the useful facts, no superfluous opinion or interpretation—or without any net profit on other services rendered. It is now fairly evident that, run by itself on a business basis emphasizing the public service side but established as an independent commercial enterprise, the present organization can stand the material test.

It has been hoped, however, that funds available from gifts would not necessitate any step in this direction. Rather than the commercial side, it is the desire of the present administration that, by the means given above, the public service phase can be emphasized and extended. This will be possible once the Reference Service has available a yearly income by gift of \$25,000 in addition to a working capital of \$7,000, this latter sum representing approximately what may be soon outstanding as credit on the books at the end of any budgetary year.



The total income of the Reference Service in the form of gifts for 1926 was \$13,850.92. This sum is received from :

The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial . . . . .	\$12,250.92 <sup>(1)</sup>
Professor and Mrs. William Emerson. . . . .	1,400.00
Professor Norman Dwight Harris . . . . .	100.00
Mr. Edward Alleyne Sumner . . . . .	100.00
	<hr/>
	\$13,850.92
	<hr/>

In addition to this sum, for publications sold or various services a total income of \$4,819.40 is shown for the year 1926. The grand total was \$18,670.32. Expenditures totalled \$20,255.66. The budget for the year closed with a deficit of \$1,585.54. Publication costs amounted to thirty-four per cent. of all expenditures.

Walter Russell Batsell,  
*Director.*

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(1) The grant of the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial in the amount of \$12,500 was made in the second half of the year 1925, and part of it was used to cover expenditures before January 1, 1926.

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE REFERENCE SERVICE ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### **A. European Economic and Political Survey.**

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

### **B. Bulletins.**

*Present Status of the Post-War Settlement.* (Bulletin No 1, July 1, 1924, 12 pages.) Out of print.

*Present Status of the Armament Problem.* (Bulletin No 2, September 15, 1924. 11 pages.) Price 25 cts.

*Summary of Source Material.* (Bulletin No 3, October 25, 1924. 12 pages.) Indicates the principal publications issued by international organizations and by the American, British and French governments. Price 25 cts.

*External Governmental Indebtedness.* (Bulletin No 4, December 26, 1924. 48 pages. (A concise survey of the external debt of all independent States.) Price 50 cts.

*Arbitration and Judicial Settlement of International Differences.* Bulletin No 5, March 31, 1925. 20 pages). A survey of arbitral development since 1794, with special emphasis placed on arbitration treaties concluded since the World War. Price 25 cts.

*International Position of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.* (Bulletin No 6, June 30, 1925. 36 pages.) A survey of the diplomatic relations of the Moscow Government, the organization of its diplomatic and consular services, together with appendices giving the text of notes of recognition, a list of treaties concluded to date, and the Russian policy of the Government of the United States. Price 50 cts.

*Budgets and Visible Commercial Balances of European Countries.* (Bulletin No 7, August 15, 1925. 40 pages.) Gives the global revenues and expenditures of all European countries from 1922, together with an itemized account of the budget for the fiscal year 1925. Also visible commercial balances from 1922 to 1925. Price 50 cts.

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

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

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

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

### **C. Miscellaneous Publications.**

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

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

*Official Publications of European Governments.* (284 pages, Mimeo-  
graphed). This document constitutes an invaluable guide for all  
persons interested in international relations. A complete list is  
given of all diplomatic documents published to date. This material  
has been prepared in each instance with the cooperation of the  
different governments. Price \$10. Out of print.

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

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

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

## CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT

### *Accessions catalogued, 7698 volumes*

Among the 7698 volumes catalogued during the year were two interesting collections of music composed of opera, symphonic, piano, instrumental and vocal scores, important American and English publications of 1926, and a large number of valuable reference works heretofore wanting in our reference collection.

### *Withdrawals, 1986 volumes*

The 1986 volumes withdrawn are not exclusively the books lost, worn-out or missing in 1926, but books borrowed in 1925 and never returned. Not having been definitely taken off the records in 1925, their number has greatly increased our "withdrawals" for 1926.

### *Gain, 5712 volumes*

The largest non-fiction gains during the year were in the following order : literature, sociology, biography and history. Fiction was increased by 1001 volumes and the juvenile collection by 485 volumes.

### *Recataloguing, 1227 volumes*

Recataloguing has been carried on throughout the year, particularly in the field of American and English literature, so that American poetry, drama, essays and miscellany should stand together on the shelves, and the English similarly. Paris material which formerly was lost in the general travel number for France, has also been recatalogued and is now all gathered together under 914.436. Paris history has also been separated from general French history and

the various schools of painting (759) are being reclassified so that material dealing with each country will be shelved together : the American school in 759.1, the French school in 759.4, etc. In other words American material which has heretofore been submerged in a general class, has been given its specific number. All French material of specific interest to Americans, lost in too inclusive a class, has been treated similarly.

### *Pamphlets catalogued, 1691*

Pamphlets to the number of 1691 have been analyzed and now appear in our non-fiction catalogue, serials under author and all miscellaneous pamphlets under subject. The former are filed in the vertical file in the periodical room and the latter in the vertical file in the reference room.

### *Returned to stock, 4442 volumes*

Of the 12,150 books which have passed through the catalogue department, in 1926, 4442 were found to be duplicates. About one-third of these have been shelved in a "stock room" to be drawn on for future replacements. The other two-thirds, being either duplicates of duplicates already in our collection, or undesirable material for this library, have been collected into a separate stock for distribution purposes. The two "stocks" are listed separately, the former in a *replacement stock* file, the latter in a *distribution stock* file. As books are rejected, they are sent to one or other of these stocks, and author cards filed for them in the corresponding stock file.

### *Miscellaneous*

Other work of the department has been the listing of the American material in the library of the American

**Chamber of Commerce, which is not in our own collection. The foreign periodicals received in the Reference Service on International Affairs have also been listed in our catalogue, as well as the periodicals in the Institut de France.**

**An inventory has been begun, but the end of the year sees only the open-shelf room of the reference department completed.**

***The personnel***

**No résumé of the work done and routine developed during 1926 can close without mention of the interest, enthusiasm and esprit de corps of the various members of the catalogue department.**

**Respectfully submitted,**

**Agnes C. Hansen,  
*Head of the Catalogue Department.***

# SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CATALOGUE DEPARTMENT FOR 1926

	Accessions	Withdrawals	Gain	Pamphlets catalogued	Books recatalogued	Books returned to stock
January . . . . .	608	165	443	368	85	629
February . . . . .	529	113	416	340	387	1533
March . . . . .	720	301	419	210	46	693
April . . . . .	622	195	427	90	145	502
May . . . . .	675	92	583	128	7	143
June . . . . .	1266	136	1130	222	27	137
July . . . . .	541	161	380	0	25	137
August . . . . .	464	109	355	0	0	266
September . . . . .	617	46	571	0	64	98
October . . . . .	587	243	344	0	266	117
November . . . . .	531	151	380	132	103	118
December . . . . .	538	274	264	201	72	69
	7698	1986	5712	1691	1227	4442

# REGISTRATION REPORT FOR 1926

			New	Ren.
January . .	437	Annual members . . . . .	132	208
February . .	359	Yearly subscriptions . . . . .	649	490
March . . .	438	Six months subscriptions . . .	818	69
April . . .	340	Free cards . . . . .	1067	157
May . . .	416	Monthly subscriptions . . .	636	146
June . . .	366	Life members . . . . .	15	
July . . .	253			
August . .	218	Total . . . . .	3317	1070
September .	299			
October . .	444	Americans . . . . .	1652	
November .	469	British . . . . .	771	
December .	348	French . . . . .	651	
		Miscellaneous . . . . .	243	
Total . .	4387		3317	

Hazel Hutchins,  
Head of Circulation Department.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXTENSION SERVICE FOR 1926

	Annual members	Books sent	Universities	Requests	Books
January . . .	21	131	5	23	15
February . .	25	78	11	83	22
March . . .	22	147	19	173	88
April . . .	19	137	10	10	31
May . . .	24	184	7	33	31
June . . .	35	237	6	21	10
July . . .	50	405	6	32	13
August . . .	59	453	1	6	3
September .	46	413	1	5	2
October . .	35	225	10	56	30
November . .	33	276	8	38	30
December . .	36	186	12	142	36
Total . .	359	2663	96	700	311

Frances Mulheron,  
In Charge of Extension Service.



# CIRCULATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1926

	General	Philosophy	Religion	Sociology	Literature	History	Travel	Biography
January . .	10	128	44	141	870	268	372	616
February .	13	157	44	145	810	254	368	649
March . .	8	133	42	148	826	292	443	683
April . . .	4	105	27	109	674	232	370	552
May . . .	1	136	31	121	750	282	421	687
June . . .	5	137	35	157	711	268	418	611
July . . .	5	115	15	105	625	205	387	525
August . .	8	112	29	95	493	217	314	430
September .	10	128	32	96	579	263	334	510
October . .	9	203	48	139	751	332	366	627
November .	10	195	51	184	1124	382	328	778
December .	11	167	48	194	1147	365	337	728
Total . .	94	714	446	16344	9360	3360	4458	7396

	Language	Science	Useful Arts	Fine Arts	Fiction	Rental	Periodicals	Juvenile	Fiction Percentage
January . .	26	52	72	260	6719	819	234	136	67 %
February .	12	37	77	224	6860	808	242	129	70 %
March. . .	15	53	66	278	7465	965	248	180	71 %
April . . .	19	38	44	241	6061	902	284	143	71 %
May . . .	22	41	54	248	7962		318	165	70 %
June . . .	25	56	76	202	7406		358	154	69 %
July. . . .	30	41	63	171	6175	42	359	127	69 %
August . .	17	26	43	167	5080	366	335	136	69 %
September .	15	42	42	290	6156	469	448	183	69 %
October . .	36	72	60	252	7411	362	590	201	67 %
November .	30	62	66	297	7777	335	558	186	65 %
December .	36	48	93	292	7585	138	571	244	64 %
Total . .	283	568	756	2922	82657	5200	4545	1984	Aver. 69 %

Total circulation for the year, 126,377  
 Days open, 304; average circulation per day, 416.

Hazel HUTCHINS,  
 Head of Circulation Department.

## REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

1919 . 60298	1922 . 95699	1925 . 120632
1920 . 90912	1923 . 101432	1926 . 126377
1921 . 114076	1924 . 111267	

These figures showing the number of books circulated from the year 1919 through the past year 1926 might stand for the general work of the library, a constant and steady growth. In these seven years the circulation has more than doubled, the fiction percentage has dropped from 73 to 64.

No statistics have been kept of the number of readers who have used the reference collection, but the fact that during afternoons in the winter months every seat in the reference-room has been filled with the result that it is difficult to take books from the shelves and impossible to have space to open the drawers of the pamphlet file, is evidence that with an adequate collection of reference books and sufficient space, the service among scholars and students could be increased immeasurably. With the present handicaps, satisfactory service is impossible.

The research workers using the reference department, might be grouped under the following heads :

### 1) Journalists.

Type of information asked for : biographical material on Breasted, Sir John Fraser, Galsworthy, the important personages passing through Paris, or such subjects as Robert Fulton's connection with Paris, Franklin's mission in France ; the political situation in China ; development of shipping on the Seine ; the history of the Paris opera-house.

### 2) French men of letters and men of affairs.





THE REFERENCE ROOM

Type of information requested : the American colonial policy ; the sixteenth and eighteenth amendments ; the judiciary in the United States ; the history of the payment of the Civil war debt in the United States ; wages and cost of living in the United States as compared with European countries ; modern American architecture ; the important art galleries in the United States.

3) Students.

The largest number of requests comes from students who want the English classics, biographies of authors, histories of English and American literature, books of criticism, the literature of the Southern States, differences between English and American forms of speech. The demand from art and music students for books on the history and development of art and music is constant.

For the students of the Lycée Condorcet competing for the "Good Will Association" prize, a trip to the United States, a collection of books on the French colonization of America was made and kept for their use in the reference room.

4) American institutions.

Assistance had been given to members of the American Consulate, the American Legion, the American University Union, the American Woman's Club on such subjects as the following : Modern books of value on Greece, biographical material on Gen. Galliéni, books on modern American art and architecture ; the foreign policy of the United States. Members of the Rockefeller Foundation use the reference collection constantly.

5) General demands.

The following requests are typical of the daily work of the department : a bibliography of books and articles on the architecture of the theatre in America (from Oslo) ; a bibliography of modern

American books on hygiene, health, food, clothing, housing, for a French educator ; what are the two best histories of music ; which countries have woman suffrage partial or complete ; illustrations of the arms of the cities of Europe ; economic conditions in Europe in the middle ages.

All questions cited have been taken from a day book of questions kept by the reference department.

Helen Lathrop,  
*Head of Reference Department.*

## ORDER DEPARTMENT

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

Number of books added January-December 1926 :

By purchase. . . . .	474
By gift . . . . .	5873
For review. . . . .	207
Serials bound. . . . .	304
Total . . . . .	<u>8569</u>

The names of American publishers who have participated in the exhibition of current American publications during the past year are given in the following list :

Abingdon Press  
Association Press  
Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc.

Barse & Hopkins  
The Bobbs-Merrill Company  
Albert & Charles Boni  
Boni & Liveright  
R. R. Bowker Company  
Brentano's, Inc.  
The Century Company  
Edward J. Clode, Inc.  
Columbia University Press  
Pascal Covici, Publisher, Inc.  
Thomas Y. Crowell Company  
Cupples & Leon Company  
Dodd, Mead & Company, Inc.  
Dorrance & Company, Inc.  
Duffield & Company  
E. P. Dutton & Company  
Funk & Wagnalls Company  
Ginn & Company  
Greenberg, Publisher, Inc.  
Grosset & Dunlap  
Harcourt, Brace & Company, Inc.  
Harper & Brothers  
Henry Holt & Company  
Houghton Mifflin Company  
International Publishers Company, Inc.  
Johns Hopkins Press  
Judy Publishing Company  
Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.  
Laird & Lee, Inc.  
J. B. Lippincott Company  
Little, Brown & Company  
Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company  
The Macaulay Company  
Robert M. McBride & Company  
McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.  
David McKay Company  
The Macmillan Company



Macrae Smith Company  
 The Manual Arts Press  
 Marshall Jones Company  
 The Medici Society of America  
 G. & C. Merriam Company  
 Minton, Balch & Company  
 The Modern Library, Inc.  
 Thomas Nelson & Sons  
 The New York University Press  
 Oxford University Press, American Branch  
 The Penn Publishing Company  
 G. P. Putnam's Sons  
 Rand-McNally & Company  
 Real Book Company  
 The Ronald Press Company  
 Charles Scribner's Sons  
 J. H. Sears & Company, Inc.  
 Thomas Seltzer, Inc.  
 Simon & Schuster, Inc.  
 Small, Maynard & Company, Inc.  
 The State Company  
 Frederick A. Stokes Company  
 The Stratford Company  
 The University of Chicago Press  
 D. Van Nostrand Company  
 The Viking Press, Inc.  
 The John C. Winston Company  
 Woman's Press  
 World Book Company  
 Yale University Press

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

From M. du Vivier, one hundred and twenty volumes

From the Comtesse Guebhard, one hundred and thirty two volumes and fourteen maps

From the Jones Library, Amherst, Massachusetts, one hundred and thirty five volumes including a long bound file of Harper's Magazine

From the Knights of Columbus, New Haven, Connecticut, a set of the Catholic Encyclopedia

From the Musée du Louvre, forty one volumes

From Mme G. Seailles, three hundred and twelve volumes

From Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts, a set of Fiftieth Anniversary Publications

From Mrs. Michael Myers Shoemaker, twelve volumes including several of Mr. Shoemaker's works

By bequest of Mrs. Julie Hayes Thomas, one hundred and thirty three volumes of general works

From the U. S. Children's Bureau, a set of its publications in so far as they are now in print

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

In 1924 a gift of \$ 1,500 was made to the Library of the University of Warsaw to be spent for books. The gift was made through the President of Vassar College and the American Library in Paris was asked to take over the office of selecting and ordering the books which should be representative of American thought, scholarship and progress. As a result approximately 350 volumes have been sent to the Library of the University of Warsaw, at a cost of \$1,069.04. The balance is to be used for some general reference books, encyclopedias and diction-

aries which should be represented in any such collection.

The Library has acted as agent in ordering books for the American University Union in Europe, having ordered already 32 volumes at a total cost of \$61.00.

In several cases large reference libraries in the United States have called upon the Library to look up publications not easily found in the regular market, and to jog agents who have failed to act as promptly as they should. Such help as this, whether acting for Europeans as the representative of American libraries, or for the libraries of the United States as an outpost in Europe, we are pleased to give whenever possible.

Mary B. Brewster,  
*Head of Order Department.*

## PERIODICAL DEPARTMENT

Number of periodicals subscribed for	117
Number of periodicals received as gifts . . . . .	158
Total . . . . .	275
Daily newspapers received-American.	9
" " French . . . . .	9
" " English. . . . .	3

Weekly periodicals received, 46 ; semi-monthly, 42 ; monthly, 138 ; quarterly, 49.

Nationality : American, 186 ; Danish, 1 ; English, 17 ; French, 68 ; Italian, 2 ; Swiss, 1.

Periodical circulation : January, 234 ; February, 242 ; March, 248 ; April, 284 ; May, 318 ; June, 358 ;

July, 359 ; August, 335 ; September, 448 ; October, 558 ; November, 590 ; December, 571 ; total, 4545. The library circulates only a limited number of duplicates which it takes for that purpose, and the back numbers of the few magazines which it does not bind. The large circulation indicates how urgent the demand is.

A total of 333 volumes of magazines were bound during the year. A substantial number of gifts have been received from individuals and from other libraries to supplement and to fill gaps in the Library's files.

The periodical department was open a total of 304 days during the year. The daily average attendance was 98.

Marie A. Hellmuth,  
*Head of Periodical Department.*

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## RAPPORT DU DÉPARTEMENT FRANÇAIS

Pendant l'année 1926, le Département français de la Bibliothèque Américaine a dirigé son activité vers les travaux suivants :

1) Comme travail principal : dépouillement des trente revues françaises, mensuelles, bi-mensuelles et hebdomadaires reçues par la Bibliothèque, dépouillement qui a donné 295 fiches dont 115 romans et 180 ouvrages divers, avec indications bibliographiques et résumé du sujet traité ; ceci en vue d'une sélection destinée au Booklist de l'American Library Association paraissant trois fois par an et comprenant chaque fois vingt titres. L'éminent critique M. René Lalou a bien voulu donner son opinion sur nos listes.

Le Département fait paraître mensuellement dans le *Chicago Tribune* une courte liste des meilleurs livres

nouveaux, dont les extraits envoyés avec ceux du *Booklist* aux éditeurs français ont permis à la Bibliothèque de recevoir gracieusement plus d'une centaine d'ouvrages nouveaux, seul moyen d'enrichissement de la section française de la Bibliothèque qui doit cependant être tenue au courant du mouvement littéraire.

Pour les dons de livres français, le Département donne son opinion quant à la valeur des volumes à conserver ou à rejeter.

2) Le Département français s'est efforcé de répondre à toutes les questions adressées par les lecteurs ou par les Bibliothèques d'Amérique ; leur nombre en 1926 s'est élevé à une vingtaine seulement dont quelques-unes fort intéressantes, comme par exemple : la littérature canadienne-française, les pêcheries de baleines en France du Moyen Age au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, le nombre et les métiers des Israélites à Paris et en France, les noms des compagnons de La Fayette lors de son premier voyage, les théâtres de marionnettes, les collections de poupées à Paris, etc. Le service a aussi dressé des listes de livres sur des sujets divers et correspondu avec 75 Bibliothèques françaises susceptibles d'échanger des livres commerciaux avec le Harvard Business Library pour laquelle la Bibliothèque Américaine était l'intermédiaire.

3) Avec le peu de temps dont disposait encore le Département, celui-ci sur l'instigation du Directeur, a entrepris en Avril dernier pour répondre à de nombreuses demandes, un inventaire des périodiques américains reçus dans les Bibliothèques de Paris. Vingt-quatre bibliothèques ont été consultées et inventoriées en détails, grâce à la complaisance des différents Bibliothécaires, qui tous ont été d'accord pour reconnaître l'intérêt de ce travail. Quatre cent cinquante fiches ont déjà été dressées ; elles comprennent les indications de : titre, périodicité, éditeur, lieu

d'édition, date des collections dans chaque Bibliothèque. Il reste encore près de vingt Bibliothèques à visiter, mais le Département se voit momentanément forcé de suspendre ces visites malgré leur intérêt et leur utilité, il espère bien les reprendre plus tard.

Ce court résumé donne un aperçu des efforts constants exigés pour répondre aux demandes si diverses qui entrent dans les attributions du Département français.

Geneviève Dollfus,  
*Head of French Department.*

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## INSTITUTIONS WHOSE PUPILS RECEIVE FREE STUDENT CARDS

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Collège de France

Muséum d'histoire naturelle

Ecole pratique des Hautes Etudes

Section des sciences historiques et philologiques

" " religieuses

" " mathématiques

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" " naturelles

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Ecole nationale des Langues orientales vivantes

Ecole coloniale

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Ecole des Hautes Etudes urbaines

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   jeunes filles  
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 UNIVERSITÉ DE PARIS - AND ALL ITS SCHOOLS AND  
 INSTITUTES

*Private Institutions of Higher Instruction*

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 Faculté libre de Théologie protestante  
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 Ecole libre des Sciences politiques  
 Ecole de Législation professionnelle  
 Ecole de Notariat  
 Collège libre des Sciences Sociales  
 Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales  
 Institut international de Coopération Intellectuelle  
 Musée social  
 Groupe d'Etudes philosophiques et scientifiques  
 Ecole supérieure d'Enseignement financier  
 Ecole de Haut Enseignement commercial  
 Institut Pasteur  
 Ecole d'Anthropologie

Institut océanographique  
Institut de Paléontologie humaine  
Ecole spéciale d'Architecture  
Ecole spéciale des Travaux publics  
Ecole supérieure d'Electricité  
Ecole supérieure de Perfectionnement industriel  
Ecole Aéronautique et de Construction mécanique  
Ecoles dentaires  
Ecole pour la propagation des langues étrangères

### *French Secondary Schools*

Lycées : teachers, and pupils upon teacher's request  
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### *American Schools and Academies*

**Academies :—**

Collarossi  
Delacuse  
Grande Chaumière  
Julian  
Moderne  
Montparnasse  
Ranson

American Academy at Rome

American High School

American School for Boys (Auteuil)

American School of Music

New York School of Fine and Applied Arts

### *Extension Department*

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



## THE AMERICAN LIBRARY IN PARIS

### *Its origin*

Immediately after the entrance of the United States into the World War, plans were set afoot for providing reading matter in the shape of books and magazines for the thousands of men who were being called into the training camps throughout the country. Early in the fall of 1917, the Government entrusted this task to the American Library Association, and Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of the Library of Congress, became its General Director.

No one at that time foresaw the magnitude to which the work would grow, nor realized how important it would become to the mental and moral welfare of the American army; but by the following winter, when the first American divisions were ready for service overseas, a special library building, in charge of a trained staff of librarians, had been established in each of the camps, branches had been opened in every hospital and welfare hut, and a great book collection, aggregating more than a million volumes, had been assembled for the use of the men.

It was realized, of course, that this service would be needed by our men even more in France than in America, and Mr. Burton Stevenson, who had organized the library service at Camp Sherman, Ohio, was asked to come to France and assume general direction of the overseas work. Permanent headquarters were opened in Paris at 10, rue de l'Elysée, in what had formerly been the residence of the Papal Nuncio to the French Republic, and a central library was installed there for the use of the men stationed in or passing through the Paris area. Libraries and book collections were placed in all the camps and the service extended to the Coblenz area as soon as the

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for their use, and when it was learned that, after the return of the American troops, the library would be closed, something like consternation ensued among those who had so quickly become dependent upon its privileges. It had become a part of the intellectual life of Paris—an indispensable part, as many thought—and many inquiries were made as to whether there was not some way in which it could be maintained.

After consultation with Dr. Putnam and with the Executive Committee of the American Library Association, Mr. Stevenson called a public meeting in the library building at which he announced that the American Library Association would be willing to leave the books and library equipment in Paris, if sufficient local interest existed to assure the maintenance of the library on a proper scale, and its administration by trained American librarians.

It was felt by the A.L.A. that the library might well serve as a memorial to the American soldiers for whom it had been established, and that it might also in time become a powerful factor in promoting international understanding and good-will by serving as a sort of interpreter of America to Europe—a center to which the students, journalists, teachers and men-of-letters of Europe might turn for information about the United States. If it could supplement by its collections the meagre supply of American books available to European readers, and promote a closer and truer acquaintance with American literature, institutions and thought, it would certainly be doing a work of far-reaching influence. It could also serve as an example of American library practice and technique, and act as a clearing-house of library information, and so be of use to the librarians of Europe.

These were the motives behind the A.L.A.'s offer, and it was quickly taken advantage of. Several

meetings were held, attended by prominent residents of Paris, a Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and the work of raising a maintenance fund carried forward to such good purpose that a total of more than Frs. 250,000 was soon secured. A Society was formed under the name of the American Library in Paris, Inc., and incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware, and to this Society the American Library Association presented a deed of gift comprising the entire book collection, furniture and equipment. To this gift it subsequently added another of \$25,000 toward the library's permanent endowment.

Since that time, the library has gone on its way, widening its service, making new friends, and becoming more and more indispensable to its public, until today it stands at the threshold of a new era which it is hoped will mark a vast extension of its usefulness and influence.

It is to have the honor, next September when the American Legion meets in Paris, of again serving the men for whom it was originally established, and is laying careful plans to be of every possible assistance to them.

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# LIST OF ENDOWMENTS, PATRONS, LIFE MEMBERS AND ANNUAL MEMBERS, 1926.

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Alan Seeger . . . . .	Frs.	50,000

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Pratt, Mr. Francis C. . . . .		50
Roberts, Mr. Elmer . . . . .		50
Rosenberg, Mr. . . . .	200	
Slade, Mr. Arthur J. . . . .	100	
Soper, Dr. Willard B. . . . .		15
Talleyrand, Duchesse de . . . . .		1,000
Tiffany, Mrs. Charles L. . . . .		5
Tuck, Mr. Edward. . . . .		2,000
Vail, Miss Martha C. . . . .		25
Veit, Mr. Sidney B. . . . .		100
Weil, Mr. Paul C. . . . .	250	
Wentworth, Mrs. Catherine D. . . . .		3,000
White-Chassériau, Mme A. . . . .	100	
Whitehouse, Mrs. Fitz Hugh . . . . .		500
Wyle, Mrs. Irene . . . . .		250
	<u>Frs. 11.759</u>	<u>\$12.898</u>

# BALANCE SHEET,

## Assets.

### Cash with Banks and on Hand :—

#### With Banks :—

The National City Bank of New York (France) :—

Dollar Account . . \$ 9,140.05 Frs. 228,501.25

Franc " " " 5,139.27

The Farmers' Loan  
& Trust Co., New

York . . . . . \$ 2,119.53 52,988.25

#### On Hand :—

Dollars . . . . . \$ 50.00 1,250.00

Francs. . . . . 7,582.20 295,460.97

### Investments (at Cost) :—

Duquesne Light Co. :—

\$4,000. 6% collateral  
Trust "A". . . . \$ 4,241.00

Mid-Continent Petrol  
Corporation :—

\$5,000. 6½ % Mort-  
gage Bonds. . . . 5,072.50

Shell Union Oil Cor-  
poration :—

\$10,000. 6% Prefer-  
red Stock . . . . 10,462.50

Wabash Railway Co. :—

\$5,000. 5½ % "A"  
Bonds. . . . . 5,060.00

Massachusetts Gas Co. :—

\$5,000. 5½ % Bonds 5,087.50

Tennessee Electric

Power Co. :—

\$5,000. 6 % Bonds . 5,272.50

Union Pacific Railway :—

\$3,800. 4 % Pre-  
ferred Stock . . . 2,928.85

Wilson & Co. :—

\$5,000. 6 % 1st  
Mortgage Bonds . 5,010.00

(The market value of

these Securities at

December 31, 1926

was \$44,044.50). . \$43,134.85

1,078,371.25

Carried forward. . . . . Frs. 1,373,832.22

as at December 31, 1926.

*Funds and Liabilities.*

**Endowments :—**

The American Library Association . . . . .	\$25,000.00	Frs. 625,000.00	
Alan Seeger . . . . .		50,000.00	675,000.00

**Funds :—**

Three Year Fund . . . . .	\$ 2,961.00	74,025.00	
Reserve Fund . . . . .		1,000.00	
		325,300.00	400,325.00

**Accounts Payable :—**

Due to Subscribers (Deposits on Books in circulation) . . . . .		3,050.00	
American Relief Administration . . . . .	\$ 1,449.90	36,247.50	
		175.35	
American Law Library. . . . .	\$ 1,000.00	25,000.00	
Reference Service. . . . .		1,888.42	66,361.27

Annual Dues 1927 paid in advance. . . . . 2,400.00

**Income and Expenditure Account :—**

Balance, January 1, 1926 . . . . . 137,595.84

Add :—Excess of Income over Expenditure for year. . . . .

417,653.86

555,249.70

Deduct :—Exchange Difference on adjusting A.L.A. Endowment to Frs. 25 to \$1. . . . .

275,000.00

280,249.70

Carried forward. . . . . Frs. 1,424,335.97



## BALANCE

### Assets (Continued)

Brought forward . . . . .	Frs.	1,373,832.22	
Accounts Receivable :—			
Advance to Reference			
Service . . . . .	\$ 1,648.29	Frs. 41,207.25	
American Library Association, School rent	\$ 127.95	3,198.75	
American Law Library.		602.00	
Rent due by Tenants . . . . .	\$ 132.00	3,300.00	
" " " " Francs . . . . .		1,093.75	49,401.75
Deposits and Advance Payments :—			
Electricity and Gas . . . . .			1,100.00
Books, Furniture and Equipment, written down to . . . . .			2.00
		Frs.	<u>1,424,335.97</u>

## SHEET (*Continued*)

### *Funds and Liabilities (Continued).*

Brought forward . . . . . Frs. 1,424,335.97

Fr. 1,424,335.97

### *Auditors' Certificate.*

We have examined the above Balance Sheet and accompanying Statements of Income and Expenditure, and Fund Accounts of The American Library in Paris, Inc. The Cash on Hand has been verified by actual count and the Cash with Banks and Securities by Certificates obtained from the various depositories. We have not had access to any statutory or other records that may be maintained in the United States of America. Subject to this remark, in our opinion, this Balance Sheet properly presents the financial position of the Corporation at December 31, 1926, as shown by the books and records maintained in Paris.

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

*Chartered Accountants.  
Honorary Auditors.*

20, rue Louis-le-Grand,  
Paris, February 21, 1927.

# INCOME AND

For the year ended

## Income.

Annual Members' Dues . . . . .	Frs.	73,900.00	
Subscribers' Fees . . . . .		212,543.47	
Donations for Current Expenses :—			
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial . . .	\$10,000.00	Frs. 250,000.00	
Various in Dollars . . .	15,526.00	388,150.00	
Various in Francs . . .		16,868.25	655,018.25
<hr/>			
Interest :—			
Dollar Account . . . .	484.79	12,119.75	
Franc .. . . .		1,434.56	
Investments . . . . .	2,051.85	51,296.25	64,850.56
<hr/>			
Rent received from			
Tenants, Dollars . . .	2,000.50	50,012.50	
Rent received from Tenants, France .		37,588.65	87,601.15
<hr/>			
Deposits forfeited . . . . .			5,885.00
Exchange . . . . .			179,254.75

Frs. 1,279,053.18

# EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT

December 31, 1926.

## Expenditure.

### Salaries :—

Library Staff . . . . .	Frs. 452,352.20	
Building Staff . . . . .	37,159.50	489,511.70

Books and Periodicals . . . . .		64,001.72
Binding . . . . .		13,662.55
Carriage and Customs . . . . .		1,886.45

### Rent and Charges :—

Rent . . . . .	108,760.45	
Taxes on Building . . . . .	40,651.14	
Registration Fee. . . . .	1,194.90	150,606.49

Taxes and Insurance. . . . .		18,571.52
Heat, Light and Water. . . . .		31,508.80
Postage, Telegrams and Telephone. . . . .		17,469.59
Stationery, Printing and Office Supplies. . . . .		27,104.40
Repairs and Alterations . . . . .		10,417.30
Furniture and Equipment . . . . .		12,297.15
Laundry and Cleaning. . . . .		4,547.50
Traveling Expenses . . . . .		12,922.00
Miscellaneous Operating Expenses. . . . .		4,071.65
Loss on realization of Securities . . . . .		2,820.50
Excess of Income over Expenditure . . . . .		417,653.86

**Frs. 1,279,053.18**

## FUND ACCOUNTS

For the year ended December 31, 1926.

	Dollars.	Amount in Francs.
<b>Three Year Fund</b>		
Balance as at December 31, 1925 . . . . .	5,922.00	148,050.00
<i>Income.</i>		
Donations received during the year 1926 . . . . .	2,265.00	56,625.00
	8,187.00	204,675.00
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Amount utilised to defray the general expenses of the Library for the year 1926 . . . . .	5,226.00	130,650.00
Balance as at December 31, 1926. . . . .	2,961.00	74,025.00
<b>Reference Service Fund</b>		
Balance as at January 1, 1926 . . . . .	5,746.45	143,661.25
do. . . . .		7,634.13
		151,295.38
<i>Income.</i>		
Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial. . . . .	6,250.00	156,250.00
Prof. and Mrs. Wm. Emerson . . . . .		36,000.00
" " Dwight " Harris. " . . . . .	200.00	5,000.00
" " N. Dwight Harris. " . . . . .		3,000.00
Mr. E. A. Sumner . . . . .	100.00	2,500.00
Subscriptions and Publications. . . . .	3,710.42	92,760.50
		22,211.19
Profit on Exchange. . . . .		36,308.50
		505,325.57
<i>Expenditure.</i>		
Salaries . . . . .		294,788.15
Rent . . . . .		14,660.00
Printing . . . . .		155,068.90
Postage . . . . .		19,278.80
Miscellaneous . . . . .		60,848.55
		544,644.40
Balance (Deficit) as at December 31, 1926 . . . . .		37,318.83

*Note.* The Income from the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial relative to the year ended December 31, 1926, was \$12,500 of which one-half \$6,250 was received in 1925.

### Reserve Fund

Balance as at January 1, 1926 . . . . .	Frs.	274,100.00
Added during the year ended December 31, 1926 :—		
Life Members . . . . .	Frs.	38,000.00
Annual Members' Initial Fees. . . . .		<u>13,200.00</u>
		<u>51,200.00</u>
Balance as at December 31, 1926 . . . . .	Frs.	<u><u>325,300.00</u></u>

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

*Ernest Robert in his "Canada Français et Acadie".*

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HERBERT CLARKE, PRINTER, 338, RUE SAINT-HONORÉ, PARIS.





