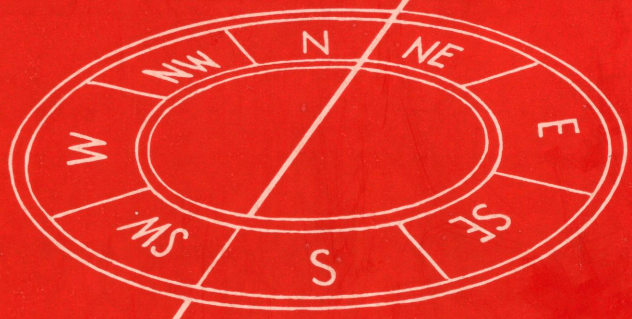
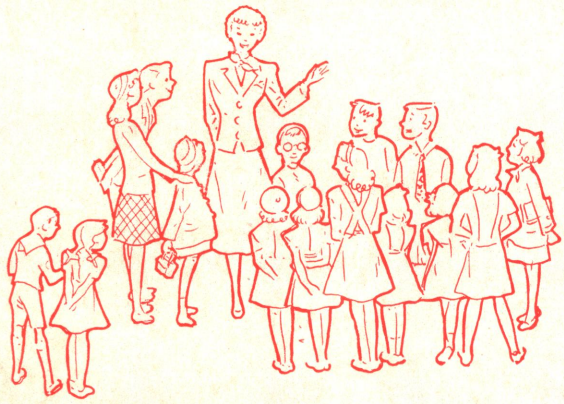
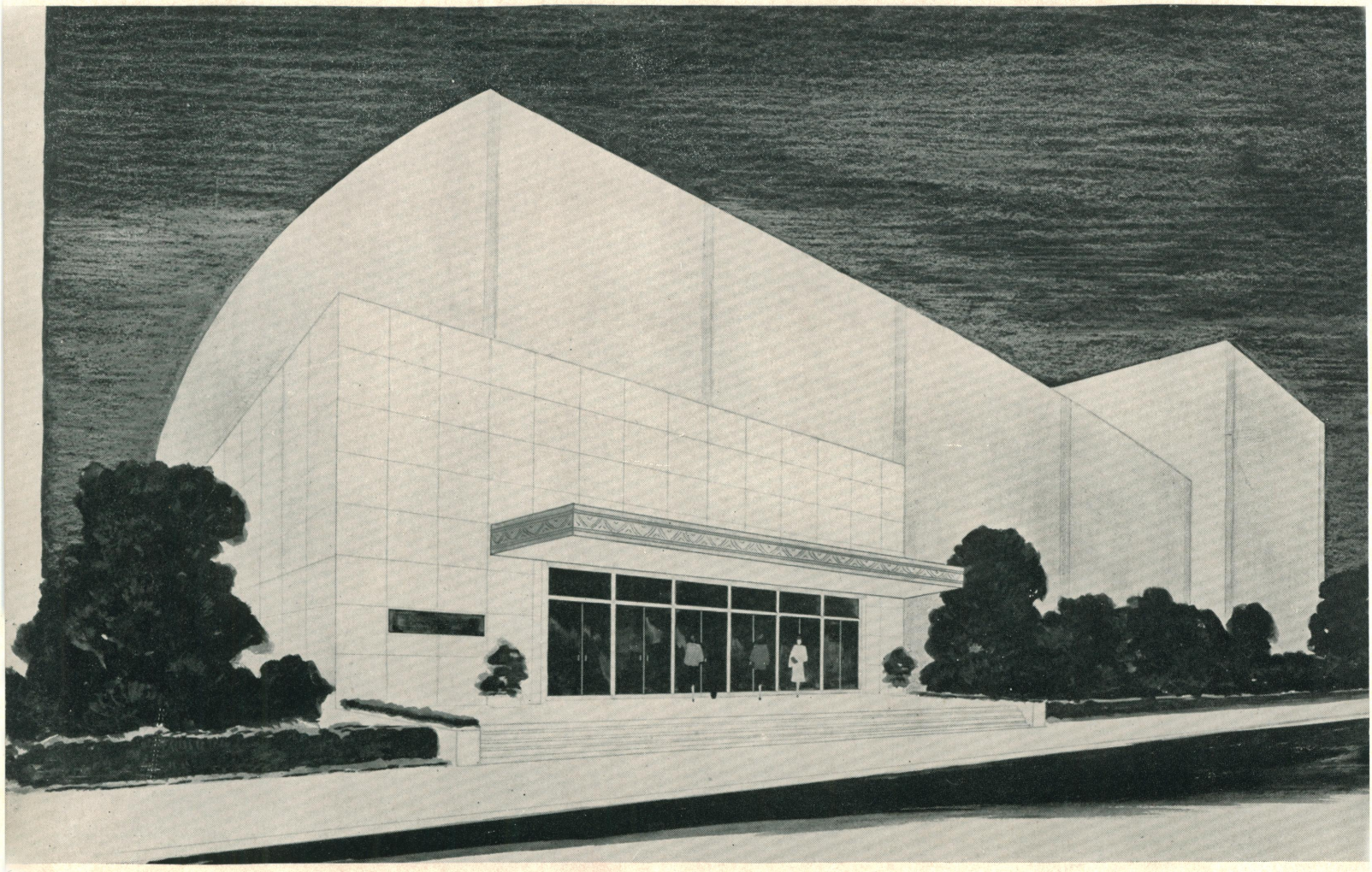
81st ANNUAL REPORT

The American Museum of Natural History



July 1949, Through June, 1950.





FOR THE FUTURE

This artist's conception of an enlarged and improved new Auditorium provides an indication of the future growth and needs of the museum's educational programs.

Eighty-first Annual Report of the President

The fiscal year just past has seen The American Museum of Natural History emerge from a series of financial crises which for several years has threatened to cripple our scientific and educational programs.

While this museum has not yet achieved one of its most important and vitally necessary objectives—a balanced budget—even that shining goal no longer seems—as it did a few years ago—completely unattainable. As a matter of fact, it is my pleasure to report that during the past two fiscal years we have by careful planning been able to reduce our annual operating deficit from the staggering figure of $231,500 in June, 1948 to $78,000 as of June 30, 1950.

This, of course, represents progress, but it is not enough. We are determined not only to achieve a balanced budget to assure the continuance of our current work, but also to attain such a position of financial security that we can embark with confidence on the inauguration of carefully planned new programs of educational and community service.

There have been many factors responsible for the much brighter picture I can paint for you in this report. Chief among these is the heartwarming cooperation we have received from the City of New York, and from thousands of old and new friends who rallied to our support. We are greatly indebted to a large number of private citizens who contributed $164,000 in our annual maintenance campaign which was ably directed by Mrs. George L. Harrison and Mr. Alexander M. White.

The full statistical picture of our progress on the financial front is contained in another section of this report, but figures cannot tell the entire story of this museum's contributions to society.

Perhaps, however, one of the best indications of the success of our endeavor to stimulate interest in natural history and the basic lessons it holds for children and adults alike, lies in the fact that close to two and one half-million

The museum's world famous habitat group exhibits provide a wonderful doorway to the wonders of nature.

persons were drawn to the museum and the Hayden Planetarium during the past fiscal year. The museum attendance figure for the past year far exceeds that of the Yankee Stadium, and almost equals the combined attendance for the full year of 1949 at the Belmont Park, Jamaica and Aqueduct Race tracks.

The extensive research, the field work, the publications of the museum staff, the exhibits within the museum, and the broad educational program carried on both within our halls and outside, influence and benefit men, women and children throughout the country and in many parts of the world. But perhaps the most valuable contribution of this natural history museum is that made to children of the metropolitan area.

Ever since the museum was established, it has felt a deep obligation toward the younger generation, and at the same time realized that it has a great and unique opportunity. This sense of obligation and opportunity is reflected in our annual reports beginning with the first one for the year 1870 down to the present time. That the programs have been effective has been attested to by numberless educators, plus countless appreciative letters from individuals.

The importance of this work has not been lost on the great. When Theodore Roosevelt, statesman and distinguished naturalist, learned that Franklin D. Roosevelt, at the age of eleven, had been given a life membership in our museum by his grandfather, he said: "Franklin, you can learn more about nature and life in the museum than in all the books and schools in the world."

The Story of Natural History

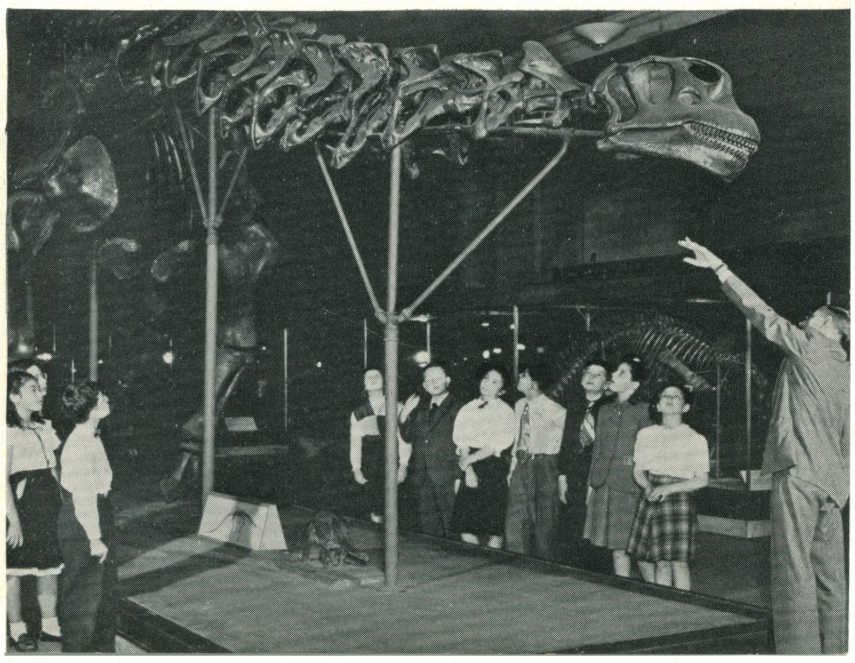
The story of natural history is, literally, the study of life—life as it was, as it is, and as it will be. In a democracy such as ours where we must depend upon a well educated and sensitive citizenry to survive and flourish amid "ever threatening totalitarian 'isms'", an understanding of the world in which we live is essential. And the place to begin is with the youngster.

Landscape Hall

As an example of one of the projects we are developing to meet this very real obligation, I would like to describe to you briefly the Landscape Hall which will soon be opened and which presents a new approach to the subject of man and his environment. This hall will be in memory of the late Felix M. Warburg, one of our devoted trustees for many years, who was vitally concerned with this problem.

City children are deprived of the normal contacts with nature that the country youngster enjoys. If the museum can act as an interpreter of the beauties and mysteries of the countryside to the children of the city, we believe that we have performed a worthwhile service. By helping them to understand what they see when they leave the city over weekends and for vacations, we greatly increase the pleasures of their recreation, and give them an appreciation of their surroundings and their significance which otherwise would be difficult for them to obtain.

The site of this hall is laid in a nearby county. In it we will show the geology of the area to illustrate how the landscape came to be what it is; how man's activities have changed it; and how it goes on living and functioning through the four seasons. The meaning of ground water, the life above and below



The museum's extensive educational program gives children a glimpse into the life of the world today and back to the time of the dinosaurs.

the soil, the distribution of plants according to the nature of the soil, and the distribution of animals according to vegetation and other conditions of the environment will be shown. Elementary principles of farming, and the results of poor farming will be graphically displayed; how the flower becomes a fruit, and the seed becomes a plant, when we have to fertilize, and why, and many other topics unknown or only vaguely familiar to the city child will be illustrated and explained.

The Museum's Role

The museum's role in the education of public school children had its origins in 1881 when a Department of Public Instruction began its work. This important role has been constantly expanded until today this museum stands high as a worldwide leader in bringing the lessons of nature to children of all ages.

The casual visitor to the museum on weekdays throughout the school year is sure to see almost anywhere in the museum—in the African Hall, on the way to or from the cafeteria, in the new Sanford Bird Hall, in the Indian Halls, in the auditoriums—groups of children of every race and color under the guidance of museum teachers and frequently accompanied by parents. These are a few of the tens of thousands who yearly participate in one of the most thrilling experiments in museum education. This is the famous Platoon System.

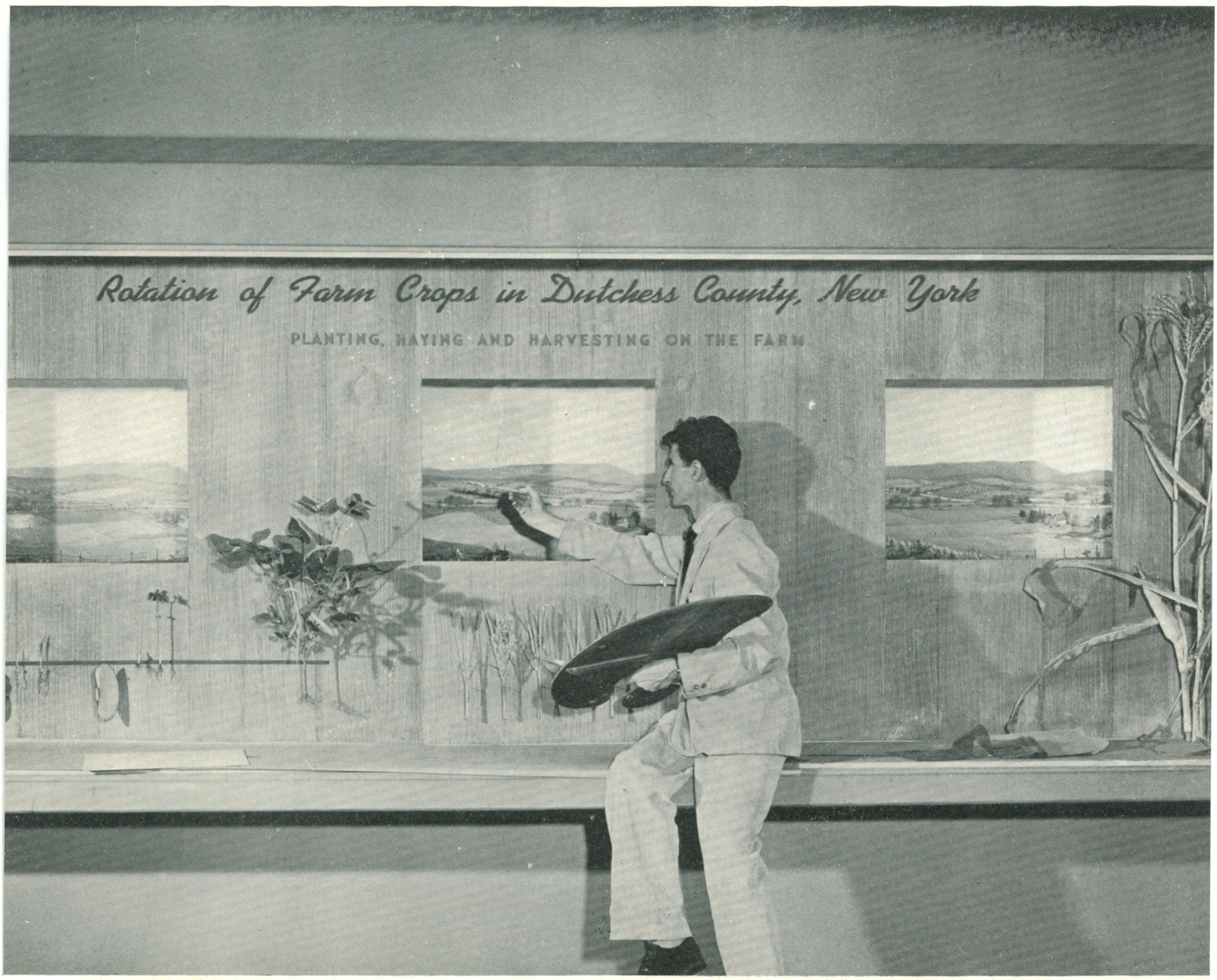
Cooperation

It is the result of an intensive cooperative study by the educational staff of the museum and the City's Board of Education. The plan is unique in America or elsewhere, for nowhere else has there been established such a close contact between a museum and the schools of the community to provide a whole day of planned activity centered about a simple phase of, and closely integrated in, the students' own school work. The program provides for teachers and pupils an extension of interests that illuminates the pupils' work for months thereafter.

In its work with children the museum also devotes its energies to the pre-school child. Every week the Children's Story Hour attracts an eager and

Landscape Hall

A new approach to the subject of man and his environment will be found in the beautiful new Landscape Hall. This Hall which is now nearing completion will provide a meaningful story of a typical nearby landscape, how man's activities have changed it and how it functions during the four seasons.



This scene of the loading of a fleet of museum trucks is repeated hundreds of times during the year as the museum's extensive program of circulating exhibits literally brings the lessons of nature into the schoolrooms of the entire metropolitan area.

enthusiastic following of pre-school children. Simple stories, well told and illustrated, provide the foundation for an interest in natural history that may well develop into an enduring interest in later years, resulting finally in an intelligent appraisal by the individual of his life in terms of his environment and his relation to it.

At least equal in importance to the extensive opportunities provided for the study of nature within the massive exhibit halls of the museum, are the programs we are conducting to take nature into the schools through our circulating educational services. Millions of children last year benefited from the thousands of exhibits and other circulating materials sent mainly to schools in the New York area. This year its circulating collections—cased exhibits, suitcase collections, mounted animals and photograph collections—were seen by almost eleven million individuals. The entire metropolitan area was serviced by the museum fleet of trucks, and persons or groups outside the delivery routes sent their representatives to pick up and return collections for which they found need.

Courses were given to New York City school teachers, to teachers in nearby communities and to prospective teachers in the colleges of the City. Subjects included the use of audio-visual materials in the classroom, materials of natural science in elementary education, diorama building and other techniques to lend new meaning and emphasis when applied to classroom teaching.

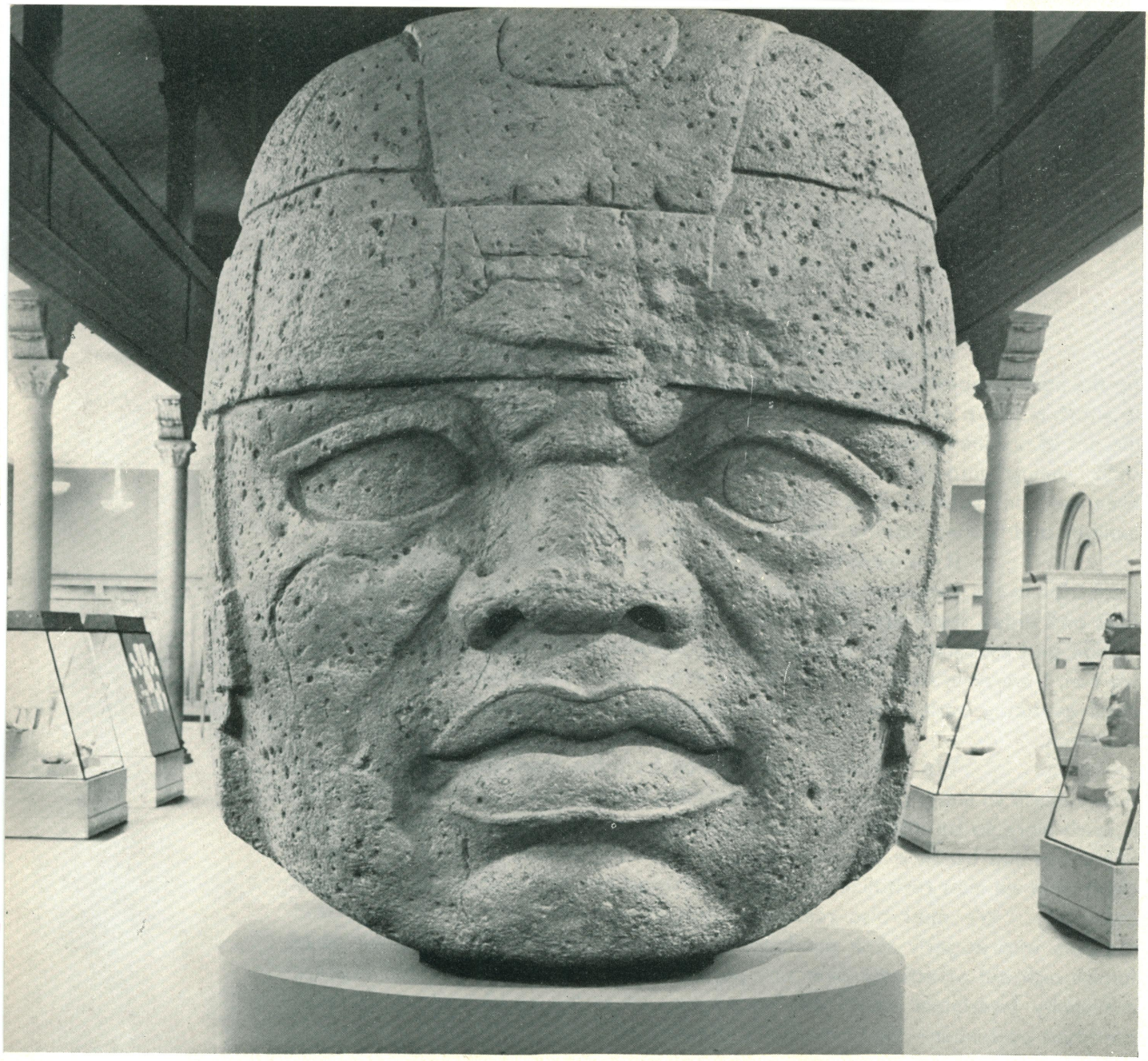
The museum did not take for granted that its work was completed when it taught children. It took the lead in making sure that the teachers of our children, as well as the children themselves, have a firm basis on which to continue the work begun by the museum. Teachers' courses and field courses together recorded over nine thousand individual attendances.

We are also deeply interested in the many activities undertaken for the handicapped children of the community. It is indeed satisfying and thrilling to watch a group of blind children sitting in our huge Planetarium visualizing, with the aid of a skilled lecturer, the beauties of the heavens. Or to observe the blind child "seeing" through his other senses how animals and trees appear in nature. Even the handicapped child in hospitals is not forgotten, for each year special exhibits and trained lecturers literally take the museum to the shut-in children.

If we were to add to the millions of children who benefit directly from trips to the museum and from our splendid circulating programs of exhibits, films and slides, the many more children who receive the benefit of museum information and research from natural science pictures, radio and television sources, we can, I am sure, state that practically every school child within our community receives during each year a substantial measure of cultural enrichment from this institution.

We can derive satisfaction from the knowledge that our work does benefit so many people in our community, but we must also realize that there is much more to be done. The natural sciences are not, as some assume, static. Whenever the balance of nature is upset by the pressures of modern, complex civilization we must revitalize and adjust our teachings to the changing world and community. We must also remember that each year there are children and teachers who eagerly seek our help. If it should become impossible for us to furnish such aid effectively over any period of time, it would mean that a great community investment would not be paying off in the enrichment of our most cherished possession—the community's children.

The museum's broad program of educational activities includes such highlight events as the Annual Boys' and Girls' Book Fair which is presented in cooperation with The New York Times and The Children's Book Council. Pictured here are some of the thousands of children who attend the special programs and exhibits at this colorful affair.



This impressive reconstruction of a huge Olmec Indian head is the newest addition to beautiful Mexican Hall.

The Year's Work

The work of the museum during the year past has been marked by a number of significant advances in both scientific and educational programs.

Even from a highlight reporting of the activities and accomplishments of our scientific staff it is quite apparent that the past year has been one of continued achievement in this truly important phase which provides the base for the entire broad educational programs.

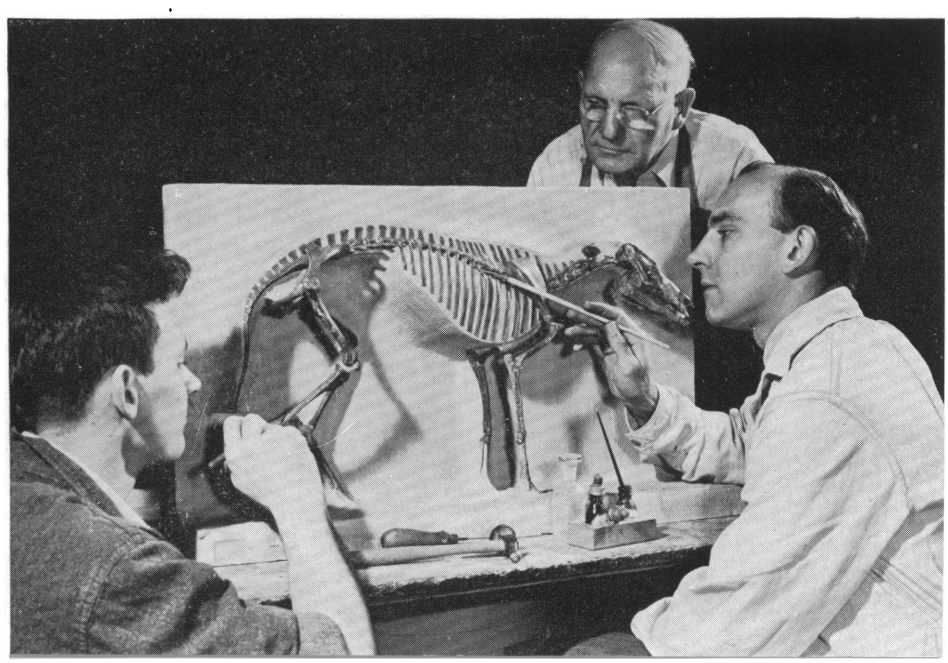
In the field, in the laboratories, in our exhibition halls, and in our preparation and publication divisions, hundreds of scientists, educators and specialists spent thousands of hours collecting, compiling, evaluating and explaining the basic facts and lessons to be learned about the world in which we live.

Again in our expedition and field work our scientists and representatives went to many parts of the globe seeking out facts for the good of mankind. Afghanistan, Peru, Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, Mexico, Belgium, Switzerland, the Caribbean area, all of these places were visited by our scientists during the past year as our extensive field program was carried out.

As a result of these explorations and many others the museum collections have been greatly enriched by the addition of thousands of specimens, including some previously unknown and extremely rare specimens, and the general knowledge of mankind has been greatly enriched by the accumulation of a great amount of factual information which may provide keys to the solution by scientists of some critical problems in the fields of natural history.

Many of the results of these activities and others of recent years have been evident in the many scientific publications prepared by our staff members. As scientific publication is often regarded as an indication of accomplishment it is gratifying to report that our scientists prepared and published a great number of such publications. In fact the number is too great to treat in this highlight report but a separate scientific publication report is being issued.

In addition to publications prepared for pure scientific and technical uses the museum has long recognized the need for providing publications for a large group of well-informed lay persons who have an avid interest in the natural sciences but who seek authentic, non-technical interpretations of natural history rather than specific, detailed technical reports. For this reason the museum long ago embarked on the publication of its own magazine, "Natural History", designed to fulfill this need. The success of this venture was well demonstrated during the past year when scores of leading newspaper and magazine publishers joined at the museum on the occasion of the magazine's fiftieth anniversary to honor the magazine and its staff. A special golden anniversary medal was presented to Herbert Hoover, the only living ex-president, who lauded the magazine for its important role in bringing the lessons of nature home to so many readers at a time when conservation in its broadest sense forms one of humanity's greatest challenges.



One of the most interesting phases of the museum's work is its broad program of field and laboratory work conducted by the Department of Paleontology. This picture shows some of the Department's specialists at work.

One indication of the growth of the museum's educational program and a promise of even greater growth in the future was the development during the year and approval by the City's Park Department of plans for a new, completely modern auditorium with increased seating capacity.

The rapid strides made by the museum's Department of Education in its extensive work especially with New York City children have been treated in some detail in the President's message. This department, which is under the direction of Dr. Charles Russell, has also enlarged its work with adult groups and this phase of our program will undoubtedly be considerably expanded in the coming year.

In the field of exhibition, the major project is the building of two new halls, the Hall of Forestry and the Landscape Hall. These halls which have been planned with infinite care and with the best and most modern exhibition techniques in mind are nearing completion and it is expected that at least some sections will be opened to the public during the coming year. A new section of the North American Hall is also under construction by preparation specialists under the direction of the Department of Mammals. Although two groups in this north corridor section are now complete many months of work still remain before the entire corridor can be opened to public view.

As was mentioned in last year's report the prodigious task of renovating many of our major halls is still underway and will continue concurrently with the work of construction of the new halls.

Museum preparators and specialists from the Department of Education have been active during the year, too, on a number of interesting temporary exhibits including special displays undertaken for the annual Children's Book Fair in cooperation with the New York Times and the Children's Book Council—an intriguing exhibit developed by the Department of Anthropology in conjunction with meetings of the Americanist Congress showing traffic "Across the Pacific," and a memorable display staged in Education Hall commemorating the 125th Anniversary of the National Academy of Design and the works of Samuel F. B. Morse.

Another project which created worldwide attention was the unwrapping and subsequent exhibition of a Paracas Valley mummy presented to the museum by the Government of Peru for exhibition and display. Done by the Department of Anthropology experts and specialists from Peru the meticulous unwrapping and careful studies provided new information on the ancient pre-Inca Peruvian culture.

An unusual expedition to Africa under the leadership of Mr. Edgar M. Queeny was in the field during the year obtaining sound motion pictures of the peoples and wild life of the Dark Continent. These remarkable films which are now being edited will form an extremely valuable visual aid to both our scientific and educational programs.

The Department of Conservation under the direction of Mr. Richard H. Pough has already, since its establishment last year, taken a leading

One of the year's highlights was a special program celebrating the fiftieth birthday of the museum's world renowned magazine Natural History. Former president Herbert Hoover is shown here with museum officials as he was awarded a special Natural History Magazine Achievement Award.

role as an information center and guiding agency for many conservation groups and movements. Working closely with the heads of our scientific departments Mr. Pough has developed a sound, practical continuing program which is designed to furnish advice and aid to worthwhile conservation movements throughout the world.

Also of great public interest was the completion and installation in Mexican Hall of a giant Olmec carved head reconstruction. This latest addition to the striking Mexican exhibits was made possible through the painstaking work of museum specialists who obtained exact casts of the fifteen ton head in the jungles of Vera Cruz and through the fine preparation details obtained by museum preparators.

The broad scientific activities of the museum departments can probably best be reviewed by presenting a few highlight activities of each of the scientific departments.

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Two field projects undertaken by the department highlighted this phase of department activity during the year. Dr. Gordon F. Ekholm conducted an archaeological survey in the Bay Islands, the north coast of Honduras and the coasts and cays of the southern half of British Honduras. This important project was made possible by a grant from the Voss Fund and through the cooperation of the Carnegie Institution in Washington, D. C. and the Institute of Andean Research.

The Museum's First Afghan Expedition under the leadership of Walter A. Fairservis, Jr., conducted a most successful survey expedition to Afghanistan in preparation for a full scale anthropological study of the area. A full scale museum expedition under the direction of Mr. Fairservis is now in Afghanistan. This expedition is expected to provide science with significant new information on both the living peoples of Afghanistan and some of the past civilizations of this relatively unexplored area.

Under the direction of Dr. Harry L. Shapiro the department again conducted a comprehensive program of research and publication in a number of fields, including archaeology, ethnology and physical anthropology.

DEPARTMENT OF MAMMALS

This department continued its broad program in classification of mammals from all parts of the world with emphasis also placed on evaluation of data from some outstanding collections previously obtained from Australia, New Guinea, Mexico, Africa and by a number of the expeditions conducted and sponsored by Arthur S. Vernay. In addition to this basic research the Department under the direction of Dr. Harold E. Anthony devoted considerable time in both research and preparation activity in the development of new habitat groups in the North Corridor of the Hall of North American Mammals and in revision of the Vernay-Faunthorpe Hall of South Asiatic Mammals.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BIRDS

This department continued its comprehensive program of systematic studies of birds which resulted in a wealth of valuable new scientific publications. Every member of the department's scientific staff made significant contributions to basic research on birds of the world in addition to carrying on a broad program of cooperation with other scientific organizations, educational organizations and conservation groups.

Under the direction of Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy the department also made progress both in the field and in its program of museum exhibition.

Highlight of the department's field program is the expedition to New Guinea undertaken by Tom Gilliard. This expedition is expected to yield many rare specimens new to the extensive department collections.

The final development of two of the museum's most modern and colorful halls, the Whitney Memorial Hall and the Sanford Hall of the Biology of Birds, has been underway during the year and it is expected that Whitney Memorial Hall will be completed by the end of 1950 and the Sanford Hall sometime during 1951.

Another significant development of the year has been the rapid growth of the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund which has resulted in the amassing of more than $37,000 which will be granted for important work in this field under the authority of the museum administration upon recommendations of the department. The Frank M. Chapman Memorial group through several gifts also presented to the museum a striking bronze bust of the late Dr. Chapman which has been installed in the department's fifth floor.

DEPARTMENT OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES

Under the direction of C. M. Bogert this department has continued its interesting research studies with emphasis being placed on studies of the ecological and evolutionary aspects of amphibians and reptiles and in taxonomic studies in this field.

This ancient deserted City in Afghanistan was one of the field sites explored by a Department of Anthropology expedition led by Mr. Walter A. Fairservis.

This department has also taken a leading role in cooperation with other scientific and educational institutions and has been very active in providing its collections and important data to graduate scientists in this field.

The work of the department in its studies on thermoregulation in reptiles has gained worldwide interest from many scientific groups including many members of the medical profession who attach great significance to these studies in connection with research on the maintenance of a constant body temperature in human beings.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHES

The establishment of the Lerner Marine Laboratory on the island of Bimini has provided excellent field study facilities which are being employed more and more each year both by museum staff members and by scientists from other educational and scientific organizations.

The Department of Fishes under the direction of Dr. C. M. Breder has, of course, taken the key role in the many significant scientific research projects undertaken at Bimini. Some of the department's most significant research projects have been made possible because of the excellent field study laboratory conditions now available at the Bimini station.

Highlighting the research activity of this department is an entire series of continuing field and laboratory studies dealing with various aspects of pigmentation in fishes. These studies which have been made possible through grants from the American Cancer Society have already resulted in the collection of important data which may prove to be valuable in providing science with further knowledge on this affliction.

John C. Armstrong in an unusual field project supported by the United States Navy conducted a survey of the ocean floor in the Bahamas from the outer edge of the barrier reef off Andros Island to the floor of the Tongue of the Ocean. This formidable undertaking was carried out by Mr. Armstrong from his specially equipped 41 foot ketch.

THE DEPARTMENT OF INSECTS AND SPIDERS

Extensive field work during the year was primarily responsible for enriching the department by some 90,000 specimens many of which are new to our collections. These additions to the department bring the number of specimens in the collections to a total of 2,729,859 including some of the rarest and most unusual insects and spiders known to man.

The department's broad program of research, publication, education and field activity under the direction of Dr. Mont A. Cazier was highlighted by three significant field projects. Dr. Cazier continued his comprehensive studies of the interesting Tiger Beetles during a field collecting trip throughout eight eastern states and also during year round work in the laboratories. Dr. Willis Gertsch conducted a two months' trip into the Rocky Mountain region to obtain some valuable specimens of spiders and Patricia Vaurie, during a three months' trip to the north central states and southwestern Canada, made further significant additions to the collections of Tiger Beetles.

In addition, the research and practical applications of scientific knowledge to the problem of pest control at Bear Mountain, conducted by Dr. C. H. Curran, saw even further progress in this important field.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL BEHAVIOR

The extensive research work conducted by this department has attracted the interest of other scientific institutions throughout the world and has contributed much to the scientific progress of this country.

Under the direction of Dr. Lester R. Aronson the staff has carried out a score or more of significant studies on behavior in insects, fishes and higher forms of animal life.

Dr. T. C. Schneirla continued his studies of army ant behavior at the Trinidad research station of the New York Zoological Society and Dr. Aronson devoted two months of field and laboratory study at Bimini investigating problems of fish behavior.

Dr. Eugenie Clark undertook an extensive study of the fishes of the Palau Islands on an expedition supported by funds appropriated by the Office of Naval Research under the sponsorship of the National Academy of Sciences and the Pacific Board of the National Research Council.

"Around the World with Dance and Song," the museum's ethnic dance program, had another successful season under the direction of Mrs. Hazel Lockwood Muller. Among the highlights of the popular subscription series were appearances by Mara, far left, leading exponent of Cambodian and Siamese dances, and Pearl Primus, right, outstanding interpreter of African dances.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY AND GENERAL BOTANY

Under the direction of Dr. Henry K. Svenson this department has conducted extensive field studies to provide authentic material for the new Landscape Hall and the Hall of Forestry.

In addition to supervising the preparation of these halls Dr. Svenson has also continued work on his research studies on the sedges of tropical America.

THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGY AND PALEONTOLOGY

Under the direction of Dr. George Gaylord Simpson this department carried on some truly significant field studies and expeditions in addition to continuing several major staff research projects.

Of major importance was the continuation of the department's comprehensive field studies in the southwestern United States. This project which has already uncovered valuable data and new specimens for Paleocene, Eocene and Triassic collections is being carried out as part of a broad program on the study of early forms of life in the Southwest.

This major field project which is being conducted by Dr. Simpson with Dr. E. H. Colbert in charge of the reptile section has attracted the attention of scientific circles throughout the world.

In the field of fossil fishes, Dr. Bobb Schaeffer continued his extensive studies on Triassic fish-bearing beds in Virginia, Connecticut and Utah, and on Eocene deposits in Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado.

Under the leadership of Dr. Norman Newell a group of geologists and students conducted an extensive study of the Permian reef area in western Texas and then later during the year led a group on another extensive study and field collecting expedition to the Bahaman Andros Island area.

Dr. F. H. Pough continued his studies of the colorful Paricutin volcano in Mexico and also conducted field studies in minerals in Texas, Ohio and Illinois.

THE DEPARTMENT OF MICROPALEONTOLOGY

This department through its research, organizational work and publications has developed into a world center of information on the little-known microscopic fossil foraminifera which are important as an aid to locating possible oil deposits. Under the direction of Dr. Brooks Ellis, this department with the support of the petroleum industry has developed the world's best collections of foraminifera from the leading oil regions of the world.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1950

ASSETS

ENDOWMENT AND UNRESTRICTED FUNDS:			
Cash in bank		$ 232,681.52	
Investments, at book value		15,388,506.55	$15,621,188.07
CURRENT FUNDS:			
General Funds:			
Cash in bank and on hand	$ 22,284.82		
Interest and dividends received in July, 1950	42,239.09		
Due from the City of New York and others	76,154.87		
Due from Auxiliary Activities and other agency funds (contra)	84,000.00		
Prepaid expenses	3,595.18	$ 228,273.96	
Special Funds:			
Cash in bank	$ 523,108.58		
Interest and dividends received in July, 1950	3,726.30		
Accounts receivable	156.33		
Investments, at book value	568,000.00		
Due from general funds (contra)	275,453.72	1,370,444.93	
Auxiliary Activities:			
Cash in bank and on hand	$ 128,609.16		
Accounts receivable	19,623.08		
Inventories (books, publications, etc.)	85,271.35		
Deferred charges	10,821.02	244,324.61	1,843,043.50
INVESTMENTS IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY PLANETARIUM AUTHORITY			497,545.62
AGENCY FUNDS:			
Pension and Welfare Funds:			
Cash in bank	$ 103,517.39		
Interest and dividends received in July, 1950	6,788.63		
Loans receivable	173.00		
Investments, at book value	3,241,884.04	$ 3,352,363.06	
Other Agency Funds:			
Cash in bank	$ 5,776.34		
Accounts receivable	1,763.88	7,540.22	3,359,903.28
			$21,321,680.47
Deduct, Interfund indebtedness			359,453.72
Total assets			$20,962,226.75

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

ENDOWMENT AND UNRESTRICTED FUNDS:			
Endowment funds as to which income is available for:			
Unrestricted purposes	$3,953,060.62		
Restricted purposes	7,363,137.29	$11,316,197.91	
Funds functioning as endowment:			
As to which both principal and income are available for:			
Unrestricted purposes	$3,863,321.93		
Restricted purposes	441,668.23	4,304,990.16	$15,621,188.07
CURRENT FUNDS:			
General funds:			
Deferred income	$ 15,000.00		
Due to special funds (contra)	275,453.72		
	$ 290,453.72		
Deduct, Deficit	62,179.76	$ 228,273.96	
Special funds:			
Contributions from donors and funds appropriated by trustees		1,370,444.93	
Auxiliary activities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 14,852.54		
Due to general funds (contra)	79,000.00		
Deferred income	99,022.88		
Surplus	51,449.19	244,324.61	1,843,043.50
FUNDS INVESTED IN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY PLANETARIUM AUTHORITY			497,545.62
AGENCY FUNDS:			
Pension fund reserve	$3,351,460.75		
Welfare fund	902.31	$ 3,352,363.06	
Other agency funds:			
Due to general funds (contra)	5,000.00		
Miscellaneous deposits, etc.	2,540.22	7,540.22	3,359,903.28
			$21,321,680.47
Deduct, Interfund indebtedness			359,453.72
Total funds and liabilities			$20,962,226.75

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES OF CURRENT FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1950

GENERAL FUNDS (for budgetary operations)

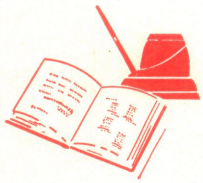
Income:		
Appropriation from the City of New York		$ 998,356.88
Income from invested funds		745,475.74
Portion of royalties from mining properties		50,000.00
Income from outside trusts and foundations		40,379.35
Income from bequests pending settlement		8,194.93
Contributions		147,241.90
Membership dues		60,035.00
Sales, services, etc.		67,878.99
Refund of prior years' insurance premiums, etc.		12,520.48
		$ 2,130,083.27
Less, Income deferred, applicable to 1950–1951 expenses		15,000.00
		$ 2,115,083.27
Expenditures:		
Executive, administrative and general expenses	$ 514,227.22	
Care and use of collections and supervision of exhibitions	548,768.01	
Education and exhibition	304,908.72	
Operation and maintenance of physical plant	835,168.05	
	$ 2,203,072.00	
Less, Transfers from unrestricted funds for reimbursement of custodian fee and other budgetary expenses	10,808.97	2,192,263.03
Excess of expenditures		$ 77,179.76
Deduct, Contributed working capital, applied to reduce general fund deficit		15,000.00
		$ 62,179.76
Deficit, June 30, 1949	$ *128,110.77*	
Transfer from unrestricted funds	128,110.77	
Deficit, June 30, 1950		$ *62,179.76*

SPECIAL FUNDS (for specific projects and purposes)

Balances, June 30, 1949		$ 1,440,285.52
Income:		
Income from invested funds	$ 65,282.92	
Contributions	379,633.99	
Sales and services	74,539.35	519,456.26
		$ 1,959,741.78
Expenditures:		
Executive, administrative and general expenses	$ 7,387.83	
Care and use of collections and supervision of exhibitions	346,053.69	
Education and exhibition	127,149.97	
Museum rehabilitation program	87,705.36	$ 568,296.85
		$ 1,391,444.93
Transfers to funds functioning as endowment:		
For investment		21,000.00
Balances, June 30, 1950		$ 1,370,444.93

AUXILIARY ACTIVITIES (including magazines, book club, cafeteria, etc.)

Surplus, June 30, 1949			$ 69,112.69
Income:			
Sales	$ 564,769.22		
Advertising	1,784.41		
Other income	2,453.50		
Total income		$ 569,007.13	
Expenses, etc.:			
Cost of goods sold	$ 300,278 66		
Selling expenses	154,734.84		
Administrative expenses	10,389.65		
Financial expenses	17,681.78		
Promotional expenses	98,986.06		
	$ 582,070.99		
Write-off of obsolete inventories	7,859.71		
Total expenses and costs		589,930.70	
Loss for the year			*20,923.57*
			$ 48,189.12
Transferred from unrestricted funds:			
Dispose of the net deficit in the museum cafeteria account at June 30, 1949			3,260.07
Surplus, June 30, 1950			$ 51,449.19



THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OTHER FUNDS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1950

ENDOWMENT AND UNRESTRICTED FUNDS

Balance, June 30, 1949			$15,507,776.13
Additions:			
Gifts and bequests:			
Endowment funds	$ 34,137.64		
Funds functioning as endowment:			
For unrestricted purposes	247,005.00		
For restricted purposes	16,106.57	$ 297,249.21	
Transfers from special funds:			
For investment		21,000.00	318,249.21
			$15,826,025.34
Reductions:			
Net loss on sales and redemptions of investments		$ 62,657.46	
Transfers to other funds:			
To general funds:			
For custodian fee and other budgetary expenses	$ 10,808.97		
To dispose of deficit for the year ended June 30, 1949	$ 128,110.77	138,919.74	
To auxiliary activities:			
To dispose of the net deficit in the museum cafeteria account at June 30, 1949		3,260.07	204,837.27
Balance, June 30, 1950			$15,621,188.07

PENSION FUND

Balance, June 30, 1949			$ 3,208,349.64
Income:			
Contributions by subscribing members		$ 87,341.89	
Contributions by trustees and others		121,588.35	
Interest on deferred contributions, etc.		171.71	
Net income from investments		112,342.39	321,444.34
			$ 3,529,793.98
Expenditures:			
Payments to members and beneficiaries:			
Pension allowances		$ 127,417.53	
Death benefits		1,586.49	
Refunds of contributions and interest thereon		9,734.00	
		$ 138,738.02	
Expenses		3,017.52	
Net loss on sales and redemptions of investments		35,675.38	177,430.92
Balance, June 30, 1950			$ 3,352,363.06

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY PLANETARIUM AUTHORITY

BALANCE SHEET, JUNE 30, 1950

ASSETS

Cash in bank and on hand			$ 64,083.78
Accounts receivable			674.42
Inventory of publications			4,889.16
Prepaid and deferred charges			989.95
Building and equipment	$ 646,771.04		
Less, Reserves for depreciation	63,282.91		583,488.13
Planetarium instruments	$ 156,869.27		
Less, Reserves for depreciation	154,192.08		2,677.19
			$ 656,802.63

LIABILITIES

4–½% Refunding Serial Revenue Bonds and interest thereon:			
Interest:			
Unpaid coupons, past due	$ 180,855.00		
Interest accrued on bonds not yet due	1,957.50		
Interest accrued on past due unpaid bonds	70,537.50	$ 253,350.00	
Principal:			
Past due	309,000.00		
Due May 1, 1951	29,000.00		
Due in annual instalments from May 1, 1951 to May 1, 1959	232,000.00	570,000.00	$ 823,350.00
Advances from The American Museum of Natural History and interest thereon:			
Advances		$ 72,545.62	
Interest		18,795.95	91,341.57
Deferred income			1,982.88
			$ 916,674.45

CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL AND DEFICIT

Deficit, June 30, 1949	*$ 514,690.86*	
Deficit for the year	*32,974.78*	
Deficit, June 30, 1950	*$ 547,665.64*	
Less, Contributed capital	*287,793.82*	*259,871.82*
		$ 656,802.63

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENSES AND DEFICIT, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1950

Income:		
Admission fees	$ 154,032.30	
Other income	6,250.48	
Profits from sales of publications	1,760.52	
Total income		$ 162,043.30
Expenses:		
Operating expenses	$ 113,007.42	
Administrative expenses	32,627.08	
Publicity expenses	7,185.42	
Renovation expenses	105.88	
Total expenses		152,925.80
Income before interest and depreciation		$ 9,117.50
Interest expense:		
On 4–½% Refunding Serial Revenue Bonds:		
Coupons due November 1, 1949 and May 1, 1950	$ 10,875.00	
Accrued on bonds not yet due	1,957.50	
Accrued on past due bonds	12,817.50	
On advances from The American Museum of Natural History	1,838.82	
	$ 27,488.82	
Provision for depreciation	14,603.46	42,092.28
Loss for the year ended June 30, 1950		*$ 32,974.78*
Add, Deficit, June 30, 1949		*514,690.86*
Deficit, June 30, 1950		*$ 547,665.64*

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*As of Annual Board Meeting, October 30, 1950.

Gifts and Bequests Exempt from Taxation

Gifts to the American Museum of Natural History are deductible for income tax purposes. Gifts and bequests in any amount to The American Museum of Natural History are exempt from Federal Gift and Estate Taxes.

MEMBERSHIP, CONTRIBUTORY AND HONORARY

Associate Members	(annually)	$5	Life Members	$1,000
Annual Members	(annually)	15	Patrons	5,000
Sustaining Members	(annually)	25	Associate Benefactors	10,000
Contributing Members	(annually)	50	Associate Founders	25,000
Supporting Members	(annually)	100	Benefactors	50,000
Fellows		500	Endowment Members	100,000

Honorary Life Members Honorary Fellows

Corresponding Members

For Information Apply to the Secretary of

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
Central Park West at 79th Street
New York 24, N. Y.

Form of Request

I do hereby give and bequeath to "The American Museum of Natural History" of the City of New York

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