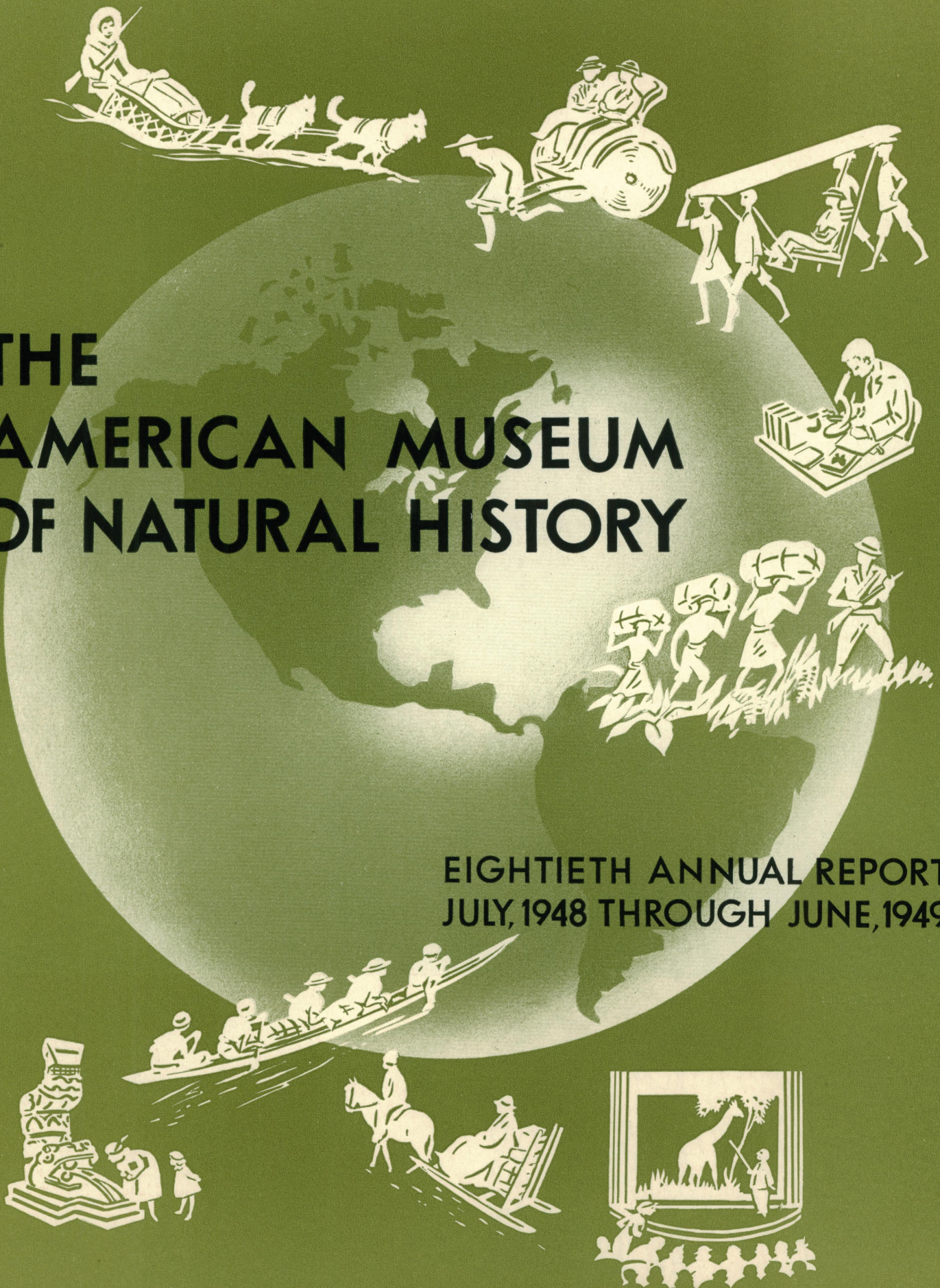
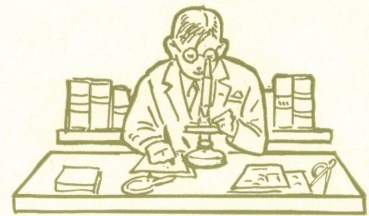


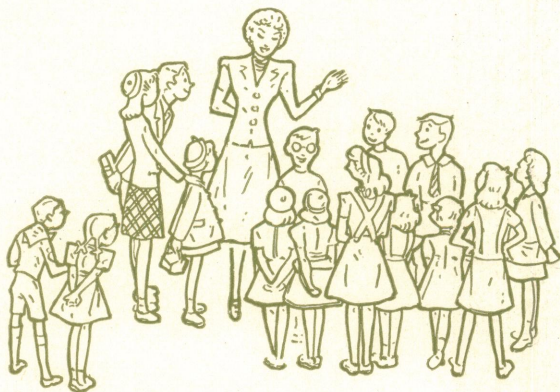
THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

EIGHTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
JULY, 1948 THROUGH JUNE, 1949





Courtesy of Look Magazine



THE MUSEUM STAFF

This rare photo shows almost the entire staff of the Museum. In the foreground are, (left to right) Mr. Wayne M. Faunce, Vice-Director and Dr. Albert E. Parr, Director of The American Museum of Natural History.

Eightieth Annual Report of the President

"Many people assume that a Museum is concerned greatly with the past, little with the present and not at all with the future. Nothing could be further from the truth."

Of necessity my last three annual reports have emphasized the unfortunate financial condition of The American Museum of Natural History. I am happy to be able to report this year that, while we are far from out of the woods, our situation has definitely improved and we have reduced our deficit to a point which, while it is still large, might well be called manageable. This, however, does not mean that we should not make every effort to increase our revenues and reduce our costs where possible, as it is obviously unsound to continue to operate in the red.

It has been a year of unusual activity for this institution. It was most gratifying to have such a large number of civic-minded men and women respond to our call for assistance by raising over \$170,000 for general maintenance, under the effective leadership of Mrs. Augustus K. Mills, III, and Mr. A. M. White.

It was due in great measure to their efforts that we were able to reduce our estimated deficit of \$295,000 (less contributions) to an actual deficit of \$128,000. We were fortunate, too, in receiving accretions through gifts and bequests to our endowment and unrestricted funds amounting to \$1,066,000. It is our hope that during the coming year we shall be able to do still better, and I think it reasonable to suppose that we will.

A complete and detailed financial report is contained elsewhere in these pages and may be of interest to you.

Since public interest may be reflected in the number of visitors to the Museum and Planetarium, it is significant that the attendance curve continued to rise and this year we attracted 2,110,539 men, women and children — about the same as the number of fans that went to the Yankee Stadium during the regular baseball season. Over six million children and grownups have attended the Planetarium demonstrations since its opening in 1935. This is another indication that people are becoming increasingly aware of the role a museum plays in today's society.

Another factor which must be considered in any discussion of attendance is the thousands of times each year the Museum is referred to as a source of information or confirmation by reporters, authors, radio commentators, science editors, and the many others in this field whose duties require accurate information on any questions involving the natural sciences.

Progress in Education

It is pleasant to be able to report that participation in our unique supplementary education program, conducted for New York City schools, in cooperation with the Board of Education, continues on the increase. An impressive total of more than 700,000 children benefited from our extensive educational activities, which included colorful ethnic dance concerts, special films, guided tours and special exhibitions.

I have sometimes heard a museum of natural history described as a "dead circus." Although this is said facetiously, it does give evidence of an opinion too widely held that a natural history museum is an institution concerned largely with the past, little with the present, and not at all with the future. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is a continuing source of satisfaction to constantly see new activities being conducted within our four walls which have an immediate impact on our day-to-day lives.

The discerning visitor, strolling through our halls, cannot help but be impressed by the evident links which bind the past with the present, and critically affect the future. But what he does not know, and cannot possibly know, is the scope of our scientists' activities in the world outside our doors.

While I could give hundreds of examples, I will only cite a few, and those which one would hardly expect to find in a museum of natural history.

The Museum is today providing the basis for possible solutions of vital, topical problems. This brings to mind our work on cancer research, conducted both at our Lerner Marine Laboratory in the Bahamas and at our New York laboratories. During the year we received support for this work in the form of a grant from the American Cancer Society enabling us to speed studies on normal and abnormal growth in fishes. A team of four research workers from the



On behalf of the American Cancer Society, Gen. John Reed Kilpatrick issues grants-in-aid to the Museum for research at the Lerner Marine Laboratory at Bimini. Left to right are General Kilpatrick, Michael Lerner, F. Trubee Davison, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, representing Columbia University, and Francis Cardinal Spellman on behalf of Catholic Charities.

From Atoms to Teeth

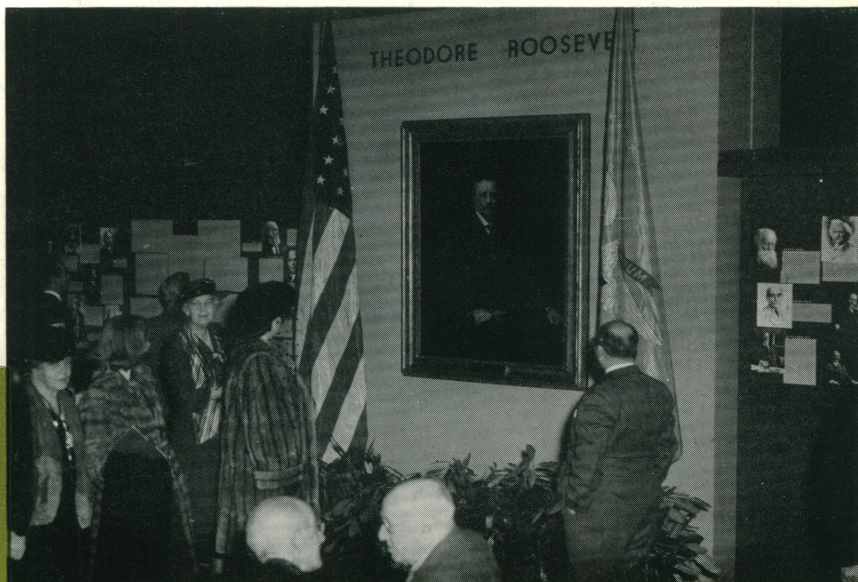
Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research spent a large part of the year at the Lerner Marine Laboratory, taking advantage of its favorable facilities and location. They worked on the problem of growth-retarding substances. In the broad crusade against cancer, these studies may aid in finding the cure for mankind's most dreaded disease.

An important milestone was passed in this fearsome atomic era in which we live, when the Museum acted as host to the Atomic Energy Commission in presenting, for the first time, a public exhibition prepared and operated by that organization, for the purpose of demonstrating the basic principles of nuclear fission. It emphasized some of the possibilities for peacetime uses. Several thousands of our visitors saw it, including many scientists, and we were very pleased to have been selected as the agency to perform this timely public service.

You may be quite surprised, as I was, to learn that the Museum's Curator Emeritus of Fishes and of Comparative Anatomy recently received the top award annually presented by the American Board of Orthodontists. This resulted from his work, as an evolutionist and paleontologist, on fossil and modern teeth. Judging from this award, the experts in the field recognize that he has made important additions to our knowledge of the origin and evolution of human teeth, and to the way in which the upper and lower teeth gradually came into their present interlocking positions. What layman would have thought that a Museum curator, in the normal course of his occupation, would play such a significant part in increasing our understanding of the importance of properly straightening human teeth and in this way not only contributing to the health of our people, but to their good looks?

One task undertaken by our Chairman and Curator of Physical

The opening of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorabilia Exhibit attracted a distinguished gathering. Much of the Memorabilia had never been previously displayed and great interest was shown by the public.



The Meaning of Evolution

Anthropology was most significant and brought consolation to many families whose sons were killed in the war and whose bodies could not be identified. Often the usual means of identification were lost or destroyed, and he worked out a system for the Army whereby these war dead could be identified by a study of bone structure and measurements.

It was a great distinction to have the head of our Department of Geology and Paleontology invited by Yale to deliver the Terry "Lectures on Religion in the Light of Science and Philosophy." These lectures are always given by leading scientists, theologians, or philosophers, such as Drs. Conant, Millikan, Young and Niebuhr. His book recently published, "The Meaning of Evolution," is based on these lectures. A brief quotation from this work would be appropriate in emphasizing the purpose of this report:

"Man broadly manipulates the environment," he writes, "and is learning how to do so more and more. He knows that evolution occurs and is fast learning exactly how it works.

"This awesome power," the paleontologist says, "includes the human prerogative of self-extinction . . . Man is probably quite capable of wiping himself out, or if he has not quite achieved the possibility as yet, he is making rapid progress in that direction."

Whether man's future turns out to be good or bad depends on him alone, according to the author.

"Man has choice and responsibility," he goes on to say, "and in this matter, too, he must choose and he cannot place responsibility for rightness or wrongness on God or on nature. . .

"It would be rash indeed to predict his choice. The possibility of choice can be shown to exist. This makes rational the hope that choice may sometime lead to what is good and right for man. Responsibility for defining and for seeking that end belongs to all of us."

Another interesting project was conducted in cooperation with the Sperry Gyroscope Company. It involved studies of the flight of the drone fly made with super-slow motion pictures. Some interesting discoveries were made with regard to equilibrium which are of value to the science of aeronautics and of major concern to manufacturers of airplane instruments involving stabilization of the airplane.

Another research project, undertaken in cooperation with one of the great rubber companies is primarily concerned with the study of movements of the body of a fish which permit it to attain a speed much greater than that which any movement invented by man would be able to produce with the same expendi-



An Historic Discovery Was Made Here

This is an actual hydraulic mining operation at Cripple Creek, Alaska. It was during such an operation, while washing down the silt on the banks of the Yukon River that the flesh of a baby mammoth was unearthed. You will find a report of this in "The Year's Work."



ture of energy. The mystery is that fish attain much greater speed than the shape of their bodies alone can explain. The investigators want to find out what tricks in the way they move their bodies permit them to go so fast. This should add to man's knowledge of hydrodynamics and aerodynamics, and assist in the production of new designs and create greater efficiency in aircraft.

In the interests of public health, members of our staff have been conducting research on the common fly in one section of the country, in an attempt to develop a scientific method of fly-control. And, in addition, similar work is carried on elsewhere with other insect pests.

We also have plans for an effective program designed to point up the necessity for conserving our natural resources, restricting our efforts to our own immediate field, being careful not to duplicate the work of others. We

Progress in Research

feel that if we can bring a sound, inspiring conservation message to the American people over a period of years, we will have performed a worthy and vitally needed public service.

Our Department of Micropaleontology has a very direct influence on our every-day living. Fossil foraminifera, most of which are of microscopic size, have been known to science since 1739. However, it wasn't until recent years that any effort was made to assemble the thousands of scientific papers prepared on this subject.

The Museum has come to be the world center of information on this little-known, though tremendously important, group of organisms.

Through the study of the structure of these minute forms of prehistoric life, the scientist can form a picture of the sub-surface architecture and from this help to locate geologic "traps" which may be responsible for the accumulation of oil deposits. In other words, the scientist studies foraminifera to help spot these "traps" in the same manner that a doctor studies an x-ray plate to detect disease.



This is typical group of children, delighted by one of the special shows which the Museum arranges for them. During the year, it is estimated that we played host to more than 700,000 boys and girls.

To celebrate the Christmas season a special children's exhibit was installed in the 77th Street foyer showing the winter diet of small animals and birds. Titled, "The Animal's Christmas Dinner" this unique presentation drew "ohs" and "ahs" from thousands of fascinated children.



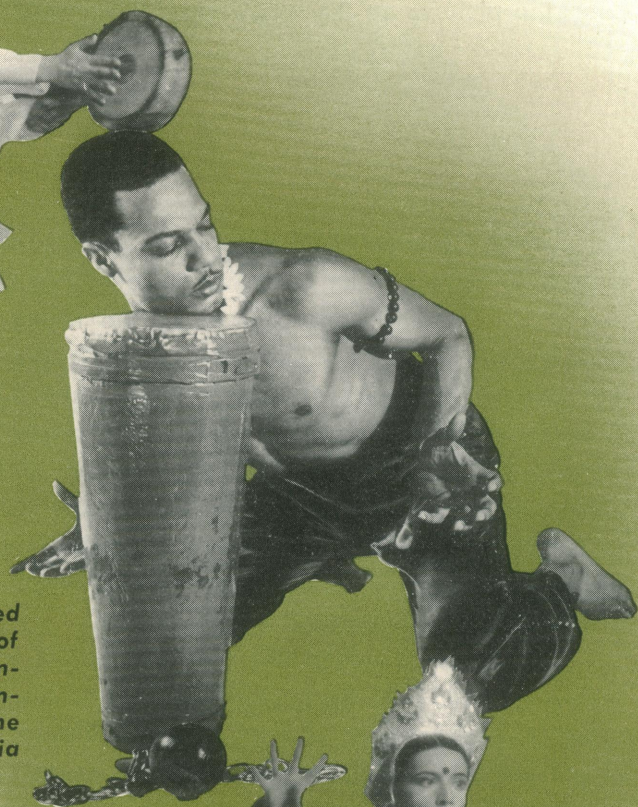
And so, millions of men, women and children who may never have entered The American Museum of Natural History are none the less greatly affected by it in their daily lives. The drapes in the living room, the carpet on the floor, the pictures on the walls, may easily have been inspired by Museum collec-

The Museum and Living

tions, while the color which sets off the car you drive may have been derived from a study of unusual color combinations of our bird and butterfly specimens.

A word now as to the future. Since this Museum must either advance or regress (it cannot stand still) we are determined that the coming year will witness progress. To this end we have already undertaken the complete reconstruction of three halls. This is the beginning of a program to reconstruct 30 halls if funds can be found, with the help of the City. It is our fond hope that visitors entering the Museum will discover that we are fulfilling on as broad a scale as is humanly possible, the letter and spirit of our charter, by not merely keeping pace with a progressive era, but by pioneering many of the advances being made in the field of the natural sciences.

I would like to conclude this message by expressing great and lasting gratitude to the many men and women who during the past year contributed so generously of their time and talent; to the thousands of citizens who responded so willingly in answer to our appeal for funds; to the members of the Board of Trustees who took on additional duties, in order to insure the most efficient management; to the scientific and administrative staffs who labored so faithfully and well; to our entire Museum family who enabled us to tell our story, both within and outside our halls; to those City Fathers who responded so sympathetically to our needs; to those millions of Americans whose enthusiastic interest in our work provides the necessary stimulus for the exertion of even greater effort on the part of all of us during the years to come.



The dances of Japan and Korea were interpreted by Tei Ko Ito and her troupe while the dances of Indonesia were presented by Soekoro and Company. The popular Jean Leon Destine demonstrated traditional Haitian Rhythms and the Hadassah group introduced the dances of India and Palestine.

AROUND THE WORLD WITH DANCE AND SONG

The picturesque folk songs and dances of Poland were admirably presented by the Polish Folk Dance Circle under the direction of Bronislaw Matusz while Huapala and Group delighted with the Dance and Music of Hawaii.

The Dance and Song programs offered by the Museum this year were of unusual brilliance. Many world famous performers appeared on our stage and before enthusiastic audiences. Among the artists who appeared were La Meri and the Exotic Ensemble, who offered Dances of Many Lands, Federico Rey, Pilar Gomez, Tina Ramirez, in a program titled "Rhythms of Spain."



The Year's Work

This was an exciting year for the Museum.

Our scientists in the field were inordinately successful in their efforts (as you will presently see) while those of us confined within the Museum's walls were far from idle. Colorful new exhibits were constructed, old ones torn down and several of our ancient halls modernized in preparation for the erection of a number of dynamic, permanent exhibits.

Chief among these has been the preliminary construction of three new halls: the Hall of Landscape, the Hall of Forestry and the Hall of Botany. Actual construction of the Halls began on November 1, 1948, and we anticipate that the Landscape Hall and part of the Forestry Hall will be opened to the public sometime in 1950.

These halls have been designed with infinite care. A great number of plans were submitted and after many conferences the most outstanding were selected. Models have been completed for all exhibits in the Landscape Hall and at the present writing the maintenance crews are continuing work at a great rate to make certain that the date for opening will be met.

On the subject of openings, it was our pleasure on May 26th of this year, to open the South Corridor of the North American Hall. Five new habitat groups were constructed for this section of the Hall and since the opening the public has displayed unusual interest in them. This addition climaxed two years' work on the part of the Department of Preparation and Installation under the direction of the Department of Mammals.

One of our principal problems in the maintenance of halls is the constant revision of them. Many people assume that once a habitat group has been installed it will require no further care for the remainder of its existence. Nothing could be further from the truth.

To illustrate this point, Sanford Hall, which was opened on May 25th, 1948, is constantly being revised. Thirty cut-out birds were added to our "Rare and Extinct Birds" alcove while a new layout has been prepared for display of rare collections of study skins. In addition, sixteen birds have been mounted and are now ready for installation in this Hall.

Or, take for instance, Whitney Hall. You might think that Hall need not be touched for years. Not so. During the year past three new groups were added. The Snares Island Group, Lake Brunner Group and the New Guinea Group. And, at this moment, one other is in preparation.

And so it goes. A Japanese Spider crab was remounted and repainted for the Hall of Ocean Life. Accessories and a scale model were prepared for the Bataan Group which one of these days will go into Whitney Hall. And throughout the year a variety of animals, reptiles, fish and botanical specimens were repaired, cleaned, and in some cases, completely reassembled.

ACTIVITY IN THE FIELD

Charles M. Bogert, Chairman and Curator of the Museum's Department of Reptiles and Amphibians, recently spent ninety days with Dr. A. F. Carr, Research Associate in the Department, pushing through the jungles of Honduras. Equipped with a pistol and thermometer, they collected and took the temperatures of more than 1,000 snakes and lizards in the rain forest and jungle areas. Preliminary studies are completed and a paper dealing with body temperature regulation in reptiles will be issued on the findings. The entire collection assembled in the course of the work, as well as the collection made by Dr. Carr during his four years



in Honduras, has been shipped to the Museum where sufficient material will be available for the most extensive account of Honduran amphibians and reptiles ever prepared.

The return of the Museum's largest field expedition to Australia provided another highlight during a year of extensive field activity. This expedition, officially known as the 1948 Cape York Expedition and sponsored by Richard Archbold, returned with extensive and significant collections of mammals, plants, reptiles and insects after spending seven months in the field.

This little fellow had a wonderful time with the clowns at the Boys' and Girls' book fair. Shortly after this photo was taken he was heard asking his Mother how often the story book people came to the Museum!



Probing the Past

A month or so after this a unique collection of prehistoric mammal remains was placed on display at the Museum. This special exhibit featured the actual flesh of a baby mammoth that had been washed from the silt lining the valley of the Yukon River in Alaska. The face, trunk and foreleg of the baby mammoth were placed in deep-freeze for purposes of display where they attracted the attention of many thousands.

This exciting exhibition was made possible through the cooperation of the University of Alaska, through its president Mr. Charles E. Bunnell, and the Fairbanks Exploration Company engineers who uncovered the specimens while mining for gold. All the specimens are part of the Childs Frick Laboratory collection and Dr. Harold E. Anthony, Chairman of the Department of Mammals, has estimated their age at between 15,000 and 100,000 years.

Meanwhile, the search for fossil remains of prehistoric animals that lived in New Mexico from 60,000,000 to 200,000,000 years ago was continued under the direction of Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, Curator and Chairman of the Department of Geology and Paleontology.

Part of the crowd of 105,000 who witnessed the New York Times Book Fair at the Museum. Over 5,000 children's books were on display during the four days on which the Fair was held.



The Search for Facts

Dr. Simpson is of the opinion that this long-term program of collecting and research on the history of ancient life in the southwestern United States will probably require five to ten years for completion of phases now under way. The expedition has for the past two years unearthed some of recent history's most significant paleontological finds, including the first complete skeleton of *Meniscotherium*, a 60,000,000 year old hoofed mammal.

In the Department of Insects and Spiders Dr. Mont A. Cazier, Chairman, completed a five months' trip through 38 states for the purpose of collecting specimens and especially biological, ecological and distributional data on Tiger Beetles. Much valuable information was obtained on over half of the species known to occur in the United States.

Dr. and Mrs. Vaurie also made a Tiger Beetle expedition into the southwestern United States covering areas not visited by Dr. Cazier and collected many species not formerly represented in collections by adequate series. They covered a number of areas in which the various subspecies hybridize and, therefore, gathered a great deal of valuable information to be used in the monograph of the genus *Cicindela*.

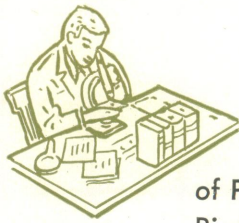
During the year, Dr. C. Howard Curran, Curator of this Department, continued his Bear Mountain research on the control of mosquitos, house flies and other pests with very successful results. He is now preparing a scientific paper on this project and it will be published in the coming year. Dr. Gertsch of this Department made an extensive spider collecting trip into Ontario, Canada, and gathered much valuable data and specimens to be used in pending monographs.

During the year past, Mr. Junius Bird of the Department of Anthropology, began an intensive study of the early Peruvian textiles that he excavated at Huaca Prieta. The results of this work promise to give us valuable new information on the textile art of Peru and illuminate the processes of cultural development and cultural dating in this area. Mr. Bird's work is attracting extraordinary attention in scientific circles.

Among the most interesting studies being conducted by The American Museum of Natural History is one that falls under the directorship of Dr. Margaret Mead, Associate Curator of Ethnology. It is a continuing study of Soviet cultures by anthropological methods and Dr. Mead is working with the cooperation of a group of highly specialized Russian speaking scholars. These studies, when completed, may provide the basis for more accurate interpretations by the United States of Soviet behavior and expected behavior.



One of the five groups in the new South Corridor of our North American Hall. The wolves are shown as they would be seen in the hills of northern Minnesota. The remarkable beauty of the setting has been admired by visitors since the day this habitat group was unveiled.



Dr. Harry L. Shapiro, Chairman and Curator of the Department of Physical Anthropology, is continuing to supervise his research project in Puerto Rico, a biological survey of the population of that island. At the present time his accumulated field data are being processed statistically at one of the Columbia University statistical laboratories.

MUSEUM ACQUIRES GULL ISLAND

Early this year, through the cooperation of the War Assets Administration, the Museum acquired legal title to Great Gull Island off the eastern end of Long Island, New York. Administration of Great Gull Island has been entrusted to a committee on which the Museum and the Linnaean Society of New York are both represented. The Society has undertaken to finance present operations. If colonies of birds can gradually be induced to return, the island may prove an important field laboratory for various scientific studies.

Dr. Robert Cushman Murphy, Chairman of the Department of Birds, reports that Mrs. Naumburg, a Research Associate in the Department, and her husband, Mr. Walter W. Naumburg, have added to their contributions to the Frank M. Chapman Memorial Fund, which now totals more than \$20,000. At present, steps are being taken to enlarge this fund through popular subscription, and a goal of \$100,000 has been set.

From the first of February to the middle of April, 1949, Dr. Murphy attended the Seventh Pacific Science Congress in New Zealand. While there he returned to the Pyramid Valley Swamp in North Canterbury where he had worked briefly the previous year. Sixty-four Moa skeletons were extracted from this remarkable swamp during the first three weeks of March in an undertaking shared with the Canterbury Museum. As a result of this cooperation, approximately 15 individual skeletons, representing four or more species, will come to The American Museum of Natural History.

The Department of Animal Behavior is continuing to work on plans for an eventual Hall of Animal Behavior. Dr. Schneirla and collaborators have been analyzing field results on the social activities of army ants. Dr. Aronson and collaborators are investigating the physiological and psychological factors underlying reproductive behavior in fishes. Studies on the influence of experience in the maternal behavior of the rat are being carried out by Dr. Riess. The work of the Department

has received support from several institutions including the National Research Council and the Office of Naval Research.

The major undertaking of the Department of Micropaleontology, whose work is the study of foraminifera, is covered elsewhere in this report. In reference to this we might report that Miss Messina, assistant to Dr. Brooks F. Ellis, Chairman, spent approximately a month at Bimini doing research on the foraminifera there, with special reference to the ecology of this group. She returned with a collection of 82 selected samples and is now working on this material in the Museum's laboratory.

The Department of Education had an extremely active year and had great success in increasing attendance both here in the Museum and through its loan service, which reached over 16,000,000 men, women and children. The ethnographic dance programs were extraordinarily successful this year and, in addition to providing unusual entertainment, educated large audiences in the folk dances and songs of people all over the world.

A great number of scientific papers were prepared by the Museum's Curators and other staff members during the year, too numerous for listing in this report. It is our intention at this time to prepare a supplementary catalogue covering these at a later date.

The provisional Department of Conservation, under the direction of Mr. Richard H. Pough, was occupied in great measure with research during the year in an effort to determine the present status and conservation needs of certain species of wildlife and certain types of rapidly vanishing habitat. Much of the work of this Department has been of a collaborative nature and the groups which have participated in this range from the Linnaean Society, various Audubon Societies and the Appalachian Mountain Club to Garden and Sportsmen's Clubs.

Also, to bring the Museum even more actively into the conservation field, Mr. Pough served as its representative at the meetings of such groups as the Natural Resources Council of America and the Nature Protection Panel of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO.

To sum up, then, it must be apparent even in this brief report that all Museum departments enjoyed a year of considerable activity. Despite limited funds, the most was accomplished with the least and since the clouds appear to be lifting on our financial horizon it is hoped that during the coming year we shall be enabled to progress in every way and further enhance the stature of this institution.

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

BALANCE SHEET — JUNE 30, 1949

ASSETS

ENDOWMENT AND UNRESTRICTED FUNDS:

Cash	\$ 323,714.11	
Investments, at book value	15,184,062.02	\$15,507,776.13

CURRENT FUNDS:

General Funds:

Cash	\$ 20,885.63	
Accounts Receivable	57,585.75	
Due from other funds (contra)	87,634.41	
Prepaid Expenses	3,434.37	\$ 169,540.16

Special Funds:

Cash	\$ 606,429.00	
Investments, at book value	568,000.00	
Due from other funds (contra)	281,990.93	1,456,419.93

Auxiliary Activities:

Cash	\$ 134,263.21	
Accounts Receivable	11,240.21	
Inventories	93,312.04	
Prepaid Expenses	6,371.29	245,186.75
		1,871,146.84

INVESTMENTS IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY PLANETARIUM AUTHORITY

497,545.62

AGENCY FUNDS:

Pension Fund:

Cash	\$ 71,144.89	
Investments, at book value	3,137,139.75	
Accounts Receivable	65.00	\$ 3,208,349.64

Other Agency Funds:

Cash	\$ 5,419.02	
Accounts Receivable	4,911.70	10,330.72
		3,218,680.36

\$21,095,148.95

Less intra-fund indebtedness 369,625.34

\$20,725,523.61

FUNDS AND LIABILITIES

ENDOWMENT AND UNRESTRICTED FUNDS:

With Income available for—

Restricted Purposes	\$7,382,847.07	
Unrestricted Purposes	3,944,551.46	\$11,327,398.53

With Principal and Income available for—

Restricted Purposes	\$ 406,351.95	
Unrestricted Purposes	3,774,025.65	4,180,377.60
		\$15,507,776.13

CURRENT FUNDS:

General Funds:

Due to other funds (contra)	\$ 281,990.93	
Deferred Income	660.00	
Contributed Capital	15,000.00	
	\$ 297,650.93	
Operating Deficit	128,110.77	\$ 169,540.16

Special Funds:

Due to other funds (contra)	\$ 16,134.41	
Balances of Funds	1,440,285.52	1,456,419.93

Auxiliary Activities:

Accounts Payable	\$ 19,006.19	
Due to other funds (contra)	66,500.00	
Deferred Income	90,567.87	
Surplus	69,112.69	245,186.75
		1,871,146.84

FUNDS INVESTED IN THE INDEBTEDNESS OF THE AMERICAN MU- SEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY PLANETARIUM AUTHORITY

497,545.62

AGENCY FUNDS:

Pension Fund:

Pension Fund Reserve	\$3,207,447.33	
Welfare Fund	902.31	\$ 3,208,349.64

Other Agency Funds:

Due to other funds (contra)	\$ 5,000.00	
Balances of Funds	5,330.72	10,330.72
		3,218,680.36

\$21,095,148.95

Less intra-fund indebtedness 369,625.34

\$20,725,523.61



THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES OF CURRENT FUNDS — FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1949

GENERAL FUNDS (For Budgetary Operations)

Deficit, July 1, 1948		\$ 231,425.83
Income:		
Appropriations from the City of New York	\$ 990,962.29	
Income from Endowment and Unrestricted Funds	741,556.48	
Income from Outside Trusts and Foundations	44,984.27	
Contributions of Trustees, Members and Friends	153,440.49	
Membership Dues	61,660.00	
Sales and Services, etc.	61,922.73	
Total Income	\$ 2,054,526.26	
Expenses:		
Executive, Administrative and General Expenses	\$ 519,044.08	
Care and Use of Collections and Supervision of Exhibitions	528,713.81	
Education and Exhibition	327,211.37	
Operation and Maintenance of Physical Plant	841,734.96	
Total Expenses	2,216,704.22	
Expenses in excess of Income		162,177.96
		\$ 393,603.79
Appropriated from Unrestricted Funds:		
To liquidate 1947-1948 Operating Deficit	\$ 231,425.83	
For miscellaneous purposes	18,246.30	
Transferred from Special Funds	15,820.89	
Total amount transferred		265,493.02
Deficit, June 30, 1949		\$ 128,110.77

SPECIAL FUNDS (For Specific Projects and Purposes)

Balance, July 1, 1948		\$ 1,533,044.52
Income:		
Income from Endowment and Unrestricted Funds	\$ 46,719.11	
Contributions of Trustees, Members and Friends	578,387.82	
Sales and Services	87,568.89	
Total Income	\$ 712,675.82	
Expenses:		
Executive, Administrative and General Expenses	\$ 6,821.07	
Care and Use of Collections and Supervision of Exhibitions	346,737.24	
Education and Exhibition	47,080.91	
Museum Rehabilitation Program	39,632.71	
Total Expenses	440,271.93	
Income in excess of Expenses		272,403.89
		\$ 1,805,448.41
Transferred to Endowment and Unrestricted Funds:		
For investment	\$ 149,342.00	
Transferred to General Funds	15,820.89	
Transferred to The American Museum of Natural History Plan-		
etarium Authority Investments:		
For financing purchase of Planetarium Authority bonds and		
promissory note	200,000.00	
Total amount transferred		365,162.89
Balance, June 30, 1949		\$ 1,440,285.52

AUXILIARY ACTIVITIES (including Magazines, Book Club, Cafeteria, etc.)

Surplus, July 1, 1948		\$ 75,098.82
Income:		
Sales	\$ 492,615.69	
Advertising	6,062.63	
Other Income	1,826.60	
Total Income	\$ 500,504.92	
Expenses, etc.:		
Cost of Goods Sold	\$ 274,877.14	
Selling Expenses	136,642.44	
Administrative Expenses	8,499.80	
Financial Expenses	15,518.66	
Promotional Expenses	70,953.01	
Total Expenses and Costs	506,491.05	
Loss for the year		5,986.13
Surplus, June 30, 1949		\$ 69,112.69



THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN OTHER FUNDS — FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1949

ENDOWMENT AND UNRESTRICTED FUNDS



Balance, July 1, 1948		\$14,717,021.91
Additions:		
Gifts and Bequests	\$1,066,464.48	
Net profit on sales of investments	122,165.49	
Transferred from Special Funds:		
For Investment	149,342.00	
Total Additions		\$ 1,337,971.97
Deductions:		
Transferred to General Funds:		
To liquidate 1947-1948 Operating Deficit	\$ 231,425.83	
For miscellaneous purposes	18,246.30	
Transferred to The American Museum of Natural History Planetarium Authority Investments:		
For financing purchase of Planetarium Authority bonds and promissory note	297,545.62	
Total Deductions		547,217.75
Net Addition to Funds		790,754.22
Balance, June 30, 1949		<u>\$15,507,776.13</u>

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY PLANETARIUM AUTHORITY INVESTMENTS

Balance, July 1, 1948		---
Additions:		
Transferred from Unrestricted Funds	\$ 297,545.62	
Transferred from Special Funds:		
For financing purchase of Planetarium Authority bonds and promissory note	200,000.00	\$ 497,545.62
Balance, June 30, 1949		<u>\$ 497,545.62</u>

PENSION FUND

Balance, July 1, 1948		\$ 3,077,789.21
Additions:		
Contributions by Subscribing Members	\$ 80,831.84	
Contributions by Trustees and Other Funds	112,570.74	
Income from Investments	98,159.14	
Other Income	83.03	
Total Additions		\$ 291,644.75
Deductions:		
Payments to Members and Beneficiaries	\$ 134,634.60	
Expenses	2,832.76	
Net loss on sales of Investments	23,616.96	
Total Deductions		161,084.32
Net Addition to Fund		130,560.43
Balance, June 30, 1949		<u>\$ 3,208,349.64</u>

OTHER AGENCY FUNDS

Balance, July 1, 1948		\$ 6,147.41
Receipts:		
Payments by Individuals and Societies (including income taxes withheld from employees)	\$ 214,608.54	
Disbursements:		
Payments for Individuals and Societies (including income taxes withheld from employees)	215,336.93	
Disbursements in excess of Receipts		728.39
Balance, June 30, 1949		<u>\$ 5,419.02</u>

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY PLANETARIUM AUTHORITY

BALANCE SHEET — JUNE 30, 1949

ASSETS

Cash		\$	64,466.38
Accounts Receivable			201.70
Inventory of Publications			4,835.50
Prepaid Expenses			1,612.89
Building & Equipment	\$	646,771.04	
Less Reserves for Depreciation		59,137.41	587,633.63
Planetarium Instruments	\$	156,869.27	
Less Reserves for Depreciation		143,734.12	13,135.15
			<u>\$ 671,885.25</u>



LIABILITIES

4½% Refunding Serial Revenue Bonds and Interest Thereon:

Interest:

Unpaid coupons, past due	\$	177,930.00	
Accrued interest (current)		2,175.00	
Accrued interest on unpaid bonds		57,720.00	\$ 237,825.00

Principal:

Past due	\$	280,000.00	
Due in annual instalments from May 1, 1950 to May 1, 1959		290,000.00	570,000.00
			\$ 807,825.00

Advances from The American Museum of Natural History and Interest Thereon:

Advances	\$	72,545.62	
Interest		16,957.13	89,502.75
Deferred Income			1,454.54
			<u>\$ 898,782.29</u>

CONTRIBUTED CAPITAL AND DEFICIT

Deficit, July 1, 1948	\$	475,844.07	
Deficit for the year		38,846.79	
Deficit, June 30, 1949	\$	514,690.86	
Less contributed capital		287,793.82	226,897.04
			<u>\$ 671,885.25</u>

STATEMENT OF INCOME, EXPENSES AND DEFICIT — FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1949

Deficit, July 1, 1948	\$	475,844.07	
Income:			
Admission Fees	\$	136,049.11	
Other Income		5,524.07	
Profits from Sales of Publications		2,027.78	
Total Income	\$	143,600.96	
Expenses:			
Operating Expenses	\$	105,667.50	
Administrative Expenses		31,193.26	
Publicity Expenses		3,494.71	
Interest on Bonds		25,650.00	
Interest on Loans		1,838.82	
Depreciation		14,603.46	
Total Expenses		182,447.75	
Expenses in Excess of Income			38,846.79
Deficit, June 30, 1949	\$	514,690.86	

*Board of Trustees**

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A. PERRY OSBORN, First Vice-President

MALCOLM P. ALDRICH, Second Vice-President

E. ROLAND HARRIMAN, Treasurer

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Assistant Treasurer

* As of Annual Board Meeting, October 31, 1949.

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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