

of the number of museums supported by a specific tax would be between 1 and 2 percent.

A fairly important source of income for museums with auditoriums is rental fees for use of the auditorium. However, these fees are usually set at a rate to cover the cost of operation of the auditorium, and do not go to general maintenance and operation of the institution.

Another source of income is class fees for classes organized by the institution, but again these fees are designed to assist in meeting the cost of the educational activities, and do not ordinarily go to the general operating budget.

Approximately 25 percent of the cost of maintaining and operating American museums is met out of the general tax resources of State and local governments.

C. TREND OF CAPITAL OUTLAYS

Following World War II, new museum construction did not have any real impact until 1948 when seven new buildings were completed at a cost of \$2.2 million. The following year saw a slight increase in construction put in place.

From 1950 to 1956 an average of eight new buildings and eight new units (wings or other building additions), were completed each year, with an average annual capital outlay of \$7.5 million per year for construction purposes. The only significant variation in this period occurred in 1952, with construction slowed down due to manpower and material shortages stemming from the Korean war. This deficit was made up in the following year.

Beginning in 1957, a new period of capital construction was introduced, with more than twice as many new buildings being completed each year (average of 16.3 new buildings per year, 1957-1965). New units continued to be completed at about the same rate, averaging nine per year during the period. The average annual capital outlay tripled, amounting to \$21.54 million per year during the 9-year period.

Prior to 1957, construction put in place tended to be simple replacement and extension of existing facilities, or, prior to 1954, completion of buildings planned or begun before World War II. Indeed, the last of the buildings designed during the 1930's was not completed until 1960.

The 100-percent increase in museum development since 1957 can be explained in terms of increased public interest in museums and of increasing recognition of the role of museums in public education. A museum is coming to be considered as necessary to the cultural life of a city or town as is a public library. This is borne out in statistics on museum attendance (122-percent increase in the decade between 1952 and 1962), and in the rate of establishment of new museums (one every 10 days, 1940-49; one every 5 days, 1950-59; one every 3 days since 1960).

The following table indicates the annual amount of capital construction funds expended by private, nonprofit organizations, local public bodies, State agencies, and the Federal Government during the years 1948-65.