

The responsibilities of a great museum include the collection, preservation, storage and study of objects related to the various disciplines that fall under its purview. The next step is the undertaking of research by specialists in those fields and the publication of their findings to increase the total knowledge of their subjects. Typically, museums exhibit items from their collections as intrinsically beautiful displays and also to teach the public the scientific background to the subject. This leads to the educational program of museums which usually includes lectures, workshops, guided tours for children and activity groups, travelling exhibits, loans, library service, and radio and television programs.

The National Museum of Canada is now organized to present all these facets for the enjoyment and education of the people of Canada. It is divided into two Branches—the Human History Branch and the Natural History Branch. The Human History Branch contains the divisions of Archaeology, Ethnology and Folklore, and a recently organized History division. Under the Natural History Branch are the divisions of Zoology, the National Herbarium, and Geology and Palaeontology. Services common to both Branches are concerned with exhibitions, education and technical and administrative functions. The total staff in 1963-64 was 137 persons including 32 professional and administrative personnel, 66 technical and operational personnel and 39 prevailing rate and part-time assistants.

The 1964 field research program in natural history included 12 expeditions to various parts of Canada. Their work included the collection of mammals from the southern Prairie Provinces and northern Yukon Territory, birds from the exterior of British Columbia, fishes from the Queen Elizabeth Archipelago, reptiles and amphibians from Nova Scotia and Manitoba, and a study of the molluscs of the Hudson Bay drainage and marine invertebrates of southwestern British Columbia. Botanical expeditions were sent to northern Ontario and Quebec, southern British Columbia and the Niagara peninsula of southern Ontario. In addition, special investigations of Canadian invertebrate groups were sponsored at various Canadian universities.

The past five years have seen a marked growth in the research carried out by the Human History Branch. Much of this has been done under contract by scholars whose work is wholly or partly financed by the Museum, on the understanding that the Museum shall receive their collections and the right to publish their reports. This system has proved valuable in forging links between the National Museum and universities or other museums, and in developing archaeology and ethnology in Canada as well as in enriching the national collection and the museum's publications. The work in archaeology has covered such subjects as Dorset and pre-Dorset cultures in the Arctic, early occupation of Yukon Territory and British Columbia, and archaeology on the prairies, in western and central Ontario and in the Maritimes. Many demands have been made on the Museum to assist or perform "salvage archaeology" in areas where new hydro developments or road-building mean that archaeological work must be done immediately or never. Ethnological research has included folklore studies and the collection of folk music in many parts of Canada as well as the study of Indians and Eskimos.

The exhibition program in 1963-64 included the completion of the Hall of Canadian Mammals and the renovation of the exhibits of small mammals and the Hall of Birds. Plans were laid for the exhibition halls to be built for the new National Museum Building to be opened on July 1, 1967. The educational program continued with weekly lectures for adults, Saturday morning film programs for children, the junior nature study club, the school loan collection, children's classes, guided tours, and the Canadian collection of nature photographs.

Section 3.—The Educational and Cultural Functions of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Many hours of educational and semi-educational programs are broadcast annually by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's radio and television facilities. Whether these programs are directed to children or adults, entertainment is combined with information