

concerned with exhibition and educational, technical, administrative and financial functions, totalled 423 during 1971-72, including six executives and 84 scientific and professional, 163 administrative and administrative support, 89 general technical and 81 operational employees. During the 1971-72 fiscal year, the Victoria Memorial Building, which houses the Museums of Natural Sciences and of Man, was closed for renovations and therefore not available to visitors; the National Gallery had about 405,400 visitors, the Museum of Science and Technology, more than 500,000 visitors, the National Aeronautical Collection, which is part of the latter Museum, about 134,000 visitors, and the Canadian War Museum, nearly 381,000 visitors.

The early history of the National Museums was described in the *1972 Canada Year Book*, pp. 418-419. Recent activities of the museums are outlined in the following paragraphs; activities of the National Gallery may be found in Section 7.4.1.2.

The National Museum of Natural Sciences contains divisions of botany, zoology, geology and palaeontology. During the year 1971-72, thousands of specimens were added to its collection as a result of field trips, purchases, donations and exchanges.

The Museum staff was engaged during the year in 65 major research projects and 25 projects of lesser importance, and supported such research as the Polar Continental Shelf Project and the Hudson and Sackville expeditions undertaken by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. The Museum supports projects undertaken in universities by staff members or by research associates and provides financial assistance, research facilities and field work for several National Research Council post-doctoral fellows.

The Victoria Memorial Museum building, which houses the Museum of Natural Sciences, was closed in November 1969 for complete renovation and since then the staff has been intensively engaged in planning and designing the new display halls that are now being constructed. When the building reopens, the Museum will be in a position to more completely fulfil its mandate to inform and educate the public.

The Canadian Oceanographic Identification Centre of the Museum processes some 360,000 specimens each year, mainly for other departments of government.

The Museum staff produces five series of publications and assists in the preparation of audio-visual material.

The National Museum of Man contains divisions of Archaeology, Ethnology and History as well as the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies and the Canadian War Museum. During the year ended March 31, 1972, the Archaeological Survey of Canada continued work on some 100 sites across Canada, increasing emphasis being given to salvaging sites in immediate danger of being destroyed by human or natural forces; other government departments also have recognized the importance of this work and have made financial contributions to the Museum in support of it. Major projects on the prehistory of Canada's North and of the west coast of Alaska dominated the non-salvage work, along with the surveying and testing of other areas. The Ethnology Division continued its field studies with the Golden Lake Algonquin, the Koyukuk River Athapascans, the Odanak Abenakis, the Carrier - Chilcotin people of British Columbia and the Cree and Chipewyans of northern Saskatchewan, but its activities were dominated by the Museum exhibition program and museology training. As in archaeology, salvage or rescue work continued to be the main focus of effort, as knowledge of traditional life dies with the older Indian and as man and nature destroy archaeological sites. The staff of the History Division, with the assistance of contract researchers, continued studies on Canadian society and material culture since the beginnings of European colonization, including such subjects as public attitudes toward Indians in western Canada before World War I, coal mining in Nova Scotia, the status of women in Upper Canada, lighting devices prior to electricity, Windsor chairs, Canadian-made stoves, and work of Canadian silversmiths. In addition, studies were continued as part of planning for permanent exhibits on such broad historical themes as urban life, rural life, social structure, social change, and man and his environment in Canada. The Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies awarded many contracts related to the folklore of Canadian ethnic groups. Among the groups studied are the Sikhs and Chinese in British Columbia, the Germans in Manitoba, the French and Ukrainians in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and the Negroes in Nova Scotia.

The Canadian War Museum was refurbished and the Annex prepared for reopening in mid-1971 with new exhibits on the evolution of artillery, the development of armoured