

research in a typical rural Prairie settlement founded by Hungarian immigrants. The project will consider material culture, social organization, ethnic relations, folk arts and crafts, as well as customs and religious traditions. The Centre completed folk culture studies of Canadian Welsh and Breton groups and research on a unique form of French-Canadian architecture, the "block-house". Research on bread-ovens among French-Canadians and on Italian food has bolstered knowledge of culinary anthropology. Research contracted by the Centre has produced field studies on the Canadian gypsies, Kashubian festival customs, Danish folklore, and an architectural inventory of traditional Orthodox churches in Saskatchewan.

The Canadian War Museum featured major exhibitions in 1973 including an exhibition illustrating Polish-Canadian co-operation in two world wars, the "Overlord Embroidery" and Naval paintings of World War II. Nearly 6,000 specimens were added to the Museum's collection, including General Wolfe's magnifying glass, medical records written in Mercurochrome at the Canadian prisoner of war camp at Hong Kong, and a professionally made model of the frigate HMS Princess Charlotte. Major research was directed to the storyline for the permanent World War II exhibit. Of particular importance was the War Museum's publication *Canada Invaded* by G.F.G. Stanley. The lecture and military film programs continued to attract a wide audience in 1973.

The Communications Division plans and co-ordinates the interpretation and exhibition program in the permanent exhibit halls in the Museum and organizes travelling exhibitions. Fourteen travelling exhibitions and 18 temporary exhibits including "Quebec Furniture: 1700-1820" and "Canada's Multicultural Heritage" were on tour across Canada in 1973. The Division has also implemented a successful National School Loans program, which this year made 1,126 loans to schools across Canada, most of which were in areas remote from museums. A prototype Edukit composed of artifacts and complementary print and audio-visual material has been completed for distribution to schools under this program. In addition to its public relations functions and contributions to the National Museums of Canada Museumobile projects, the Division published five exhibition brochures and catalogues, the 1972-73 *Annual Review* and a catalogue of education aids.

Since the closing in 1969 of the Victoria Memorial Museum Building which houses the National Museum of Man, extensive renovation, exhibit planning and work on displays for the nine major halls has continued to occupy a large portion of staff time. In 1973 the first two floors were near completion and designs for the history and folk culture halls were approved; they were opened in October 1974.

Staff scientists attended a number of national and international conferences, lectured widely, acted as advisers for other institutions and countries, taught university courses, trained students, participated in planning exhibits in other museums and assisted with projects in other Canadian centres. The Museum's publication program has been substantially expanded, the Mercury series (in which manuscripts by Museum scientists are released in photocopy form) being particularly well received; and the Bulletin series of professional scientific writings was enlarged.

The National Museum of Science and Technology. November 1967 saw the opening of the National Museum of Science and Technology as the newest of the four National Museums. This Museum challenges over 650,000 visitors a year to climb, push, pull or just view its definitive collections. An additional 160,000 annually visit the National Aeronautical Collection.

The exhibit pavilions contain examples from the history of ground transportation such as sleighs, streetcars, steam locomotives and antique cars, to aviation and space, beginning with Canada's first powered heavier-than-air flight. There are also "seeing puzzles", explosives and skill-trying tests in the physics hall; transport; meteorology; time pieces; a model workshop and astronomy.

Housed at Rockcliffe Airport is the Museum's National Aeronautical Collection. Over 90 aircraft illustrate the progress of aviation from primitive to present times and the importance of the flying machine in the discovery and development of Canada. Included is one of the world's largest collections of aircraft engines.

A staff of tour guides conducts general or topic-oriented tours for all age groups. A 10,000-volume library places special emphasis on a retrospective collection of Canadian aviation. The Science Museum also participates in the creation of distinct exhibits, many of which