

An active program of exhibitions, lectures, films and guided tours is maintained for visitors to the Gallery in Ottawa. The interests of the country as a whole are served by circulating exhibitions, lecture tours, publications, reproductions and films prepared by the National Gallery staff. Promotion of and information on art films are handled by the Canadian Centre for Films on Art, and their distribution by the Canadian Film Institute. The Gallery promotes interest in Canadian art abroad by participating in international exhibitions such as the Biennials of Venice and Paris, and by preparing major exhibitions of Canadian art for showing in other countries in collaboration with the Department of External Affairs. It also brings important exhibitions from abroad for showing in Canada.

**The National Museum of Natural Sciences** has divisions of Botany, Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, and Palaeontology. During 1973 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. It 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 Canadian Oceanographic Identification Centre of the Museum processes and identifies approximately 400,000 specimens each year, mainly for government departments at all levels.

The Museum staff produces publications and prepares audio-visual material for various educational institutions.

**The National Museum of Man** comprises the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies, the Archaeological Survey of Canada, the Canadian War Museum, and the Divisions of Ethnology, History and Communications.

During 1973 the Archaeological Survey of Canada continued its work on about 100 sites across Canada with emphasis on sites in immediate danger of being destroyed by human or natural forces such as the Mackenzie pipeline corridor and the Mackenzie highway project. Other government departments have also recognized the importance of this work and have made contributions to the Museum. The joint ASC-Saskatchewan Research Council archaeological dating program was in its second year of operation with over 100 samples being catalogued.

The Ethnology Division continued to provide advisory services to museum specialists and the general public on Indian, Eskimo and Métis cultures of Canada. Staff research continues on Beothuk, Abenaki, Algonquian, Iroquois, Plains Indian, Athapaskan, Gitskan (BC) and Labrador-Eskimo cultures and languages. A substantial range of contract research work covering many areas of Canadian and native cultures was undertaken as part of the ethnology program that is seeking to record the fast-disappearing traditional cultures and languages of Canadian native peoples. There were significant additions to the ethnology collection, notably the Speyer collection of 18th- and 19th-century Great Lake and Eastern Canadian material.

The History Division continued studies on Canadian society and material culture from 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 the work of Canadian silversmiths. The rate of acquisition of historical objects rose sharply in 1973. It exceeded 8,000 items including consumer product containers and everyday objects, a complete 19th-century Ontario cabinet maker's shop, about 20 outstanding Ontario furniture pieces, Centennial gifts received and donated by the former Governor General, the Rt. Hon. Roland Michener and Mrs. Michener, a large donation of 19th-century glassware and a silver presentation plate originally given to Sir Charles Tupper. Canada's Visual History, a co-operative venture of the National Museum of Man and the National Film Board entailing the preparation and dissemination of photographic essays, was well under way in 1973.

The Canadian Centre for Folk Studies conducted research on the impact of community, cultural environment and folk legacy on an individual within a Prairie Ukrainian society. Cantometric analysis was introduced in the music archives and a study was made on Gaspé's toponymies. The Centre began work on ethnic community monographs based on field