

Museum of Natural Sciences are served by the corporation's 200,000-volume library system.

In February 1982 a Canada Museums Construction Corp. was formed to construct two new buildings to contain the National Gallery and the National Museum of Man. A federal allotment of \$186.6 million was equally divided between the two projects.

Montréal architect Moshe Safdie was asked in February 1983 to design the new building of the National Gallery. The Toronto firm Parkin Partnership will oversee its construction. The new building is scheduled to open in 1988 at the intersection of Sussex Drive and St. Patrick Street in Ottawa's historic Byward Market area.

For the new National Museum of Man the government approved an architectural design by Douglas J. Cardinal of Edmonton in co-operation with Les architectes Téreault, Parent, Languedoc et Associés of Montréal which was unveiled to the Canadian public in November 1983. Construction was to begin in early 1984, in Parc Laurier, Hull, Que. and it was expected that the new museum would be open to the public in 1988. The new building will give four times the exhibition space now available in the Victoria Memorial Museum Building for its archeological, ethnographic, folk-art and history collections.

**The National Gallery of Canada** associated with the founding of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts in 1880 was incorporated by an act of Parliament in 1913. Its function was to encourage public interest in the arts and to promote the interests of art throughout the country.

The gallery's collections, ranging in time from the 12th century to the present, have developed along national and international lines with Western European art chosen to illustrate some of the roots of Canada's own civilization and the largest and most comprehensive collection of Canadian art in existence. Of the 40,000 works of art in the collections, 16,000 are Canadian. Many old masters are included in the gallery's European collection. Some Chardins, a Rembrandt and a Rubens were acquired from the famous Liechtenstein collection. The Massey Foundation presented its collection of English painting to the gallery in the late 1940s and the Vincent Massey bequest of 100 works by Canadian artists was received in 1968. Other gifts and bequests include the Bronfman gift of drawings (1973), the Henry Birks collection of Canadian silver (1979), the Max Tanenbaum collection of Indian and Tibetan art (1979) and the Phyllis Lambert gift of Walker Evans photographs, bringing the National Gallery's collection of photographs to 15,500 works.

Visitors may view special exhibitions and permanent installations, attend lectures, gallery talks, films, guided tours and special performances. Cana-

dians are encouraged to benefit from the gallery's circulating exhibitions, lecture tours, publications and reproductions. The gallery participates in international exhibitions and prepares major exhibitions of Canadian art in collaboration with the external affairs department. It also brings exhibitions from abroad to Canada.

**The National Museum of Man** conducts research in Canadian studies and collects, preserves and displays objects which reflect Canada's cultural heritage. Activities extend across the country through field research programs, publications, travelling exhibitions and loans to groups and institutions. Staff includes archeologists, ethnologists, anthropologists, historians, folklorists, musicologists, curators and specialists in various other museum disciplines.

Eight permanent exhibition halls and one gallery for special exhibitions are in the Victoria Memorial Museum Building in Ottawa. The military history collection is in the Canadian War Museum.

Exhibition halls show historical progression and continuity: man's development and universal patterns of existence from early times to the modern era, archeological research of prehistoric man in Canada, the Inuit of Canada's far North, the Iroquois in the region of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, Indians of the central plains and of the northwest coast. Two other permanent halls depict Canada's multicultural heritage and such themes as settlement, immigration and resource development.

**The National Museum of Natural Sciences** has six divisions: botany, invertebrate zoology, vertebrate zoology, mineral sciences, paleobiology, and public services.

Large reference collections are available for research projects. The national herbarium contains vascular plants, mosses and liverworts, lichens and algae. Zoological collections include molluscs, crustaceans, other invertebrates, fishes, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals. A Zooarcheological Identification Centre deals with animal remains found in archeological and biological investigations. This service can determine an animal species from a fragment of bone, and is of use to researchers in both natural and human history.

Geological collections include minerals, gemstones, rocks and ores, among them many outstanding display specimens.

Vertebrate fossils include the largest gathering of Canadian dinosaurs in the world. Paleontological activities have focused on dinosaurs of the Cretaceous period in Alberta and on the Pleistocene fauna of Yukon. The new science of palynology, the study of fossil pollen and spores, is determining environmental conditions of the past, and contributes to such areas of research as hay fever and honey grading.

A public services division provides interpretive support for school visits, permanent, temporary and