

Information collected from 201 publishing firms, surveyed by Statistics Canada, indicates that sales of their own books reached \$310.6 million in 1984-85. Publishing firms also sold \$261.6 million worth of imported books; their total book sales therefore reached \$572.2 million. A total of \$90.9 million went to 73 French-language firms; the remaining \$481.4 million was earned by English-language firms. Within this sector, foreign-controlled firms accounted for 65% of total sales. Overall, French-language firms attained average sales per firm of \$1.2 million, while the comparable figure for English-language firms was \$3.8 million. Books written in English made up 74% of Canadian-produced book sales and 85% of imported book sales.

The publishing activities of Canada's book publishers take place in three main markets: textbooks (both at the elementary-secondary and postsecondary levels), tradebooks (fiction, non-fiction, self-help, general interest books) and reference and professional books (dictionaries, atlases, specialized texts). During 1984-85, textbooks generated \$130.8 million, or 42% of sales of Canadian-published books. Tradebooks accounted for \$117.2 million in sales (38% of Canadian-published book sales), while reference and professional works published in Canada registered sales of \$57.2 million (18% of total sales). The remaining 2% of sales were unspecified by type of book.

Publishers' importing activities brought them an additional \$261.6 million in sales. Tradebooks accounted for 43% of these sales, while textbooks and reference books made up 35% and 22%, respectively, of the total.

Canadian-based publishing firms published approximately 4,783 new titles in 1984-85; 65% of these were written in English, 33% were written in French, and 2% were either bilingual works or books written in other languages. Tradebooks were by far the type of book most often published in 1984-85, accounting for almost 70% of all new books. New textbooks made up 21% of all new titles released, with the majority of books for the elementary-secondary level.

Of all new books released in 1984-85, 57% were written by a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant and three-quarters of these were published by Canadian-controlled firms.

**Copyright protection** is governed by the Copyright Act (RSC 1970, c.C-30) in force since 1924. Protection is automatic without any formality, but a system of voluntary registration is provided by Consumer and Corporate Affairs Canada. Copyright exists in Canada in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work and

in contrivances by means of which sounds may be mechanically reproduced. The term for which the copyright exists is, except as otherwise expressly provided by this act, the life of the author and a period of 50 years after death.

## 15.6 National archives and library services

**The National Archives of Canada**, established in 1872 (formerly known as the Public Archives of Canada), operates under the direction of the dominion archivist by authority of the Public Archives Act. As a research institution, it is responsible for acquiring nationally significant documents relating to the development of Canada, and for providing research services and facilities to make this material available to the public. Administratively, it promotes efficiency and economy in the management of government records.

The holdings of the Public Archives are extremely diverse. They include private papers of individuals and organizations relating to the society, culture, economy and political development of all periods of Canadian history and copies of documents relating to Canada held in France, England and other countries. Extensive records relating to the departments and agencies of the federal government are retained, as are large collections of visual materials, including photographs of historical relevance, both government and private, as well as documentary paintings, prints, watercolours, medals and heraldic insignia. The archives collects film, television and sound recordings as well as automated public records and machine-readable archives from the private sector. It holds maps and plans pertaining to the discovery, exploration and settlement of Canada and its topography, as well as current topographical maps of other countries. Its library contains more than 80,000 volumes on Canadian history, including pamphlets, periodicals and government publications.

Documents may not be taken out on personal loan, but may be consulted in the archives building. A 24-hour-a-day service is provided for accredited researchers who are researching in textual material. Reproductions of material are available for a moderate fee. Many documents on microfilm may be obtained on interlibrary loan. Archival material is also presented on microfilm, slides and microfiche, in publications and in travelling exhibitions.

A records management branch helps federal departments and agencies in their own records management. At records centres in major Cana-