

personnel were working in museums, historic sites, archives or other heritage institutions. More than half of the museums, historic sites, and archives reported no full-time personnel.

15.6 Books

15.6.1 Book publishing

Estimated sales by publishers and exclusive agents reached \$862.6 million in 1986-87 of which \$446.5 million were imports. Sales of own titles by book publishers in Canada increased by 9% between 1985-86 and 1986-87. During the same period, exclusive agency sales of imported books increased by a similar percentage.

According to information collected from 266 publishers surveyed, French-language firms accounted for total sales of \$86 million, while the English-language publishers reached \$330 million. Of the latter figure, 51% was attributable to foreign-controlled publishers. These foreign-controlled firms accounted for almost 63% of the sales in the English-language market. For the French-language publishers, the foreign-controlled sector accounted for 18% of their total sales.

The publishing activities of Canada's book publishers cover three main markets: textbooks, tradebooks and information titles including professional, technical and reference books. Overall, the textbook market is the largest sector with over 40% of the sales of Canadian-published books. This predominance is more pronounced for French-language publishers; textbooks account for 63% of their sales, while tradebooks account for 30%, and information books for 6%. The shares of the three English-language markets are more evenly distributed: textbooks, 35%, tradebooks, 28% and information, 37% of total sales of \$330 million for books published in Canada.

Tradebooks account for 42% of the sales of books imported by the publishers and over 60% of the sales of imports by exclusive agents. These sales totalled \$309 and \$137 million, respectively, for the publishers and the agents operating in Canada.

The publishers established in Canada published over 5,600 new titles in 1986-87 and reprinted close to 4,500 titles. English-language firms reported 3,600 new titles or 64% of the total.

15.7 National archives and library services

The National Archives of Canada, established in 1872 operates under the direction of the

National Archivist by authority of the National Archives Act (1987). 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 National 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 exhibitions, both in-house and travelling.

A records management branch helps federal departments and agencies in their own records management. At records centres in six major Canadian cities, it provides storage, reference service and planned and economical disposal of dormant federal records.

Branch offices of the National Archives of Canada are in London, England and Paris, France.

The National Library of Canada, is a federal institution, located in Ottawa, whose role is to acquire, preserve and promote the Canadian published heritage; to promote the development