

June 1970. Phase II involves a selection of buildings screened from Phase I; interiors are recorded in considerable detail and the information is coded and computerized. Approximately 1,000 buildings have been recorded since work on these two phases began in 1972.

Socio-economic research. The Canadian Outdoor Recreation Demand (CORD) Study began in 1967, and officially ended in 1974. The study resulted in a number of research projects which have been reported in social science journals. Three volumes are to be published, one documenting the data collection efforts of the CORD Study, one containing the CORD Study Technical Notes and discussion of these notes and the third a technical note volume covering 42 CORD Study Technical Notes presented under the following general headings: destination models, attractiveness analysis, origin models, supply analysis, theory articles, survey methods-analysis methodology, allocation and evaluation modelling, and trend analysis and projection analysis.

Park use research in Parks Canada has been concentrated on evaluation of its post data collection and on analysis of the data collected in its 1971-73 cycle of data accumulation. Both analysis methodology papers and information dissemination publications are the output of the "evaluation analysis" year. Scrutiny of research methodology is being encouraged by the presentation of papers at professional meetings and the circulation of papers for review by professionals outside Parks Canada and for publication in scientific journals. Also, data and research ideas are being provided to Canadian universities to encourage the increased analysis and critique of data collected by Parks Canada.

9.2.8 Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce

The results of research, development and advanced technology are regarded by the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce as a major resource essential to the achievement of efficient and sustained growth in the production and trade of Canadian goods and services. As tariff barriers are lowered and industrialized countries attempt to upgrade as much of their raw material as possible, technological innovation will play a key role in economic growth. Emphasis is thus placed on the level, distribution and quality of the national effort directed to the advancement and application of science and technology. A major function of the Department is to promote and assist product and process development and to increase productivity in Canadian industry through the greater use of research and the application of advanced technology. The Department achieves these objectives mainly through the use of financial assistance programs.

The Industrial Research and Development Incentives Act (RSC 1970 c.1-10) provides a general incentive for scientific research and development. Its objective is to induce Canadian corporations to undertake additional research and development likely to result in economic benefit to Canada through the eventual production of new and improved products and processes for sale in domestic and foreign markets. Any taxable Canadian corporation carrying on business in Canada may apply for a grant which is based on the corporation's expenditures for scientific research and development carried out in Canada. Since the inception of the program in 1967, some \$168 million has been authorized for payment to Canadian corporations for scientific research and development performed in Canada. Of this amount \$30.1 million was authorized for payment during the year ended March 31, 1974.

Financial assistance for selected projects to develop new or improved products and processes which incorporate new technology and which offer good prospects for commercial exploitation in domestic and foreign markets is provided under the Program for the Advancement of Industrial Technology (PAIT). The basic aim of this program, established in 1965, is to help Canadian industry upgrade its technology and expand its innovative activity by sharing with industrial firms the cost of specific product or process development projects involving a significant technological advance. In 1971 the program was expanded to provide support for market research and pre-production activities. Applications for PAIT assistance are appraised as to the technical and commercial feasibility of the project, the capabilities of the company to carry it out, and the project's potential contribution to the economic growth of Canada. Projects which have been supported under the program include development of small and large aircraft, communications equipment, electromagnetic prospecting equipment, safety