

Clear Lake and Rivers, Man., and Albert Head, B.C.; 220 master cadets, one officer and six cadets from Britain attended the Banff National Army Cadet Camp, Alta., for four weeks; 61 cadets proceeded on an exchange of cadets between Canada and Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, Tobago and Grenada during the summer of 1967 and one officer and six cadets attended the Outward Bound Course in Towyn, Wales; 275 cadet instructors attended qualifying courses of up to six weeks and 428 cadet instructors were employed in training and administrative duties at summer camps.

**Royal Canadian Air Cadets.**—The Cadet Services of Canada provides training personnel, syllabi and equipment and assistance in organization and administration, and the Air Cadet League of Canada sponsors and administers the Cadet activities.

During the summer of 1967, camps were conducted at Canadian Forces Bases at Greenwood, N.S., St. Jean, Que., Trenton, Ont., and Penhold, Alta., attended by more than 7,000 cadets. The camp at St. Jean, designated the Centennial Air Cadet camp, was the hub of an interprovincial exchange program. A seven-week Senior Leaders Course was conducted at CFB Borden, Ont., for 240 cadets. A Bush Familiarization Course, teaching the techniques of survival and ground search was conducted at CFB Namao, Alta., for 54 cadets. Under the International Air Cadet Exchange Visits Program for 1967, 62 Air Cadets were exchanged with Austria, Belgium, Britain, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States and West Germany. In 1967, 250 Senior Air Cadets received flying training at flying clubs through Service-sponsored scholarships; 83 additional scholarships were awarded by the Air Cadet League and other organizations. Successful graduates qualify for a Private Pilot Licence. Air Cadet strength at Sept. 30, 1967 was 28,000 cadets in 274 squadrons across Canada.

## Section 4.—Services Colleges and Staff Training Colleges

### Canadian Services Colleges

The three Canadian Services Colleges are the Royal Military College of Canada founded at Kingston, Ont., in 1876, Royal Roads which was established in 1941 near Victoria, B.C., as a school for naval officers, and Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean established at St. Jean, Que., primarily to meet the needs of French-speaking cadets. The Royal Military College and Royal Roads were constituted as Canadian Services Colleges in 1948, and Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean was opened in 1952. In 1959, the Legislature of the Province of Ontario granted the Royal Military College a charter empowering it to grant degrees.

The purpose of the instruction and training at the Services Colleges is to impart the knowledge, to teach the skills and to develop the qualities of character, loyalty and leadership essential to officers of the Armed Forces. The courses of instruction provide a sound and balanced liberal, scientific and military education leading to degrees in arts, science and engineering which are granted by the Royal Military College.

For cadets entering the Royal Military College and Royal Roads, the duration of the course is four years. As the third and fourth years of the course are given only at the Royal Military College, cadets entering Royal Roads must proceed to that College for the final years of the arts, science or engineering courses. For cadets entering Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, which gives a preparatory year, the duration of the course is five years. Cadets take the preparatory, first and second years at that institution and the final two years at the Royal Military College.

For admission to the Royal Military College of Canada and to Royal Roads, an applicant must have obtained senior matriculation or equivalent standing. For admission to Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, an applicant must have junior matriculation or equivalent. A candidate who has obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree at a classical college or has completed first year science or philosophy II at Collège Mont Saint-Louis may