

community colleges and trade schools or purchase it from the private sector or voluntary agencies. Quebec does not participate.

In co-operation with the provinces, the federal government has introduced standard interprovincial examinations to promote the mobility of journeymen. Those who pass examinations in certain apprenticeable trades have an interprovincial seal attached to their certificate, allowing them to work in any province.

4.3.4 Continuing education

Continuing or adult education is adapted to the needs of persons not in the regular system. Out-of-school adults (15 and older) are able to pursue accreditation or to advance their personal interests. Continuing education is given by school boards, provincial departments of education, community colleges and related institutions, and universities. Programs are also conducted or sponsored by non-profit organizations, professional associations, government departments, business and industry. Instruction is not centred exclusively around institutions; it is also available by correspondence course, from travelling libraries and over radio and television.

History. School boards and provincial departments of education have conducted evening classes for adults since the turn of the century. Rapid development occurred after World War II. By the late 1950s more than 445,000 enrolments in academic and vocational courses were reported.

At the postsecondary level, extension programs have been part of some universities for many years. Probably most successful were those in the provincial universities of the West. Agricultural extension education was provided in Alberta and Saskatchewan; at St. Francis Xavier University in Nova Scotia, fishermen's co-operatives were organized. Besides these practical and vocational programs, other cultural and recreational services were developed by several urban universities in central Canada. Some courses were for academic credit, others not. Many were offered only on campus, others in external centres as well.

Programs and courses. Credit courses sponsored by school boards and departments of education may be applied toward a high school diploma. Credits in academic or vocational subjects can be acquired through evening classes or correspondence study. Postsecondary credit courses count toward a degree, diploma or certificate.

In non-credit courses for personal enrichment or leisure use, instruction is given in hobby skills (for example, arts and crafts), social education (health and family life), recreation (sports and games), and driver education. Professional development and refresher courses are also available.

Both programs include formal and non-formal courses. Formal courses are structured units of study

presented systematically. Non-formal courses are activities for which registration is not required but where attendance for a scheduled period is necessary.

Elementary-secondary institutions. Each province and territory has its own method of conducting continuing education. Administrative control is usually assigned to individual school boards, but a variety of funding schemes has resulted in programs of different size. Continuing education is best developed under the jurisdiction of large, urban-based boards.

4.4 Federal involvement

4.4.1 Department of National Defence

The defence department instructs and trains members of the armed forces and is responsible for the schooling of children of service personnel in government quarters.

The Canadian Forces Training System (CFTS) plans, conducts and controls all recruit, trades, specialist and officer classification training. Five bases and 20 schools across Canada are under CFTS jurisdiction. Responsibility for individual training is assigned to designated commands, but when the trade or classification is used by more than one command, CFTS takes over.

The main concern of the CFTS is recruit training, which covers a period between enlistment and acquisition of a basic trade. A trades training branch offers more specialized instruction at 11 trade schools. Training covers 15 officer classifications and 64 trades, including aerospace engineering, air traffic control, communication and electronics engineering, land ordnance engineering, military engineering, logistics, medical and dental training, security, administration and military bands.

CFTS also conducts and supports the activities of more than 12,000 sea, army and air cadets.

Military colleges. The department of national defence finances and controls three tuition-free colleges: the Royal Military College of Canada (RMC) in Kingston, Ont., Royal Roads Military College (RRMC), Victoria, BC, and the Collège militaire royal (CMR) de Saint-Jean in Saint-Jean, Que.

These institutions educate and train officer cadets and commissioned officers for careers in the Canadian forces.

RMC was founded in 1876 and accorded degree-granting status in 1959. RMC accepts senior matriculants and offers four-year degree programs in arts, engineering and science, and graduate studies in selected disciplines.

RRMC was established in 1942 as a naval cadet college. It became a Canadian services college in 1948 and was accorded degree-granting status in 1975. RRMC accepts senior matriculants in arts, engineering and science, and also offers a science degree with a major in physics and physical