more effectively and be a valuable educational experience for young people as they proceed toward their chosen occupations.

The Objective of the Programme. The Constitution of the Canadian Political Science Association states that the sole objects of the organization are to advance the study and teaching of Political Science in Canada. In these terms, the participation of the Canadian Political Science Association in such a scheme can be justified only if it has significant academic consequences. We would expect most interns to be drawn from young people who have had academic training in Political Science or from studies like law, history and journalism which relate directly to political institutions. We would also hope and expect that in the selection process some preference—although not a completely overriding one—would be given to applicants who are either engaged in graduate study in those disciplines most closely related to government or indicate that they are about to undertake such studies.

The objectives of this scheme can best be attained by a joint effort on the part of the Canadian Political Science Association and Parliament. Obviously it would be impractical for the Association to contemplate such a venture without participation by Members of the House of Commons. On the other hand, it is not inconceivable that the House could establish and implement such a programme itself with financial support entirely from public funds. However, we would argue that this arrangement would both deny the programmme and the academic skills and perspectives that the Canadian Political Science Association can bring to it and expose the scheme to partisan disputes. We would also argue that in its initial years the objectives of the plan can better be achieved through financial support from a private foundation rather than from public funds as the latter would give the Government of the day an ultimate authority over the scheme.

Eligibility. We propose that prior to March 15 of each year 6-12 persons be selected to serve as parliamentary interns beginning in September of that year and extending through to the next June. These would be men and women between 21 and 35 years of age who had recently graduated from Canadian universities and who would normally be Canadian citizens. Some preference, although not a completely exclusive one, would be given to persons whose academic studies had related directly to government and politics.

As with other Canadian arrangements, it would be desirable to select interns at least partly on a regional basis and to choose persons from both linguistic communities. With this broad principle, the Committee in charge of the programme could evolve what they believe to be an appropriate regional-linguistic balance. There is a temptation in establishing such a programme to give a considerable preference to those who have a degree of bilingual competence or even to exclude others completely. We believe such a policy would unduly restrict the range of choice among prospective interns. However, if an intern has not some reasonable degree of bilingual competence, he should be required to take intensive language training, while in Ottawa, under the arrangements provided for other members of the staff services of Parliament.

Internship Programmes. The actual internship programmes will need to be worked out in collaboration with the relevant officers of Parliament and those of the Canadian Political Science Association. The following circustances and considerations would seem to apply:

(a) Programmes would be designed to serve both academic and parliamentary objectives. From the latter perspective, the intern would need to be