

Time Administration. Unusual features include the presence of official personnel from the agencies under discussion and the use of the facilities of the Bureau of Governmental Research to enable the staff to keep abreast of latest developments.

In cooperation with the National Archives, the School of Social Sciences and Public Affairs of the American University is offering an integrated program in records and archives administration, intended to serve the needs of those responsible for records both in the file rooms of government agencies and in archival establishments. The program consists of a basic course for undergraduates in the management of records, both current and non-current, and a number of advanced courses on more specialized phases of the subject.

The sixty-second annual meeting of the Academy of Political Science, held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, November 10, was devoted to three general topics, as follows: "The War of Distances," "The Armed Forces—Their Movement and Supply," and "The United Nations."

**Internship Training in Government Administration at Washington.** A seventh group of government interns is now in Washington engaged in administrative training under the auspices of the National Institute of Public Affairs. Following an orientation of approximately a month, the twenty-four men and eighteen women were placed in more than a score of government agencies, where they are performing practical assignments under the supervision of federal officials. They are meeting once a week for discussions with men prominent in public affairs, are taking courses after hours at the American and George Washington Universities, and are being given tutorial supervision by the staff of the Institute. Unlike the former students, the present group started on July 1 (instead of in September), and their schedule has been changed so as to take only seven months rather than the customary nine. Basically, the internship program remains much the same; and the 1943 competition was announced in November.

What has happened to the past six groups of interns? A survey of the 229 graduates of the National Institute's program has just been completed. Almost all interns have gone into government service, and with the nation converting to war there has been a corresponding "conversion" in their activities. Half of the men already are in the armed services, and of the remaining interns, half are in civilian war agencies.

There are 106 former interns in the various civilian services of the federal government. Eight of this group are in foreign service outside the United States, six with the State Department in Latin American countries working as vice consuls or economic analysts, and two with the Panama

Canal in personnel management. One graduate is in Africa with Pan American Airways. In Washington, a large group is employed in various agencies directly engaged in war work. For example, seven are in the War Department, seven in the War Production Board, six in the Office of War Information, five in the Board of Economic Warfare. Others are in agencies closely related to the war program, such as the Executive Office of the President, the Treasury, and the Department of Justice.

Most of the graduate interns now have responsibilities far larger than those usually given to their age group. For example, one is assistant director of personnel management in the War Department, which has jurisdiction over a million civilian employees. Another is budget officer of Foreign Funds Control; another is a section chief in the Office of Price Administration. Others are assistant executive officers, administrative assistants, economic analysts, placement officers, and the like, with salaries varying from the junior grade (\$2,000) to the principal level (\$5,600).

Of the forty graduate interns who are not in the federal government, ten are in education, either as faculty members or as graduate students. Eighteen are housewives, a number of them carrying on part-time community work. Five are employed by private business concerns. Three are in local government and quasi-governmental organizations.

Eighty-one men at the present time are in military service, thirty-three in the Army, thirty-six in the Navy, seven in the Coast Guard, five in the Marines. Twelve of the men in the Army are commissioned and several others are officer candidates. All of the men in the Navy, Coast Guard, and the Marines are commissioned officers or in training. Rank alone, of course, does not tell the whole story. One Army officer is in Australia as personnel director of a large force of civilian workers supporting the A.E.F.; another has an important post in the national headquarters of the Selective Service System. In the Navy, many of the ensigns are in supply work, while in the Coast Guard a number are doing work on organization problems. In all branches of the armed forces, interns are using their administrative training.

The rapid rate at which the interns have advanced to positions of responsibility is testimony not only to their ability and training, but also to the great need for administrative personnel. In peace-times, there has not been a widespread recognition of the importance of selecting and training management-talent; but the war has made the necessity very apparent, both for military and civilian purposes. These needs constitute a challenge to college students to prepare themselves for careers in administration and management.—FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT.