

You will find this chart on page 2 of your briefing book. Since there is some distance from you to this one I suggest you might want to refer to it there rather than here. This shows the distribution of the 7,500 scientists participating in our research and development program.

In the light of Interior's main mission, that is development and management of the Nation's natural resources, there are three important parts. The land resources, the water resources, and the living resources.

You will find the data on this in the background text.

With your permission I will simply summarize. As you can see, we have all types; physicists, biologists, geologists, geophysicists, hydrologists, oceanographers, and so forth. A quick point is that Interior has 70 percent of the federally employed geologists. It has also nearly 100 percent of the fish and wildlife biologists working in the Government.

However, it is not quantitative aspects that are important, but as you said, it is the qualitative aspects of the team that we are concerned with.

Let me mention one or two statistics. First of all, the 7,500 scientists we are talking about have published over 15,000 publications in the last 5 years. Seventeen of these people belong to the National Academy of Sciences or the National Academy of Engineering. Perhaps this is the top recognition that can be given to scientists and engineers anywhere. Thirteen of our national societies have Interior people as presidents and some 122 other Interior people serve in important offices.

I do not have the time to touch on all of the qualifications but this gives you an idea. We feel our team can compete on an equal basis with any other team that can be put together.

As any scientific and engineering group knows, however, it is not sufficient unto itself. As indicated to you previously, we are trying to build up our total program by using talent wherever we find it. The magnitude and complexity of the problems we face demand that the best people in the universities, industries, and nonprofit research organizations be brought into the total effort in a variety of ways. As one brief example, I suggest you refer to page 5 of your book, a table showing some aspects of the contract and grant program of the Office of Water Resources Research for fiscal year 1966. In this year, 35 different disciplines were represented by scientists and engineers working on the problems of water research under the sponsorship of this organization.

As a byproduct here I would like to mention that 1,300 students, largely graduate, participated in the research projects at the 81 universities involved. These are the people who are going to be appearing before you in a few years as we continue to face the water problems which I am sure we will have.

We work with outside groups not only through the contract and grant mechanisms, but as table 2 shows on page 7, through a wide variety of agreements of all types. These are cooperative arrangements, facility use programs and many others. Our people work with scientists and engineers in your States, your cities, your industries, your universities, wherever they may be in order to tackle all sorts of natural resource problems.

You will see from the column on the right in table 2, that we have our Interior scientists and engineers disbursed all over this country.