

The Bureau of Mines leads all other organizations in the number of mining engineers, mineral beneficiation experts, mineral economists, and metallurgists. Ceramists, mathematicians, and statisticians are also important members of the total team devoted to the evaluation, mining, processing and use of our mineral and fuel supplies.

THE MANPOWER MIX

Interior Scientists & Engineers Engaged in Research & Development

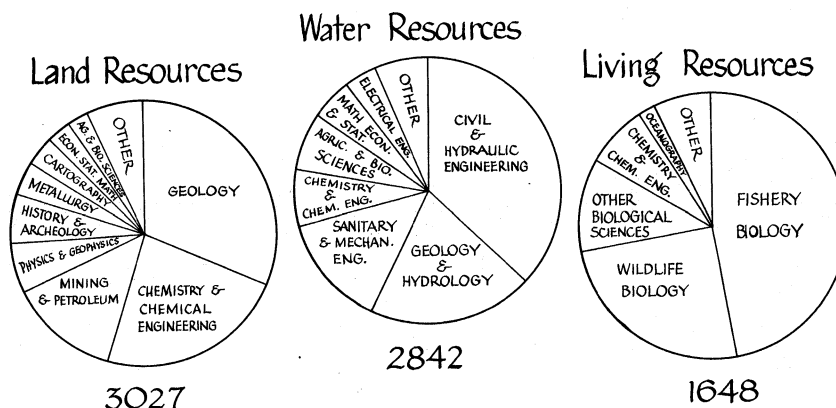


FIGURE 1

In the "living resources" area the range is just as great. Wildlife biologists look to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for some of the best employment opportunities open to them. Oceanographers, pathologists, physiologists, zoologists, biometricians, bacteriologists, geneticists, parasitologists, animal husbandry experts, foresters, botanists, food technologists, and even home economists are on the roles of the bureaus responsible for the health of American animal and bird populations and for the quality and development of fisheries products.

Archaeologists and historians perform the research that is vital to proper management and use of the nation's many national parks, monuments, and historic sites. Lawyers and economists are engaged in social science research activities in a wide variety of programs throughout the Department.

The proportion of scientists and engineers in the various disciplines is far from static within the Department. Significant shifts may be the result of a number of factors such as changes in the nature of the missions, accession of new responsibilities, and reorientation of effort because of scientific and technologic developments. Thus, the new knowledge and engineering know-how that makes weather modification an essential part of our total water system, justifies—indeed requires—additions to the Interior staff of outstanding meteorologists and atmospheric physicists to manage and participate in the expanding Atmospheric Water Resources program. Of the 2400 scientists and engineers added to the Department's personnel roster in the past six years, 1326 or 55% are specialists trained in the numerous disciplines important in the solution of the nation's water resource programs. An important reason for part of this significant increase was the transfer in May 1966 of the Federal Water Control Administration to the Department of the Interior.

The soundness of an investment depends more on qualitative than quantitative factors. Training, experience, imagination, enthusiasm and leadership are all required. In an evaluation of the caliber of science and engineering talent on Interior's 7500 man research and development team, the record of the past five years speaks for itself.

During that time Interior specialists published 15,050 technical papers in national and international scientific journals.