

279 people served as members of advisory panels.

Interior scientists and engineers served as presidents of 13 national scientific societies; and 122 held other offices in such societies.

Professional societies made 113 awards to Interior specialists; and 26 special awards were made by other national, state and local groups.

Seventeen individuals are members of the National Academy of Sciences or the National Academy of Engineering, and 37 are members of the National Research Council.

Despite the strength of Interior's in-house science and engineering groups, the magnitude and complexity of the problems they face demand that the best people in the universities, industries, and non-profit research organizations be brought into the total effort in a variety of ways. As an example, table one shows the disciplines and degrees held by the principal and co-principal investigators directing research on some of the projects supported by the Office of Water Resources Research in fiscal year 1966. The truly interdisciplinary nature of the effort required to solve the nation's water problems is strikingly demonstrated by the spread of these 629 scientists and engineers over 35 disciplines, including seven social science areas, history and law. Over 1300 students, largely graduate, participated in the 603 research projects at the 81 universities involved. Similar contract and grant programs are sponsored by all of Interior's bureaus in varying degree depending on their need for extramural expertise and facilities in order to perform the mission in the most effective manner. During fiscal year 1966 an estimated 1300 man-years of top-level talent was added to the in-house effort through the expenditure of \$52,200,000 in contracts and grants. This significant part of the total Interior science and engineering investment not only helps to provide for the interchange of knowledge so vital to technological progress, but works effectively toward the ultimate solution of the increasingly formidable problems of the future by aiding in the training and direction of the scientists and engineers who will have to face and solve them.