

TABLE 1.—DEGREES HELD BY PRINCIPAL AND COPRINCIPAL INVESTIGATORS, OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES RESEARCH PROJECTS, 1966

Discipline of investigator	Degrees held by investigators of—								Total number of degrees by discipline
	Allotment projects				Matching grant projects				
	Doc-toral	Mas-ter's	Bach-elor's	Other	Doc-toral	Mas-ter's	Bach-elor's	Other	
Agronomy	9	1			2				12
Atmospheric science	1								1
Biology	30	2	1		2				35
Botany	12	1							13
Chemistry	22		1		3				26
Climatology	2	1			1				4
Conservation					1				1
Ecology	9		1						10
Economics	25	4			12	4			45
Engineering	130	75	7		18	11	1		242
Fish and wildlife	12				5				17
Food science	2								2
Forestry	5	3	1		4				13
Geography	8	1							9
Geology	54	8	2		4	4			72
History	1								1
Horticulture	3	1							4
Hydrology	10	2			2				14
Law	5	5		3	1			1	15
Limnology	3				1				4
Meteorology	5	4			1				10
Mineralogy	2								2
Oceanography	1								1
Physics	12	1			1				14
Planning						2			2
Political science	2				3				5
Psychology	2								2
Radiology	1								1
Recreation and parks		2							2
Seismology	1								1
Sociology	4								4
Soil science	10	2			5				17
Veterinary science	1								1
Water resources	2	1							3
Zoology	21	1			1	1			24
Total	407	115	13	3	67	22	1	1	629
Percent	75.6	21.4	2.4	.6	73.6	24.2	1.1	1.1	

¹ Bachelor of laws.

In addition to contracts of all types, numerous other mechanisms exist by which the Department makes use of experts not on its regular payrolls. As one example the use of both specialists and students on a "While Actually Employed" (WAE) basis not only furthers the goals of the agency by the employment of the best talent available outside the organization itself, but has proved to be a sound way of interesting talented students in government programs and problems, and ultimately recruiting some of them for more permanent employment. Of the over 400 Ph.Ds now employed by the Geological Survey, for example, it is estimated that nearly one-third worked for the organization as students in the "WAE" capacity. A break-down by states of the total extramural effort that constitutes a formal part of Interior's research and development program is shown in Table 2. The listing effectively demonstrates both the national scope of the Department's responsibility and the widespread dispersal of its funds as it seeks nationwide support in the attainment of the nation's goals for which it is responsible. The formal agreements with state agencies are of a variety of types, such as:

- Cooperative Project research
- Contractual arrangements
- Matching fund agreements
- Data and information exchanges
- Sharing of facilities

Problems of coordination are met through the use of field coordinators, by liaison with municipal, county and state planning commissions, and through a multitude of informal communication channels.