Senator Moss. You may proceed, Mr. Winger. I know we keep those slides in the files of the committee; so, if we want to examine them at a later date it will be possible for the full committee to do so.

Mr. Winger. We can make available to the committee either a set of the slides or a reproduction of the slides. I would suggest that reproduction might be more useful for your purposes.

Senator Moss. If you would agree to do that, we would appreciate it.

Mr. Winger. We can do that; yes, sir.

It has been established that in all of the progressive nations of the world there is a close relationship between the economic and the energy requirements of the nation. We are going to deal this morning with the energy markets of the United States and the prospects that we see for the energy markets for the decade which will end in 1975.

You see chart No. 1, which shows the population growth in the United States from 1920 up to the present time, and the decade growth up to the end of the decade. You will see that we have experienced a continued growth in the past, even during the very difficult years when we went through the great depression the continuous growth projected to the end of the decade. This projection is not our own. It is the consensus of the thinking of a number of population experts and includes the projections of a growth census. We would label this as conservative projection.

You can see that we have divided the population on this chart into two groups, those under and over age 15. Everyone who will be over 15 by 1975 will have already been born, and it is almost a mathematical certainty that we will have this number at the end of this decade. We cannot, of course, be quite so sure about those under 15.

With a growing population we then have indicated a growing economy necessary to satisfy the needs for goods and services, and a growing economy is going to require growing quantities of energy. So, we have here evidence of an ingredient for growth.

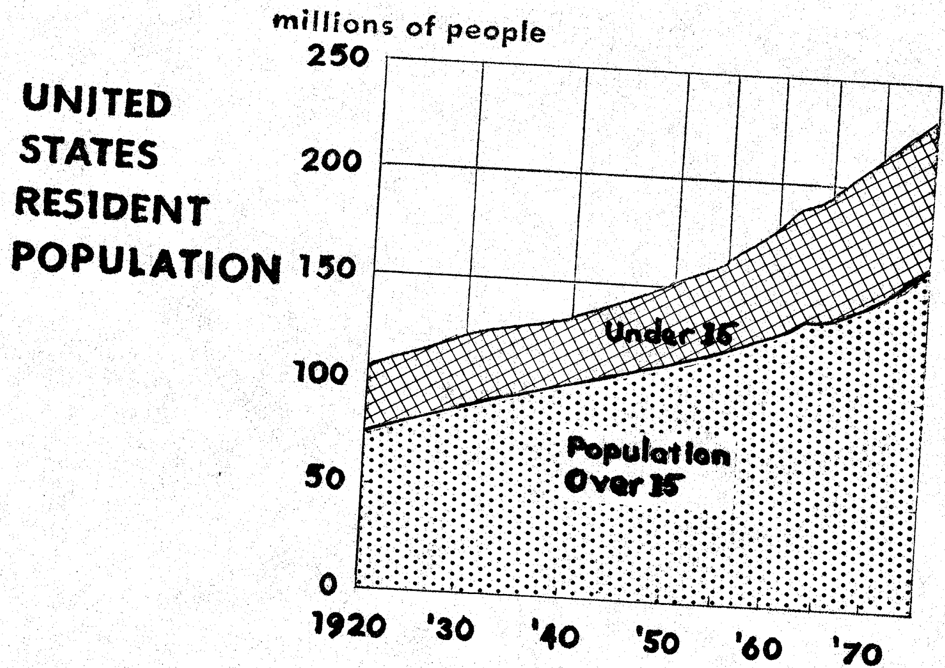

Chart 1