

the consumption was slightly less than the equivalent of 40 barrels of oil. There was a period of slow growth which was reflecting the decline in birth rate of the 1930's.

This chart reflects the 1954 business recession, another one in 1958, and then, as the influence of the accelerating birth rate came into the picture, you can see the sharper upturn in per capita energy requirements; that is, in 1965 almost 50 barrels per person. To give you a perspective, this compares with a per capita consumption in Western Europe of 15 barrels per person, barely one-third as much as we consume in this Nation. Here is the projection which our studies indicate is a reasonable expectation.

Still another way of measuring energy consumption and, again, in oil equivalents, in 1950 we consumed in this Nation the equivalent of slightly more than 15 million barrels of oil per day. In 1965, our consumption had increased to approximately 26 million barrels of oil equivalent, and our studies indicate that we should expect a consumption equal to about 38 million barrels a day by 1975. [Chart 5.]

The per annum growth rate in the past decade averaged 3.25 percent, and we can expect approximately 3.5 percent in the current decade.

Still another measurement is the accumulative consumption for an entire 10-year period. We consumed in the past decade the equivalent of 80 billion barrels of oil, and we can expect in the next 10-year period to consume that much and approximately 40 percent more.

As measured in oil equivalent, as you can see, this is indeed a tremendous volume of energy. We cannot, of course, conclude that all of these sources of energy are going to share equally in this growth. To determine which will grow faster and which slower, we need to know a great deal more about the energy markets.

Seeking answers to find out where the people are, we divided the United States up into five areas. These are the five petroleum dis-

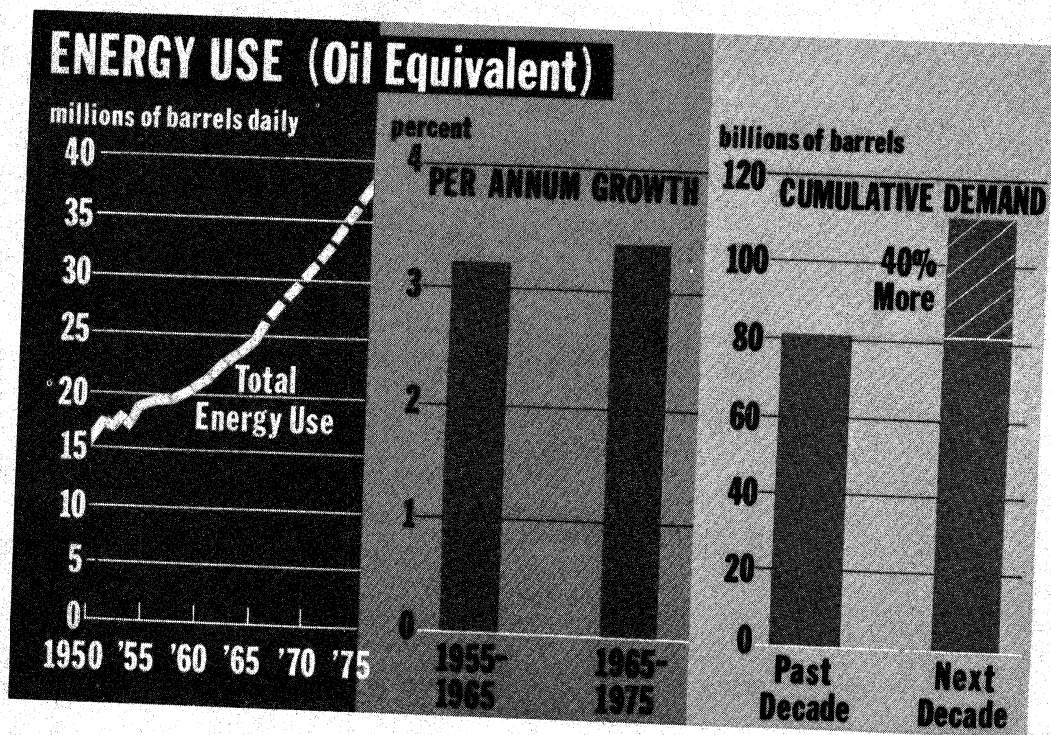


CHART 5