tricts which were established during World War II for logistic purposes and have been continued up to the present time. [Chart 6.]

It is not surprising to find that the largest concentration of people is on the eastern seaboard, 39 percent. In this central division we find 33 percent. So, almost three-fourths of our people are located in these two regions. There are 12 percent on the gulf coast and a similar amount, 13 percent on the west coast. And in the Rocky Mountain region there are 3 percent.

The figures in the white circles measure the per capita consumption of energy in each of these regions, and the lowest is on the east coast. It is equal to 38 barrels per person, and it is the highest on the gulf coast, almost twice as much, equal to 74 barrels per person. The reason it is so high in the gulf coast region is for various reasons:

First, there is a large concentration of most of the refineries which are located down there, and the refinery is an industrial consumer of energy.

Secondly, there is a large complex of petrochemical facilities, and when we consider the energy market, we think of any end use of an energy—raw material—not only the energy that is utilized for purposes of combustion.

A third reason for the high consumption in the gulf coast area is this: You take advantage of the exceedingly low price of natural gas. And to take advantage of that, several industrial activities have been attracted to the area, aluminum being an example.

In the north central region, the consumption is equal to 50 barrels. That parallels the national average, around 51 barrels in the Rocky Mountains and 43 on the west coast.

Now, chart 7 shows the consumption of energy on the same basis. Our single largest energy market is in the north central area, 35 percent of the national average, and 32 percent on the east coast. So these

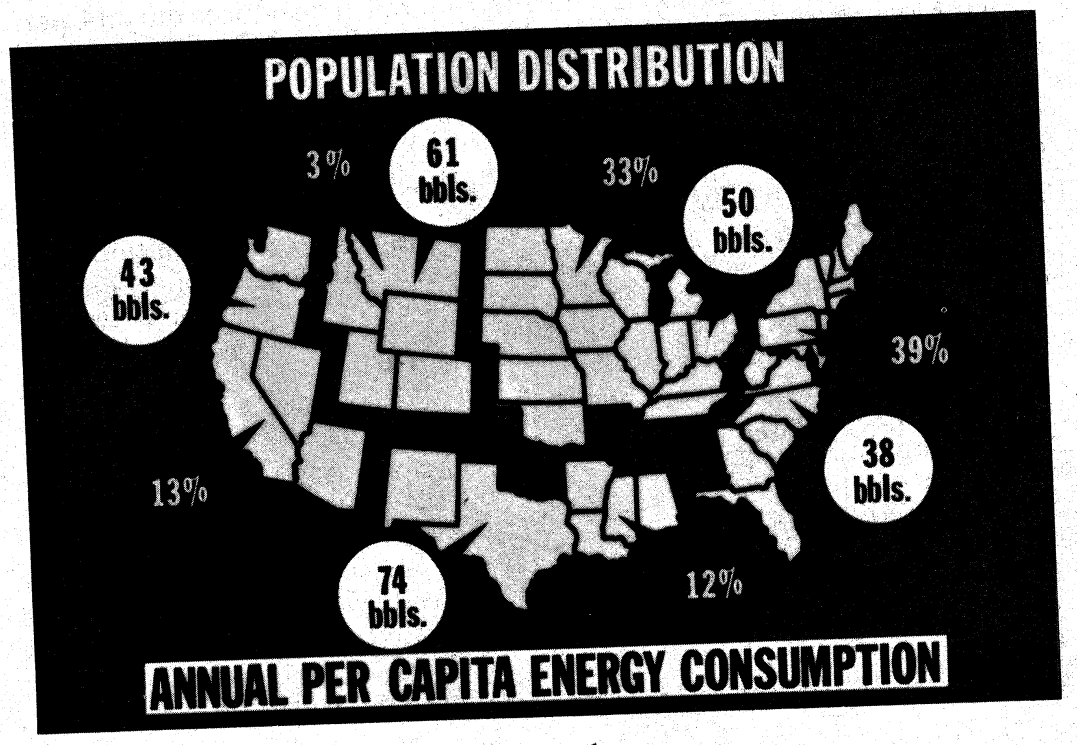

CHART 6