

Chart 12 shows the stationary market. Everything that does not move. And this market is 75 percent of all energy consumption.

Backing up for a moment, we find that oil leads in four of our geographical markets and gas leads in one market, but when we take away the transportation market we find that oil leads in none. Coal is the leader in the largest market, 43 percent; gas in second place, and oil is in third place.

Coal leads in the second with 39 percent; oil, in second place, with 37 percent, and natural gas leads in the other three with as much as 68 percent down in the gulf coast area; 51 percent on the west coast, and 43 percent in the Rocky Mountain region.

To look at each of these markets to see what has been happening, let us look at chart 13.

On the left, the growth for 1950-65. Slow growth for a period of several years, reflecting the population factors I have already spoken about.

In the center panel, the per capita consumption of energy in this market had no growth for more than a decade. You can see the effects of the business recession. Then, in the last few years the chart shows a sharp increase in the consumption in this market.

On the right-hand side, starting in 1950, coal was the dominant fuel in this market, but coal has been steadily displaced, the displacement being represented largely by natural gas. Oil was growing for a time, but more recently has moved into a stage of decline.

The electric utilities' market is, by far, the fastest growing of all of our energy markets. Chart 14 shows that it has more than doubled in this span of years and the per capita consumption has risen rapidly, too. There is an explanation for this rapid growth. First, but of lesser importance, all of us are, as individuals and on a business basis, consuming more electricity, but the major reason for this strong growth

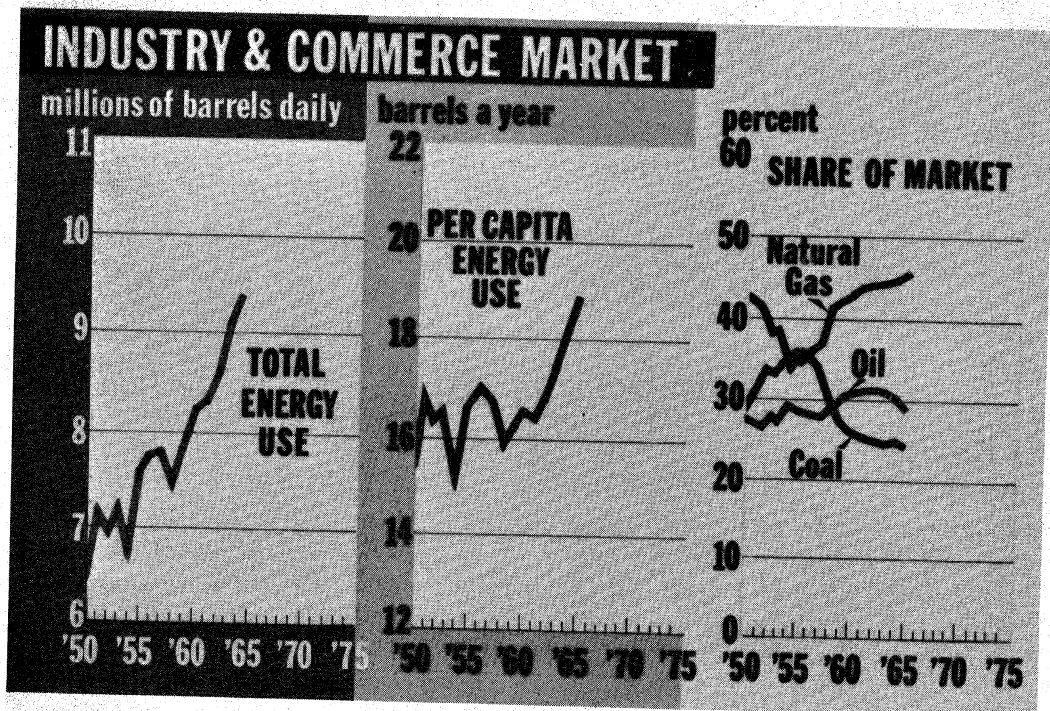


CHART 13