movement: the improvement in communications, and the vast improvement which stems from our interstate highways permit a dispersal of economic activity. So, we think that this projection is reasonable and is reflected in the gasoline use per licensed driver shown. We can see that increasing further.

We have another projection which is labeled "Potential." This shows what would happen if the petroleum industry, through more effective marketing, through travel promotion, and a followup with the theme of "Travel America," could increase the miles driven by the average car owner by only 10 miles a week it would result in an increase in gasoline consumption shown on this chart.

Earlier, I indicated that we expected the U.S. requirements for energy in this 10-year period to be 40 percent larger than in the past. On chart 41 we have our scale at the top. We find that we consumed 80 billion barrels in the past 10 years and can expect to consume something over 115 billion barrels of oil equivalent in this 10-year period. The expansion in capacity for oil is 35 percent more; in natural gas, 53 percent more; in coal, 32 percent more; in water, 56 percent more, and in nuclear energy, 639 percent more. Obviously, when we look to the future we cannot forecast that precisely.

I want to bring out that we have no such thing in mind when we say 639 percent. Even though this is a tremendous growth, you can see that the amount of energy stemming from nuclear sources does not range large in relation to the Nation's total energy requirements. By 1975 nuclear energy is expected to be 5 percent, approximately, of the total energy part.

At this point, I must qualify this prediction: The 53 percent indicated for natural gas is the market growth that we would expect if there were a sufficient supply of natural gas to satisfy this growth,

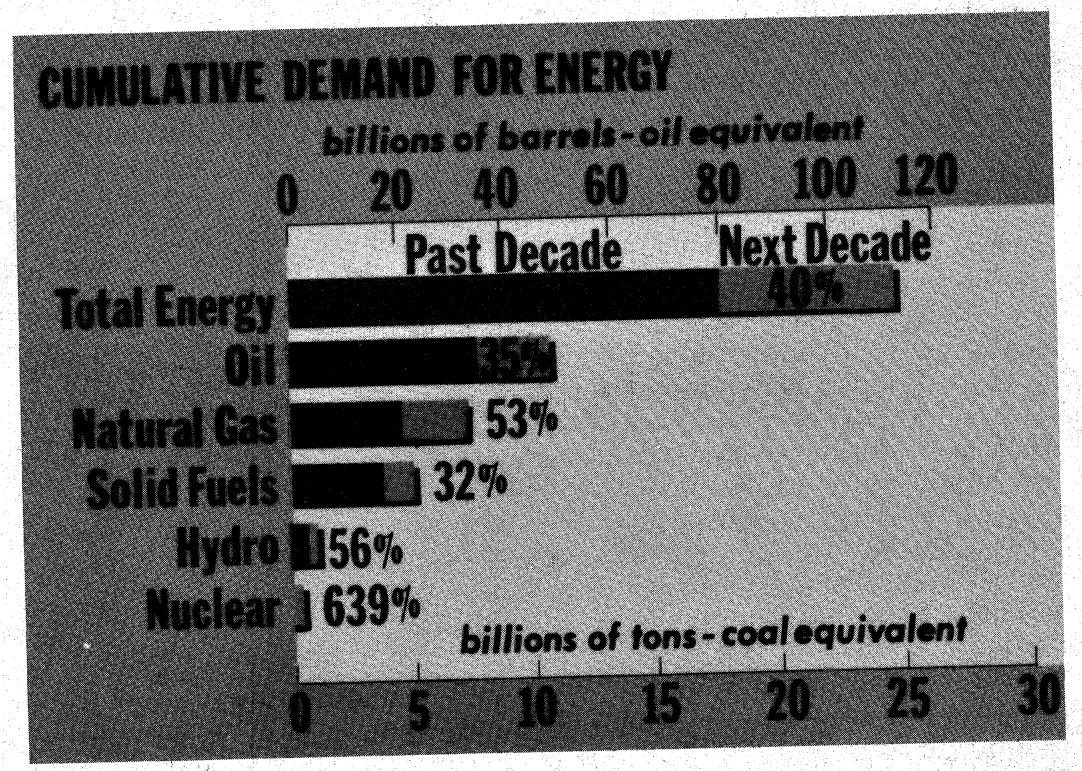

CHART 41