but there is some sound reasons for expecting that we may not have that much gas. I will go into that in a few moments.

The growth and prospects for coal are shown on chart 42. The growth is shown in both millions of barrels per day of oil equivalent and in millions of tons of coal yearly at the bottom of the chart. The overall growth, even though the total industry is going to feel the impact of nuclear expansion most, will be equal to, approximately, 1 million barrels per day, and all of that growth and more will occur in one market, the electric utility market. Coal is expected to lose ground in the industrial-commercial market and the residential market for two reasons: (1) competition from our sources of energy and (2) because industry and commerce in particular would be using more electricity.

The results in prospect for natural gas is shown on chart 43. This is very large, ranging from an oil equivalent of 7½ million barrels of oil per day in 1955, and going up to approximately 11 million barrels per day equivalent by 1965. The overall growth indicated by market areas is shown. This, again, is the growth that we might expect if there is a sufficient supply of natural gas.

The growth expected for oil, as shown on chart 44, moves from just under 12 million barrels a day in 1955 to approximately 15.5 million barrels per day by 1975. The major market growth will occur in the transportation area. Not as much growth is shown for the other three markets, because of the competition from other energy sources. So, again, we can relate this to shale.

I think that this shows that the major market opportunities for oil produced from shale lie in the transportation area.

Up to now, I have been talking about the future, what appears reasonable. Now, we should consider the question of supply as illustrated on chart 45.

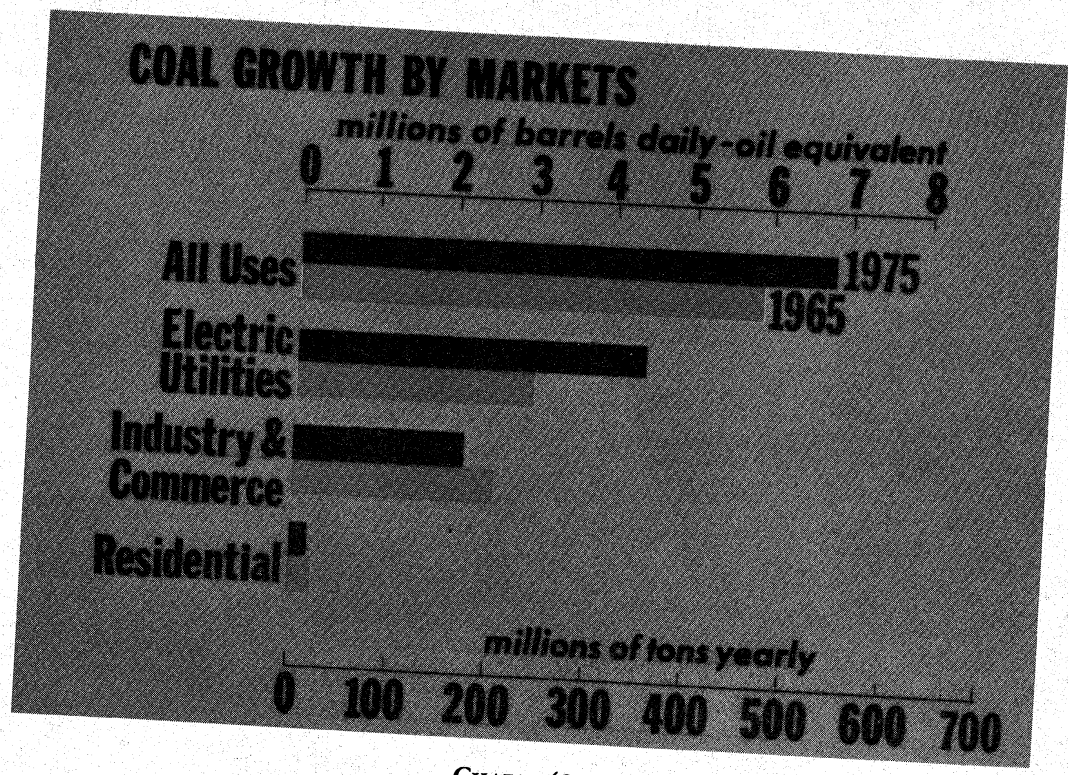

CHART 42