The rapid growth in oil imports since World War II may be summarized as follows:

U.S. PETROLEUM IMPORTS

[Thousand barrels daily]

	U.S. crude oil production	Crude oil and products (except residual fuel)	Residual fuel oil	Total	Percent of U.S. production	
					Imports (except residual)	Total imports
1946	4,751	255	122	377	5.4	7.9
1956	7,151	991	445	1,436	13.9	20.1
1966	8,295	1,541	1,032	2,573	18.6	31.0
1968	8,950	1,692	1,150	2,842	18.9	31.8

This table shows that oil imports have not only grown rapidly quantitatively but that there has also been a spectacular growth in imports as related to domestic crude oil production, this ratio now being almost 32 percent.

Another indication of the substantial contribution oil has made is the fact that for many years, coffee was the principal import item. This was logical since we do not grow coffee here. In 1957, however, petroleum displaced coffee as our principal import item. This is an anomalous situation since about 18 percent of our producing capacity or 2,225,000 barrels per day, is shut-in and idle. It is like exporting coffee to Brazil or oil to Venezuela and the Middle East.

FOREIGN OIL PRODUCTION

The Mandatory Oil Import Program, in effect since 1959, has not prevented substantial growth in the principal foreign oil producing countries of the free world. The record of oil production in the Eastern Hemisphere, Venezuela and Canada has been as follows:

FREE FOREIGN OIL PRODUCTION

[Thousand barrels daily]

	Eastern Hemisphere	Venezuela	Canada
1959	5,420	2,771	521
1960	6,376	2,856	544
1961	6,977	2,919	643
1962	7,903	3,199	734
1963	8,881	3,248	786
1964	10,459	3,393	852
1965	11,571	3,473	922
1966	13,084	3,371	1,013
1967 (preliminary)	14,260	3,537	1,115
Percent increase, 1967 versus 1959	+163	+28	+114

Eastern Hemisphere oil production has increased by more than 8,800,000 barrels daily since 1959. The increase in Eastern Hemisphere production would have been 177 percent without any shipments to the United States.

Venezuelan production shows an increase of 766,000 barrels daily or 28 percent from 1959 to 1967. During this period, shipments of Venezuelan oil to the U.S. market accounted for about one-third of the total increase in Venezuelan output with two-thirds of the increase going to foreign markets.

In the case of Canada, increased shipments to the U. S. market have been a more significant factor in the expansion of Canadian production. Canadian oil production rose by 114 percent from 1959 to 1967. Almost two-thirds of this increase in Canadian output was shipped to markets in the United States and one-third used in Canada.

These facts demonstrate that the Mandatory Oil Import Program has not prevented healthy increases in foreign production.