

COLONEL LEOCHA: We will have a one-minute, stand-up break.

MR. WARD: Gentlemen, I feel I owe you an apology. Each year I have come down here, and it is a lot of years, I try to deal with the lecture scope that I am assigned, and I find it is not only a great challenge but a task with a wide horizon. These are not little looks through a small window. I find myself always, like the story about the fertilizer salesman, full of my subject. He was asked to speak to his annual convention, and the subject assigned was humus fertilizer. So when the secretary of the association introduced him, he said, "Gentlemen, I give you Mr. So and So, the Vice President of Such and Such a fertilizer company. He is going to talk to you on humus fertilizers, and, believe me, gentlemen, he is full of his subject."

We are going to have some slides. (Slides were used during the lecture; not reproduced.)

The first slide--we have only a few seconds apiece to look at these--shows you that the United States, with 1/16 of the world's population, has an output of 1/3 of the world's energy in the form of electrical power. How much more it has got from mobile and isolated automotive energy plus a lot of other kinds, is not on this chart, but this indicates to you why we are the leading economic power in the world. Statistics gathered from the United Nations several years ago, support the remarkable correlation between power consumed per unit population and the national standard of living for all industrially civilized countries.

This slide (slide 2) shows our present energy sources from 1850 to 1962. As you see, anthracite coal, once great, has practically disappeared. Wood has likewise disappeared. Bituminous coal is becoming a smaller percentage, although due to our great growth about the same tonnage per year. Natural gas and oil are splitting the balance. Away up at the top of the chart, in spite of Mr. Udall and these vast water power appropriations, there is a declining percentage in the form of water power as with coal, although the total output of water power has increased.

Atomic energy does not yet appear, nevertheless it is the fact that, if this was the way it was going to be in the future, our civilization would in all probability be out of luck in 100 years and we would be on the way back to living in a cave, wrapped up in a