

The
Special Studies Series

**INTERNATIONAL
TRADE**

1971-1981

THE SPECIAL STUDIES SERIES

INTERNATIONAL TRADE 1971-1981

Edited by
Paul Kesaris

Guide Compiled by
Robert Lester

**A Microfilm Project of
UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS OF AMERICA, INC.
44 North Market Street • Frederick, MD 21701**

Copyright© 1983 by University Publications of America, Inc.
All rights reserved.
ISBN 0-89093-506-8.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Reel Index	1-26
Reel I International Trade—General	1
Reel II International Trade—General	5
Reel III International Trade—General	6
Reel IV International Trade—General	7
Reel V International Trade—General	9
Reel VI International Trade—General	11
Reel VII International Trade—General	13
Reel VIII International Trade—Exports	17
Reel IX International Trade—Exports	18
Reel X International Trade—Exports	21
Reel XI International Trade—Imports	22
Reel XII International Trade—Imports	25
Subject Index	27-32

ACRONYMS

CONEG: Coalition of Northeastern Governors

Eximbank: Export-Import Bank

GATT: General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

GNP: Gross National Product

LDC: Less Developed County

LNG: Liquefied Natural Gas

MTN: Multilateral Trade Negotiations

OPEC: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

SITC: Standard International Trade Classification

REEL INDEX

Reel I

Frame

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—GENERAL

0001 **Technology and International Trade.**

National Academy of Engineering, Washington, D.C. Proceedings of the Symposium, Annual Meeting (6th), National Academy of Engineering, 14-15 Oct. 1970. 163pp.

The tenor of the symposium was that American industry, increasingly troubled in both foreign and domestic markets by the rapidly increasing technology in Western Europe, and even more so by that of Japan, must answer some questions, such as how can one prevent his technological leadership from slipping away. How can he maintain and widen a technological gap. Only in this way can America be assured of the raw materials needed, and maintain a standard of living preeminent in the world.

0163 **Trade and Development: Trade Performance and Prospects of Developing Countries.**

Agency for International Development, Washington, D.C. Trade and Payments Div. Keith Jay. Oct. 71. 48pp.

The impact of foreign trade on economic growth is multiple and complex. Recent experience clearly demonstrates that a strong export performance is associated both with a rapid internal growth rate and with a relatively allocative price system. This report was prepared to provide a general background on trade matters in less developed countries. It deals with the importance of trade for these countries, their past and current trade performance, exports of primary products, exports of manufactured goods, the directions of trade performance and prospects for future trade development. (Author)

0211 **The Roles of Trade and Capital Measures in Dealing with Balance-of-Payments Disequilibria.**

Oregon Univ., Eugene. External research study, Raymond F. Mikesell. 21 Sept. 72. 31pp.

Negotiations to reform the international monetary system devote considerable attention to developing mechanisms to correct balance-of-payments disequilibria. The author believes that prompt exchange rate adjustment measures should make it unnecessary for developed countries to employ restrictive trade measures for balance-of-payments purchases. If some countries nonetheless insist on applying restrictive measures, they should be limited to across-the-board import surcharges or uniform

export subsidies. Adoption of an automatic system for parity changes is, however, unlikely. The author suggests that IMF consultations be expanded to include effective surveillance powers and GATT representation to review the appropriateness of commercial policies.

0242 On Long Run Trade Imbalance.

California Univ. Berkeley Operations Research Center. David Gale. Dec. 72. 30pp.

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate a property of free trade equilibrium between countries; namely, that the market mechanism will not, except under very special circumstances, bring about a balance of trade in any country either in the short or long run. To illustrate this two simple models are analyzed, first the neo-classical growth model introduced by Solow and second a pure exchange model of Samuelson. In each case the author shows that when several countries engage in trade the models possess unique world steady states equilibria which are stable and in which every country is either permanent net importer or permanent net exporter and only by coincidence will any country have a balance of trade. As a record result it is shown that this state of imbalance is not disadvantageous to any of the trading countries in the sense that they are better off in the world steady state than they would be in the steady state they would have achieved under antarchy. (Author)

0272 A \$12 Billion Turnaround in the U.S. Trade Balance, Is It Feasible. A Simulation Analysis.

External research study, Raymond F. Mikesell. 20 Jul. 73. 42pp.

Current negotiations on reform of the international monetary system, and the upcoming trade negotiations, take place against a background of general agreement that the persistent U.S. balance of payments deficit must be corrected. One approach conceives the need for an improvement of between \$9 and \$13 billion in the U.S. balance of trade. The present study concludes that a turnaround of this magnitude, or even one in the \$6 to \$12 billion range, is probably not feasible.

0314 A Report on the Federal Energy Administration Survey of Refiners and Importers of Gasoline.

Federal Energy Administration, Washington, D.C. Office of Energy Statistics. 28 Aug. 74. 34pp.

This one-time report by the Federal Energy Administration presents data and findings from the initial returns of the FEA survey of refiners and importers of motor gasoline. Changes since January 1972 in the distribution of product by non-refining importers and three groups of refiners are analyzed. The analysis of sales is presented according to three marketing categories: (1) Sales through refiner operated retail outlets; (2) other direct sales to end-users (e.g., national consumer accounts); and (3) sales to independent marketers. For each sales category, the volume share of each of the following groups is presented: (1) Large integrated refiners; (3) large independent refiners; (3) small independent refiners; and (4) nonrefining importers.

0348 Changes in U.S. Foreign Trade: The Post-1971 Experience in Perspective.

Office of Economic Research. Bureau of International Economic Policy and Research. Oct. 1974. 119pp.

This study offers a non-econometric analysis of U.S. trade since 1971, viewing the major factors that have affected trade since 1971 in the perspective of trade developments of the sixties. Since about two-thirds of U.S. trade lies in the area of manufactures, this analysis focuses on trade in manufactured goods. The study is divided into four parts, covering: (1) the U.S. trade balance, (2) U.S. exports, (3) U.S. imports, and (4) implications for the future.

0467 Materials and the New Dimensions of Conflict. Revised Version.

Army War Coll. Strategic Studies Inst., Carlisle Barracks, Pa. Military issues research memo, Alwyn H. King and John R. Cameron. 15 Dec. 74. 25pp.

The implications of domestic shortages of critical materials, in terms of possible U.S. vulnerability to future military, political, or economic coercion, are discussed. Political and economic developments in a supplier nation which can create the environment for economic coercion are outlined, as are measures which the United States and other user nations can undertake to prevent or mitigate such coercion, i.e., development of domestic resources, development of substitute materials, encouragement of user-supplier interdependency, and maintenance of an adequate stockpile of critical materials.

0492 Trade in Primary Commodities: Conflict or Cooperation. A Tripartite Report by Fifteen Economists from Japan, the European Community, and North America.

Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. 1974. 45pp.

A group of private economists from Japan, the European Community, and North America explore the factors that influence trade in minerals (other than oil), tropical agricultural products, and cereals. Their conclusions focus on how national policies might strengthen the foundation for trade in primary commodities, make both exporters and importers more secure, and improve trade relations among industrial countries and between industrial and developing countries. Among the topics discussed are: (1) a new era for primary commodities; (2) the present situation in perspective; (3) a world of scarcities; and (4) cartels and administered markets.

0537 The Impact of the Proposed Energy Conservation Program on U.S. Foreign Trade in Manufacturers, with an Emphasis on Petrochemicals.

Office of Economic Research, Washington, D.C. International economics rept. 1965-1976. Feb. 75. 94pp.

This report analyzes the possible effects of the President's January 1975 energy conservation program on U.S. foreign trade in manufactured goods, in particular the effects on the U.S. petrochemical industry. After discussing the effects of the President's energy program, the report analyzes the effects of increased energy prices on U.S. trade in manufactures, using the INFORUM price and input/output model as a basis. The report then focuses on the petrochemical industry, assessing the international competitive position of U.S. petrochemical trade and the potential trade impact of price increases in both the short and long term. Lastly, the report considers the possibility of exempting petrochemical feedstocks from the President's program.

0631 Science, Technology and Detente.

George Washington Univ., Washington, D.C. Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology. Occasional paper, Lewis M. Branscomb. Mar. 75. 36pp.

Scientific and technological relations with the U.S.S.R., as they are developing in the context of 'detente' raise questions of national policy that have only been inadequately addressed, but for which the federal government is inadequately organized. In bilateral negotiations beginning with the Nixon-Brezhnev agreement of May 1972, the transfer of industrial technology has been raised as an explicit aspect of scientific and technical relationships as well as an aspect of economic policy as it relates to export controls. The balancing of economic political and military considerations—all of which are major determinants of national security—calls for: (a) A more consistent and technically sophisticated view of the management of the science and technology aspect of commercial relations in East-West trade; (b) a more realistic view of U.S.S.R. motives and expectations in our bilateral science and technology relations; (c) a more steadfast commitment to not only unimpeded but also expanded exchange of both people and ideas in basic and applied science; and (d) a major overhaul of the federal government's policies and institutional capabilities to deal with scientific and technological issues and to implement foreign policy initiatives that invoke major expectations for technical cooperation.

0667 American Security and the International Energy Situation. Volume 1. Introduction and Summary.

Hudson Inst. Inc., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. Final rept., Uzi B. Arad and Barry J. Smernoff. 15 Apr. 75. 137pp.

This report sets down the results of research on some of the significant problems relating to energy and national security. The emphasis taken by this study goes beyond the more obvious first-order issues, previously analyzed. It deals with less obvious but increasingly important problems, and including: (1) The relationship of the security of oil supplies to prevailing market conditions in the past and in the future; (2) The more general question of access to non-oil global resources and U.S. policy; (3) The scope of oil revenues for domestic and foreign investment and patterns of economic development and investment in Middle East oil producing countries; and (4) The relationship of energy and American economic security and concomitant implications for security and foreign policy issues.

0804 American Security and the International Energy Situation. Volume II. World Energy and the Security of Supply.

Hudson Inst. Inc., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. Final rept., Uzi B. Arad and Barry J. Smernoff. 15 Apr. 75. 390pp.

In this volume the primary intent is to uncover the objective functional relationship between import and export dependencies as they affect the reliability of supply in the past and the future. Until recently, under the aegis of American hegemony, and due to the role the oil multinationals played, both oil exporting and oil importing countries exhibited a sufficiently high degree of dependence on the trade in oil to bring about a symmetry in their reciprocal conditions. The manipulation of oil supplies during the 1956-57 and 1967 Middle East crises was ineffective as an instrument of international influence due to the particular balanced form of interdependence. Beginning in 1970, the rise of OPEC against the background of American decline disrupted the fragile symmetry and caused a widening disequilibrium between oil importers and exporters. The scope of remedial policies to restructure the energy system so as to enhance its security is surveyed in the last two chapters. Two cooperative strategies are analyzed: horizontal multilateralism and vertical bilateralism. The study concludes that either of two unilateral approaches are more likely to characterize future events in the energy area than complex cooperative arrangements.

1194 American Security and the International Energy Situation. Volume III. The Petromoney Question.

Hudson Inst. Inc., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. Final rept., Haim ben-Shaher, Uzi B. Arad, and Barry J. Smernoff. 15 Apr. 75.

This volume explores some possible outcomes of the recent increase in oil prices. The study investigates the pattern of the future price structure of oil and energy, the resulting flow of revenues to the OPEC countries, in particular to the Arab oil producing countries, and the implication of these developments to the economic growth and foreign capital accumulative of the Middle Eastern countries on one hand and to the world economic, financial and monetary structure on the other hand. Part 1 deals with the market for energy and oil and derives scenarios with the emerging projections of oil prices. Part 2 projects alternative levels of oil revenues to the oil-producing countries and estimates the future economic growth of the Middle Eastern countries and their accumulation of foreign capital. Part 3 discusses possible investment strategies concerning the accumulated capital that may be implemented by the Middle East oil-producing countries and analyzes the implications of the world economy.

Reel II

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—GENERAL (Cont'd)

0001 American Security and the International Energy Situation. Volume IV. Collected Papers.

Hudson Inst. Inc., Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y. Final rept., Uzi B. Arad and Barry J. Smernoff. 15 Apr. 75. 246pp.

Contents: Beyond the Open Door—U.S. Policy and Access to Global Resources (Rept. no. HI-2148-DP); Averting Economic Warfare in Raw Materials—U.S. Agriculture as a Blue Chip; Changing American Foreign Policy in the Middle East—An Analysis (Rept. no. HI-2195/2-P); Iraq as a Soviet Proxy on the Persian Gulf in the Next Decade (Rept. no. HI-2168-P); and Energy in the Third World (Rept. no. HI-2094-P).

0247 The Effects of Pollution Abatement on International Trade.

Bureau of Domestic Commerce/OBLI/EAD. Domestic and International Business Administration. Apr. 1975. 525pp.

Report of the Secretary of Commerce to the President and Congress in compliance with Section 6 of The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92-500).

0772 U.S. International Telecommunication Rate History.

Office of Telecommunications, Washington, D.C. Policy Support Div. J. E. Cole, G. W. Arnaud, L. H. Adams, and M. P. Fackelman. Nov. 75. 202pp.

The report provides a historical compendium of U.S. international telecommunication rates. It is intended to provide: a comprehensive source of rates, the rate component for analysis of potential price elasticity of demand, and a basis for not only examining the causes for past rate changes but also estimating potential rate changes. Brief sections outline the major milestones in international telecommunications, explain how international rates are established, and show the rate trends over the past years for various services for some of the major paths. The international rates are arranged in sections according to the type of carrier; telephone, record, COMSAT, and INTELSAT.

0974 International Trade in Phosphate Rock. Present and Projected to 1985.

Florida State Univ., Tallahassee. B. F. Buie, G. L. Daugherty, and Allen T. Cole. Dec. 75. 122pp.

World demand for P205 is projected to 1985 on the assumption that demand will increase at the same rate as the gross domestic product. The anticipated growth rate is 6% per annum. The forecast of world demand for P205 in 1985 is 66.59 million tons. The three major producing countries in the past five years have been the U.S., U.S.S.R., and Morocco, in that order. The same countries, in the same order, are expected to be the leading producers in 1985, and to be producing more than 70% of the world supply. The indicated world reserves of phosphate rock are more than adequate to support the forecast production to beyond 1985. Discovery of additional reserves is expected to result from additional exploration and development. A section on demand for fertilizer P205 is included.

Reel III

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—GENERAL (Cont'd)

0001 **Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 Economic Impacts Foreign Trade.**

Public Research Inst., Arlington, Va. Final rept. Feb. 76. 375pp.

Authors analyze the impacts of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 on seven industries—iron and steel, aluminum, copper, textiles, pulp and paper, leather tanning and red meat. Econometric models with foreign trade sectors were developed, estimated for each of the industries. Import penetration in the iron and steel industry will increase by an estimated 6% by 1985. Pulp production is estimated to decrease by as much as 1.5%, newsprint by as much as 3% and paperboard by as much as 6%. In most industries with high pollution abatement costs, the volume of trade is small compared to domestic production. Even major percentage changes in the volume of trade do not significantly affect the domestic industry.

0376 **A Framework for Analyzing Commodity Supply Restrictions.**

Charles River Associates, Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Final rept. Aug. 76. 238 pp.

The study addresses commodity supply crises due to producer country export policies, and considers the issue of resource exhaustion only as it relates to this problem. The primary concern is with economic impacts and policies. Crises in commodity supplies may well have political impacts, but detailed treatment of such effects is beyond the scope of the study. Possible political and diplomatic constraints on U.S. policies are considered, but the primary concern is with economic impacts. The basic analytical approach is that of the applied microeconomist working in a supply and demand framework. This framework allows the use of available qualitative economic, econometric and engineering information. There has been no use of mathematical programming or input-output techniques as it is believed that the techniques employed are sufficient.

0614 **Implementation of the Provisions of the Proposed GATT Standards Code.**

American National Standards Inst., N.Y. Final rept. 28 Feb. 77. 62pp.

The purpose of this report is to provide the U.S. Government with proposals for implementing the provisions of the draft GATT 'Code of Conduct for the Prevention of Technical Barriers to Trade' which relate to the voluntary standards activities of the U.S. private sector. The report recommends, inter alia: the establishment of a U.S. National Standards Registry for all recognized national and international standards and certification programs applicable to international trade and commerce; an information exchange system; and recognition of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) as the U.S. focal point for private sector implementation of the relevant provisions of the proposed Code. Also included are recommendations affecting certification, technical assistance, and funding.

0676 **Certifying Workers for Adjustment Assistance—the First Year under the Trade Act: Department of Labor.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 31 May 77. 56pp.

In April 1975, the Department of Labor received the first petitions from groups of workers who believed that imports had been an important factor in their unemployment. These workers were seeking eligibility to apply for adjustment assistance benefits under new legislation entitled the Trade Act of 1974. Section 280 of the act directs the General Accounting Office to evaluate an adjustment assistance program and to report by 1980 on its effectiveness in helping workers, firms, and communities adjust to change. This report concerns Labor's first-year record in investing and certifying worker petitions for adjustment assistance.

0732 **State Government Conducted International Trade and Business Development Programs.**

Council of State Governments, Lexington, Ky. Technical Study rept. Jun. 77. 121pp.

The purpose of the study was to examine the inter-relationships of state international trade offices, both domestic and overseas, in order to determine: (1) Techniques and procedures utilized in developing international business opportunities; (2) administrative steps undertaken to establish overseas offices including the examination and evaluation of local obstacles encountered, if any, in establishing such overseas programs; (3) the problems or issues, if any, inhibiting or restricting the conduct of state programs; (4) other state factors contributing to the further expansion of international business opportunities; (5) common problems arising state-wise and internationally subsequent to the establishment of state international trade programs; (6) interstate relationships overseas.

0853 **P.L. 480 Concessional Sales: History, Procedures, Negotiating and Implementing Agreements.**

Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. Foreign Demand and Competition Div. Foreign agricultural economic rept. (Final). Amalia Vellianitis-Fidas, and Eileen Marsar Manfredi. Dec. 77. 44pp.

The U.S. food aid program is based on Public Law (P.L.) 480, passed in 1954, and its subsequent amendments. This publication, a review of the history of food aid under the program and a description of how it operates, is designed for those who participate in the program and those who want to learn about U.S. foreign food assistance. As enacted in 1954, the P.L. 480 program had been designed to reduce U.S. grain surpluses and expand our export markets, as well as to aid foreign countries. In 1966, it was amended following a decline in U.S. grain stocks and a sharp drop in grain production in India, to place an emphasis on combatting hunger and increasing agricultural production in recipient countries. A shift in the United States from surpluses to shortages of supplies in the early seventies stimulated the most recent amendments. P.L. 480 goals now include U.S. commodity supply management, development of export markets, meeting of humanitarian food needs, long-term agricultural and economic development in recipient countries, and use of food aid as a foreign policy instrument. P.L. 480 shipments include concessional sales, grants, and, formerly, barter arrangements. This report is almost exclusively concerned with Title I, which encompasses all concessional sales agreements.

0897 **Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program (22nd), 1977.**

Office of Special Representative for Trade Negotiations, Washington, D.C. 1977. 121pp.

The report describes U.S. trade and trade expansion for 1977 and provides statistical data relative to these topics. The seventh round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) are discussed as well as U.S. efforts to reduce foreign trade barriers. Trade relations with the USSR and China are discussed along with changes in U.S. duty and non-tariff measures.

Reel IV

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—GENERAL (Cont'd)

0001 **The United States Steel Industry and Its International Rivals: Trends and Factors Determining International Competitiveness.**

Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. Bureau of Economics. Staff rept. Richard M. Duke, Richard L. Johnson, Hans Mueller, P. David Qualls, and Calvin T. Roush, Jr. Nov. 77. 599pp.

The report on the world steel industry analyzes steel imports by comparing the steel industries of the U.S., Japan, and Europe, and devotes chapters to each of five factors previously offered and debated as possible explanations of the pattern of U.S. steel imports and exports during the past 20 years. Included are differential costs of production, government subsidies, domestic, and foreign pricing behavior, U.S. Government price control efforts, and differential rates of adopting new technology. The final chapter considers the arguments for import protection of the U.S. steel industry, and estimates the costs to U.S. consumers of increased tariffs, reference prices, orderly marketing agreements, and quotas.

0600 Analysis of the World Oil Market.

Massachusetts Inst. of Tech., Cambridge. Energy Lab. Final rept. 1 Mar. 75-28 Feb. 78. H. D. Jacoby. 1 Apr. 78. 48pp.

The world oil market was analyzed using two types of models, one representing capital behavior and the other, a detailed simulation model of market supply and demand. The investigation involved a set of studies of oil supply from key producer areas, impact demand from major consumers, and integration of estimated supply and demand functions into a simulation model for studying future developments. The simulation framework was combined with a separate set of behavioral models of the cartel-core nations and their price-setting decisions, together with studies of evolving contract arrangements, trade patterns, and financial factors. This research increases understanding of the workings of the world oil market and the likely effects of various national policies. The report includes forecasts of likely future paths; studies of possible causes of cartel instability; evaluation of various consumer and producer policies; and a study of likely patterns in oil and their implications for national security and international finance. Extensive reference abstracts are included.

0648 Considerations for Adjustment Assistance under the 1974 Trade Act: A Summary of Techniques Used in Other Countries. Volume 1.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 18 Jan. 79. 61pp.

All industrialized countries operate programs to deal with large-scale economic adjustments in various industries. Under the Trade Act of 1974, the United States operates an assistance program for workers, firms, and communities affected by disruptions caused by increases in imports. Other countries, for the most part, provide assistance through existing programs rather than establishing special assistance programs. GAO visited seven of our trading partners—Australia, Canada, France, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and West Germany—and determined that certain program techniques used in these countries would be of interest to the Congress in modifying the U.S. program. Volume I contains a summary of techniques used in other countries.

0709 Considerations for Adjustment Assistance under the 1974 Trade Act: A Summary of Techniques Used in Other Countries, Volume II. Profiles of Adjustment Programs in Eight Countries: United States, Australia, Canada, France, Japan, Sweden, United Kingdom, and West Germany.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 18 Jan. 79. 167pp.

All industrialized countries operate programs to deal with large-scale economic adjustments in various industries. Under the Trade Act of 1974, the United States operates an assistance program for workers, firms, and communities affected by disruptions caused by increases in imports. Other countries, for the most part, provide assistance through existing programs rather than establishing special assistance programs. GAO visited seven of our trading partners—Australia, Canada, France, Japan, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and West Germany—and determined that certain program techniques used in these countries would be of interest to the Congress in modifying the U.S. program. Volume II provides detailed profiles of the techniques used in the countries reviewed.

0876 **Market Assessment for Transportation of Trade with Developing Countries, Volume I. Executive Summary.**

CACI, Inc.-Federal, Arlington, VA. Policy Sciences Div. Final rept. 1977-87. F. Abolfathi, G. Keynon, W. Harvey, I. Ibrahim, and S. Royanian. Mar. 79. 24pp.

The purpose of the study is to provide information to support long-range planning by U.S. flag operators, including ten-year forecasts of U.S.-LDC (less-developed countries), trade flows (1977-1987) to estimate the likely size of future markets, and a review of trade-relevant service and competitive conditions that are likely to affect future maritime service to LDCs. The analysis focuses on 111 less-developed countries. Volume I provides a condensed review of the overall study and highlights from the research findings.

0900 **Market Assessment for Transportation of Trade with Developing Countries. Volume II. Research Findings.**

CACI, Inc.-Federal, Arlington, VA. Policy Sciences Div. Final rept. 1977-87. F. Abolfathi, G. Keynon, W. Harvey, I. Ibrahim, and S. Royanian. Mar. 79. 173pp.

The purpose of the study is to provide information to support long-range planning by U.S. flag operators, including ten-year forecasts of U.S.-LDC (less-developed countries), trade flows (1977-1987) to estimate the likely size of future markets, and a review of trade-relevant service and competitive conditions that are likely to affect future maritime service to LDCs. The analysis focuses on 111 less-developed countries. Volume II contains the research findings and presents the major components from each phase of the study in a form accessible to a wide range of readers. Materials are collected and organized by major world areas, subdivided by regions and again by countries.

Reel V

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—GENERAL (Cont'd)

0001 **Market Assessment for Transportation of Trade with Developing Countries. Volume III. Appendices.**

CACI, Inc.-Federal, Arlington, VA. Policy Sciences Div. Final rept. 1977-87. F. Abolfathi, G. Keynon, W. Harvey, I. Ibrahim, and S. Royanian. Mar. 79. 471pp.

The purpose of the study is to provide information to support long-range planning by U.S. flag operators, including ten-year forecasts of U.S.-LDC (less-developed countries), trade flows (1977-1987) to estimate the likely size of future markets, and a review of trade-relevant service and competitive conditions that are likely to affect future maritime service to LDCs. The analysis focuses on 111 less-developed countries. Volume III contains the appendices and the analysis used to generate each forecast and evaluation during the study. There are 11 appendices. A: overall technical approach, key assumptions, and qualifications. B: LDCs regional groupings described and explained. C: major assumptions on behaviors and economic prospects of LDCs determined to be influential for the overall forecasts. D: demand and supply estimates for each major commodity examined in the study. E: model equations employed in forecasting. F: long-term forecasts of national accounts for each country as annual growth rates. G: the aggregated forecasts for the GDP and trade of each region in 1975 U.S. dollars. H: LDC future national fleet growth. I: survey of recent conditions and projected developments of LDC ports and inland transport links. J: trade and transport of five communist LDCs. K: bibliographic references.

0472 **Non-OPEC LDC Terms of Trade, 1970-77.**

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. Research paper. Mar. 79. 27pp.

The terms of trade of the non-OPEC LDCs as a group recorded a substantial improve-

ment of 13 percent in 1977. Significant variations among individual countries were highlighted by record terms of trade improvements for major coffee exporters and sizeable terms of trade deteriorations for important exporters of sugar. For 1978 and 1979 the terms of trade of the non-OPEC LDCs are expected to worsen relative to the 1977 position as prices for some agricultural commodities recede from their 1977 peaks. Also, the present buoyancy of minerals prices is not likely to be sustained.

0499 Recent Gains in Nonfuel Trade between the Developing Nations.

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. Research paper. Mar. 79. 52pp.

Recently, the less developed countries (LDCs) have shown a surprising buoyancy in trade within their own group. Indeed, by 1976 the LDCs themselves took in about 25 percent of their non-fuel exports, compared with 20 percent in 1970. Although this trade is not expected to grow quite as rapidly in the future, there will likely be some further expansion in it. Accordingly, this paper provides country and commodity detail necessary to analyze the key underlying factors. Although the gains from the surge in intra-LDC trade have not been especially widespread so far, they derive from forces that are likely to stand up fairly well over time. The most important single feature was the increase in OPEC demand for food and manufactures. Building on this and other factors, the Asian countries in particular have been able to increase their specialization in the supply of both heavy and light industrial products. Meanwhile, the Latin American countries have boosted trade substantially in product lines covered by regional trade arrangements. And, especially among the more advanced LDCs, there has developed a growing ability to compete with the multinational corporations that (in many instances) spurred the original growth of LDC manufactures exports.

0551 The U.S. Position in World Markets.

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. Research paper. May 79. 15pp.

The paper summarizes the key findings of a study of the factors affecting the U.S. competitive trade position in world markets. U.S. export performance in 1978, both in absolute terms and relative to U.S. competitors, is reviewed. The paper analyzes the contribution of variations in world-wide growth rates, export prices, and exchange rates on the U.S. share of developed country exports. Projections of U.S. export values in 1979 are provided, using alternative assumptions for the growth of world trade and U.S. export price inflation.

0566 Annual Report of the President of the United States on the Trade Agreements Program (23rd), 1978.

Executive Office of the President, Washington, D.C. Report to Congress. Jun. 79. 167pp.

The report is submitted to Congress in accordance with Section 163 of the Trade Act of 1974. The report describes trade trends in 1978, explains the administration of the Trade Agreements Program, provides an in-depth explanation of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), discusses GATT, OECD, and bilateral activities, presents an overview of commodity trade developments, and presents the status of U.S. trade relations with the Soviet Union, Eastern European Countries, and the People's Republic of China.

0733 An Empirical Analysis of the Structure of U.S. Manufacturing Trade 1964-1976.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. Office of Foreign Economic Research. Final rept. C. Michael Aho and Richard D. Carney. 1 Jun. 79. 47pp.

The paper examines the structure of trade in manufacturing for the United States, Germany, and Japan to see whether the deterioration of U.S. dynamic comparative advantage widely discussed during the 1960s has continued into the 1970s, and if it is partially responsible for the lagging U.S. trade performance. The first section briefly summarizes the historical record and reopens the debate whether the decline in the U.S. trade position during the latter 1960s was due to a secular decline in U.S. comparative advantage in manufacturing. Aggregate data on overall manufacturing trade are

presented and the export performance of the major industrial countries is examined. A constant-market-share analysis is used as the basis for the comparison of export performance. The second section contains an econometric analysis of the composition of manufacturing trade from 1964 to 1976 for 92 three-digit SITC categories.

0780 Trade and Employment Effects of Tariff Reductions Agreed to in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN).

Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. Office of Foreign Economic Research. Final rept. Thomas Bayard, and James Orr. 15 Jun. 79. 42pp.

The paper presents estimates of the trade and employment impact in the United States resulting from U.S. and foreign tariff reductions agreed to in the Tokyo Round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN). The general approach used in this analysis was to first estimate the effects of the tariff cuts on U.S. exports and imports. Then the employment impacts resulting from these trade changes were obtained for over 300 separate industries.

0822 International Technological Competitiveness: Television Receivers and Semiconductors, Phase I.

Charles River Associates, Inc., Boston, MA. Jul. 79. 138pp.

The report reviews technological developments in the semiconductor industry since 1960 and the sales position of U.S., Japanese, and European semiconductor firms. Strategies between the television receiver industry and the semiconductor industry are compared and the link between technology, strategies, and international competitive performance is analyzed. Finally, the report examines the role of government policy in influencing innovation, diffusion, and competitive performance in the industry.

0960 The U.S. Position in World Markets.

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. Research paper. Aug. 79. 40pp.

The Research Paper examines recent U.S. export performance, both in absolute terms and relative to the performance of U.S. competitors. Recent developments in U.S. trade are reviewed, and U.S. export sales are compared with those of major competitors. Recent price trends and the statistical relationship between the level of U.S. exports and its primary determinants is discussed. The paper concludes with projections of how market growth and prices may affect U.S. exports in 1979. The various methods and techniques employed in this study are discussed in the Appendix.

Reel VI

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—GENERAL (Cont'd)

0001 Perspectives on Trade and International Payments, Executive Summary.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 10 Oct. 79. 25pp.

GAO discusses many of the key issues related to improving the U.S. balance of trade and international payments. The summary raises questions that need to be addressed in developing a coordinated and balanced approach to U.S. problems now and over the longer term.

0026 Prospects for Cooperation and Trade of Energy Resources between the United States and Canada.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 8 Nov. 79. 39pp.

This report focuses on the way Canada deals with its energy problems and the effects of its policies on the United States. It also addresses Canada's position as a potential

source of needed energy resources to the United States; and it discusses the opportunities for continued cooperativeness between the two countries on energy matters.

0065 Textiles: U.S. Trade Agreements, Imports, and Consumption.

National Economics Division. Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service. Christine J. Hager. Dec. 1979. 21pp.

U.S. consumption of textiles and apparel increased substantially between 1961 and 1977, with much of the increase captured by imports. The increase in imports and adjustments in production caused the U.S. balance of trade to shift from a small surplus to a \$2.8 billion deficit despite trade agreements to limit imports. Part of the surge in imports relative to domestic production is due to Government regulations that increased costs of production for the U.S. textile and apparel industries. Americans have also shifted their purchasing patterns toward more manmade fibers and casual wear. Working women have increased the demand for clothing suitable for their jobs.

0086 Non-OPEC LDCs: External Debt Positions.

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. Research paper. Jan. 80. 115pp.

The oil-related surge in the combined non-OPEC LDC current account deficit from \$9 billion in 1973 to \$34 billion in 1975 is being replicated on a somewhat smaller scale in 1979-80. The group's deficit is expected to exceed \$50 billion in 1980, and total medium- and long-term debt probably amounted to more than \$250 billion in 1979. An important structural change in LDC debt has been the major shift to increased borrowings from private sources.

0201 International Trade and Export Policies in the Ferrous Scrap Market.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. 20 May 80. 46pp.

Ferrous scrap, one of the principal raw materials used in steelmaking, is significant in international trade. GAO found that: Scrap is traded in a highly competitive spot market, with prices determined on the basis of supply and demand. Unlike North America, European and Far East areas are net importers of ferrous scrap. Continuation of recently initiated liberal trade practices by major scrap exporting countries in Europe could help meet the demand of scrap deficit countries. Nevertheless, net importers in Europe and the Far East will need to continue to buy scrap from the United States.

0247 Changes in the International Pattern of Factor Abundance and the Composition of Trade.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. Office of Foreign Economic Research. Final rept., Harry P. Bowen. Jun. 80. 106pp.

The paper assesses the role of changes in relative resource supplies across countries as an explanation of the changing structure of U.S. trade and the growing competition to United States producers in international markets since the early 1960s. Although focusing primarily on the United States, the analysis also considers the impact of changing resource supplies on the trade structure of thirty-three other countries. In so doing, the analysis provides a basis for understanding the impact of relative resource changes on U.S. comparative advantage within the world economy.

0353 Trends in Technology-Intensive Trade.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. Office of Foreign Economic Research. Final rept., C. Michael Aho, and Howard F. Rosen. Jun. 80. 97pp.

This paper examines recent trends in the pattern of trade in technology-intensive products to see whether there has been an erosion of the U.S. competitive position in these products. The analysis is basically descriptive and uses a variety of measures to compare U.S. trade performance in technology-intensive commodities with that of other major industrial countries for the period from 1962-1977.

0450 Study of U.S. Competitiveness.

Office of the United States Trade Representative, Washington, D.C. 15 Jul. 80. 339pp.

The study reviews the long-term trade performance of the United States through 1979, and assesses the claim that the United States has lost its competitiveness in overseas markets. This analysis is carried out at both an aggregated level and at a highly detailed level. The study also examines the key factors affecting the competitiveness of U.S. exports in world markets including: changes in capital and skilled labor resources, investment, technological innovation; productivity and unit labor costs, tariff and nontariff barriers to U.S. exports, foreign investment and technology transfer, tax measures, energy and other factors, including labor-management relations, and the role of engineering and other services in the export of capital goods.

0789 Administration of the Steel Trigger Price Mechanism.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 23 Jul. 80. 44pp.

The steel trigger price mechanism was established to speed up antidumping investigations. If imports were priced below preestablished trigger prices, the Treasury Department, which originally administered the program with the Customs Service, and later the Department of Commerce, could initiate antidumping investigations without prior industry complaint. The program was suspended in March 1980 when U.S. Steel filed major antidumping petitions. GAO recommends ways Commerce can improve the program if it is resumed.

0833 Trends in U.S. Trade: 1960-79.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. Office of Foreign Economic Research. Final rept. Thomas O. Bayard, Jul. 80. 55pp.

International trade is becoming increasingly important to the U.S. economy. A common measure of the domestic significance of foreign trade, the ratio of U.S. exports plus imports to GNP, has risen from 10 percent in 1960 to almost 22 percent in 1979. This report summarizes the most important trends in U.S. trade since 1960 and attempts to assess the impact of changes in macroeconomic factors such as real GNP growth, inflation, and exchange rate changes on U.S. trade flows.

0888 Assessing the Changing Structure of World Trade.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. Office of Foreign Economic Research. Final rept. C. Michael Aho, Harry P. Bowen, and Joseph Peizman. Jul. 80. 78pp.

The paper examines the growing importance of international trade to the U.S. economy and attempts to determine those commodities in which the United States has increased, maintained or lost a comparative and competitive advantage. The analysis focuses on the changes in the trade structure of the United States over the period from 1962 to 1977. The analysis is conducted at a highly disaggregated level using 102 manufacturing categories as defined at the 3-digit level of the Standard International Trade Classification (SITC).

Reel VII

INTERNATIONAL TRADE-GENERAL (Cont'd)

0001 U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Policy: Impact on Exports and Nuclear Industry Could Not Be Determined.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 23 Sept. 80. 87 pp.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 established new measures to prevent the diversion to weapons use of peaceful nuclear exports. It also created a policy to confirm U.S. reliability as a nuclear supplier. GAO did not identify any export sales lost as a result of the Act, but did find indications that nonproliferation policies can influence export sales. Based on available data, GAO could not determine the impact of the Act on the competitiveness of U.S. nuclear exports. However, U.S. companies are at some disadvantage because importers perceive that implementation of the Act may result in delayed export licenses. The United States dominated the nuclear export market through the early 1970s. However, foreign competitors, some aided by U.S. technology transfers, emerged to monopolize home markets and compete for third-country business. Further, the market has been depressed since 1974 and prospects for U.S. nuclear power plant exports have dimmed greatly. However, U.S. companies continue to view exports as important to sustain production capacity.

0088 Trade Preference Program Decisions Could Be More Fully Explained.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 6 Nov. 80. 86pp.

The report describes the administration of the Generalized System of Preferences for developing countries, suggests ways to improve management of the program, and assesses recent program changes to ensure that advanced developing countries' use of the preference does not damage the trading interests of the less developed. GAO has not previously reviewed this trade preference program, and the issue of country eligibility has received considerable congressional attention.

0174 Terms of Trade for Developing Countries: A Commodity and Regional Analysis.

Economics and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C. International Economics Div. Foreign agricultural economic rept. Cathy L. Jabara. Nov. 80. 33pp.

The terms of trade at which developing countries exchange their agricultural and mineral exports for imported goods vary by commodity and country. Terms of trade for the lowest income developing countries in Asia and Africa (exporters of jute, tea, sisal, and peanuts) deteriorated while the terms of trade for higher income developing countries (exporters of cocoa, coffee, fishmeal, palm oil, and minerals) improved. International programs therefore (like the New International Economic Order) aimed at raising the value of developing countries' exports might be more successful if they concentrate only on specific commodities or specific countries or both, but not on all exports of developing countries, indiscriminately.

0207 Consortium on Trade Research.

Economics and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C. International Economics Div. Dec. 80. 41pp.

Membership in the European Community (EC) for Greece, Spain, and Portugal may reduce trade between the United States and the EC in selected commodities; prospects for a North American Common Market are not bright; and the diversion of agricultural crops from export to fuel alcohol production would very likely increase, rather than reduce, balance-of-payment deficits for the United States and Brazil. The first meeting of the Consortium on Trade Research, established by the Economics and Statistics Service's International Economics Division and several universities, focused on and continues to analyze these and other global topics.

0248 A Preface to Trade.

Office of the United States Trade Representative, Washington, D.C. 1980. 145pp.

The book is designed to provide a brief overview of the evolution of U.S. international trade policy and of the policymaking process. A special effort has been made to sharpen public awareness and understanding of trade issues, and especially to provide interested individuals and members of the private sector advisory system with an introduction to the executive structure, organization and responsibilities in the development and administration of U.S. trade policy.

0393 **Trade Restrictions in International Grain and Oilseed Markets: A Comparative Country Analysis.**

Economics and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C. International Economics Div. Foreign agricultural economic rept. Cathy L. Jabara. Jan. 81. 46pp.

State trading practices and variable levies, which protect administered price levels set in importing countries, as well as tariffs, taxes, quotas, bilateral agreements, and other policies, tend to restrict the level of competition in international markets. In addition, many exporting countries implement similar types of policies that restrict or subsidize exports. Quantitative estimates of the degree of protection provided by trade and domestic policies of 18 major importing and exporting countries indicate that wheat and rice markets are the more heavily protected, followed by corn and soybeans. The importance of nontariff barriers in wheat, rice, and corn markets indicates difficulty in enhancing competition in these markets.

0439 **World Trade in Major U.S. Crops: A Market-Share Analysis.**

Economics and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C. International Economics Div. Alan J. Webb. Apr. 81. 46pp.

An examination of trade over the last two decades in the leading U.S. export commodities (soybeans, coarse grains, wheat, cotton, and rice) shows export and import policies, transportation costs, natural resources, weather, and economic conditions to be the principal factors affecting U.S. and competitors' market shares. Future competitiveness of our farm exports will depend on holding down the costs of producing our export crops, marketing them effectively, and obtaining favorable tariff treatment for them in importing countries.

0485 **Trade Issues in Telecommunications and Information. Volume I. United States Trade in the Merchandise of Information Industries.**

National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Washington, D.C. Kenneth Leeson. Apr. 81. 45pp.

This is a study of the role of information goods and services in trade with emphasis on merchandise trade. Industries included in the information sector are specified and the relative significance of merchandise and services in this sector are estimated. The study compares the comparative performance and relative significance of trade in the merchandise of information industries with merchandise trade in general; it compares trade performance of information merchandise that relies on conventional technologies with that which relies on newer technologies; an analysis is made of exports as a percentage of industry output for a number of industries. There is a discussion on the regional distribution of trade for selected industries.

0530 **Trade Issues in Telecommunications and Information. Volume II. The Employment Effects of Trade in High-Technology Telecommunications and Information Products.**

National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Washington, D.C. C. Randall Jacobson. Apr. 81. 18pp.

This study uses empirical data and a simulation model (input-output) to examine the employment effects of increased trade in twelve selected high technology telecommunications and information product categories.

0548 **Trade Issues in Telecommunications and Information. Volume III. Promoting U.S. Trade in Telecommunications and Information Products with Developing Countries.**

National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Washington, D.C. Kathleen M. White and C. Randall Jacobson. Apr. 81. 32pp.

This paper examines the potential viability of developing countries as markets for U.S. telecommunications and information products. It includes an analysis of trends in market sizes, an overview of the most important suppliers of developing countries' telecommunications and information goods, a discussion of the problems associated with trading with developing countries, and a survey of U.S. efforts to promote trade with these regions.

- 0580 To Be Self-Sufficient or Competitive. ExImbank Needs Congressional Guidance.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Rept. to the Congress. 24 Jun. 81. 66pp.
 The report discusses the dilemma the Export-Import Bank of the United States faces during this period of high domestic interest rates in countering severe foreign export credit competition while remaining financially self-sufficient.
- 0646 Consortium on Trade Research: Macroeconomic Linkages to Agricultural Trade.**
Economics and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C. International Economics Div. Jun. 81. 39pp.
 Macroeconomic and monetary policies of the major trading nations have become increasingly important to U.S. agricultural trade in the last decade. U.S. exports have risen as the value of the dollar has declined. This trend has been reinforced by the demise of the fixed exchange-rate system in the early seventies and the subsequent large increase in world demand for U.S. agricultural exports. The second meeting of the Consortium on Trade Research focused on this topic from a general economic viewpoint, from the perspective of the economic modeler, and from the policymakers' perspective of having to operate in this increasingly complex environment.
- 0685 International Trade in Petrochemicals: Factors Relevant to a North American Trade Agreement.**
Bureau of Industrial Economics, Washington, D.C. D. H. Blank, D. G. Rosse, and H. F. Pfann. 1 Jun. 81. 122pp.
 The report deals with the U.S. petrochemical industry, international trade in petrochemicals, and developments in the petrochemical industries of Canada and Mexico, which information was to serve for Department of Commerce policy decisions relevant to trade agreements between the nations of North America. Information is provided on the structure and economic significance of petrochemicals, the world-wide nature of the industry, the volumes of international trade in petrochemicals, trade restrictions and inducements affecting trade, the importance of energy inputs to the industry, national energy policies which affect trade, government policies affecting ownership and control of the industry, and the sensitivity of manufacturing costs to the price of energy.
- 0807 Changes in the International Grain Trade in the 1980s.**
Economic Research Service, Washington, D.C. Foreign Development Div. Foreign agricultural economic rept. Robert Bain. Jul. 81. 40pp.
 The main grain-exporting countries may cooperate more closely in the eighties than in the past. In addition, there may be incentives to vary the policies of the marketing boards in Australia and Canada and increased internal pressure for the United States to sever the link between world grain prices and its domestic prices. Those are some possible consequences if forecasts of higher and less stable grain prices in the eighties are realized and if the structure of world trade continues to move toward more bilateral agreements and a greater role for state trading organizations.
- 0847 International Trade in Uranium.**
INFCE Working Group 3, Secretariat. 92pp.
 Two reports are presented; one has been prepared by the Uranium Institute and is submitted by the United Kingdom delegation, the other by the United States delegation. The report of the Uranium Institute deals with the influence of the government on international trade in uranium. This influence becomes apparent predominantly by export and import restrictions, as well as by price controls. The contribution submitted by the United States is a uranium market trend analysis, with pricing methods and contracting modes as well as the effect of government policies being investigated in the light of recent developments (Atomindex citation 11:545203)

Reel VIII

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—EXPORTS (Cont'd)

0001 Government Policies and Incentive Programs on Export Promotion, Product and Prototype Development and Productivity Enhancement in Selected Countries.

Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. Office of the Assistant Secretary for Science and Technology. 22 Dec. 71. 68pp.

The report is a presentation of major government policies and incentive programs currently known to be in operation in Canada, France, Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom, and West Germany with respect to export promotion, product development, prototype development and the enhancement of industrial productivity. (Author)

0069 Markets Abroad for U.S. Consumer Goods. A Brief U.S. Government Survey of the Market Potential for American Consumer Goods in 20 Foreign Countries.

Bureau of International Commerce, Washington, D.C. 1973. 145pp.

American consumer goods are gaining increasingly strong acceptance abroad. In order to provide information to industry about the market potential for these goods, 20 U.S. Foreign Service posts made a brief survey of their markets and indicated the products that already have or can be expected to have good sales potentials in their respective countries. The information contained in this report was obtained by the posts in late 1973.

0014 National Security and Export Controls.

Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Robert E. Klitgaard. Apr. 74. 106pp.

An examination of the analytical issues and the decisionmaking processes in determining the national security impact of our export control policy. Currently, a good can be restricted if two questions can be answered affirmatively: (1) Does it have military uses. (2) It is not producible or obtainable in communist countries. Analysis of the decision-making process, especially as it relates to the export of large computers, suggests the following improvements: (1) Redefine the criteria to go beyond mere technological assessment, (2) incorporate economic considerations, and (3) consider the broader political uses of export controls. (Author)

0320 Trends in Refinery Capacity and Utilization: Petroleum Refineries in the United States; Foreign Refinery Exporting Centers.

Federal Energy Administration, Washington, D.C. Office of Oil and Gas. E. L. Peer and F. V. Marsik. Jun. 76. 44pp.

Data concerning actual and planned refinery capacities are presented for refineries in the U.S.-Caribbean area, Middle East, Eastern Canada, Italy, and Singapore. Net exportable capacities are given through 1979.

0364 U.S. Service Industries in World Markets: Current Problems and Future Policy Development.

Economic Development Administration, Washington, D.C. Office of Economic Research. Final rept. Dec. 76. 425pp.

The report analyzes U.S. service industries and their participation and problems in international commerce. The report is divided into four parts. The main body provides an overview of U.S. service industries in both domestic and international economics, identifies foreign trade problems, discusses the availability and adequacy of multilateral and bilateral forums for addressing international problems, and presents 27 specific recommendations intended to comprise a responsible and comprehensive approach to the improvement of policy development with respect to the international trade and investment problems of the service industries.

0789 Trends in Refinery Capacity and Utilization. Petroleum Refineries in the United States. Foreign Refinery Exporting Centers.

Federal Energy Administration, Washington, D.C. Office of oil and Gas. Annual rept. E. L. Peer and F. V. Marsik. Jun. 77. 53pp.

Data concerning actual and planned refinery capacities are presented for refineries in the U.S.-Caribbean area, Middle East, Eastern Canada, Italy, and Singapore. Net exportable capacities are given through 1980.

0842 Overview of Nuclear Export Policies of Major Foreign Supplier Nations.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. 21 Oct. 77. 66pp.

The United States faces increased competition from foreign nuclear suppliers, including West Germany, France, the United Kingdom, Canada, and possibly, in the near future, Japan. This general overview shows the differences and similarities in foreign nuclear supplier export requirements. It is based on summaries furnished by the Department of State covering the nuclear export policies and procedures of the major foreign supplier nations.

Reel IX

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—EXPORTS (Cont'd)

0001 U.S. Merchandise Trade: Exports and Imports—1965-1976. Classified by BEA End-Use Categories.

Bureau of Economic Analysis, Washington, D.C. Dec. 77. 295pp.

The document traces trends in U.S. merchandise trade growth, composition, and distribution from 1965 to 1976. It contains current dollar estimates for U.S. exports and imports by end-use categories and by major geographic areas from 1965 to 1976 and constant (1972) dollar estimates by principal end-use categories from 1967 to 1976.

0296 Administration of U.S. Export Licensing Should Be Consolidated to Be More Responsive to Industry.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 31 Oct. 78. 71pp.

Government administration of export licensing is potentially damaging to the export business because management is spread among many agencies. The resulting lack of accountability and the delay and uncertainty in the decisionmaking process can cause exporters to lose sales even if a license is subsequently approved. To increase accountability, export license management responsibility should be concentrated in the Department of Commerce. An export control policy which balances national security, foreign, and international trade policies should be developed by a high level multi-agency committee. The Department of Commerce should apply this control policy in its review of export applications.

0367 Problems and Alternatives for U.S. Export Policy.

Northeast-Midwest Inst., Washington, D.C. Research rept. Robert D. Niehaus, Nancy Long, Jeremy Eden, and Lori Todd. Mar. 79. 58pp.

The paper argues for more aggressive export development policies on the part of U.S. local, state, and federal governments. The report discusses the causes of the current economic difficulties which face the U.S. on the international scene, presents a rationale for a Federal export policy, details current export expansion programs, and discusses the regional benefits from export expansion.

- 0425 **American Farmers in the Grain Export Business: A Guide to Buying Direct.**
Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Washington, D.C. Cooperative information rept. Arvin R. Bunker. Apr. 79. 43pp.
 At port locations, U.S. farmer cooperatives handle between one-fifth and one-fourth of total U.S. grain and oilseed exports. Grain marketing volume in 1976 totaled 64 million metric tons of which grains, oilseeds and products directly exported brought \$1.4 billion. This guide indicates how to make direct contact with exporting farmers' cooperatives. It describes these cooperatives briefly and provides information on others that are part of the U.S. cooperative grain marketing system.
- 0468 **Exports and Export Development Programs in the CONEG States.**
CONEG Policy Research Center, Inc., Washington, D.C. Research rept. William O. Kerr. May 79. 49pp.
 The report emphasizes for the Northeast the importance of developing its export markets abroad. The report outlines federal export promotion activities and programs and discusses the Carter Administration's reorganization of federal export administration procedures. The report also discusses the export promotion activities of the Northeastern states.
- 0517 **Agricultural Exports by Cooperatives.**
Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Washington, D.C. Cooperative Marketing and Purchasing Div. Farmer cooperative research rept. Donald E. Hirsch. Aug. 79. 88pp.
 The study is the first to present a broad statistical picture of operations of exporting cooperatives. Included are data pertaining to dollar volumes, destinations, and cooperative shares of total U.S. agricultural export volumes, plus information about marketing channels, foreign offices and representatives, delivery and payment terms of sale, and modes of transportation. In 1976, 73 cooperatives exported agricultural commodities valued at more than \$3.3 billion. Included were direct exports of \$2 billion and indirect exports valued at \$1.3 billion. Hundreds of other farmer cooperatives were involved in direct exporting by moving commodities from farms to assembly points for ultimate delivery to foreign countries.
- 0605 **Stronger Emphasis on Market Development Needed in Agriculture's Export Credit Sales Program.**
General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 26 Oct. 79. 102pp.
 Since 1956 the Commodity Credit Corporation has financed over \$7 billion in agricultural exports under its Export Credit Sales Program. Originally initiated to help dispose of surplus commodities, the program has become a primary means of developing foreign markets for U.S. exports. GAO recommends several administrative and statutory changes to strengthen the program's market development objective.
- 0707 **The Transportation System's Capacity to Meet Grain Export Demand—1979/80 Outlook.**
Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Washington, D.C. National Economics Div. Floyd D. Gaibler. Oct. 79. 26pp.
 Heavy movement of grains and soybeans for export have aggravated the U.S. inland transportation network and port facilities. While the system has met past agricultural demands, it appears that the inland transportation network may be a limiting factor in meeting current grain export demand. With record agricultural exports projected in 1979/80, the transportation system will be under significant pressure to meet the needs of agricultural shippers this fall and winter.
- 0733 **Federal Export Grain Inspection and Weighing Programs: Improvements Can Make Them More Effective and Less Costly.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Community and Economic Development Div. Report to the Congress. 30 Nov. 79. 133pp.

Since the Grain Standards Act of 1976 was passed, some improvements have been made in export grain inspection and weighing operations but more are needed. Some grain standards and inspection procedures are too lenient or not adequate and inspection certificates still do not always fully disclose insect infestation, low-quality grain, and foreign material in grain shipments. The effectiveness of the new weight supervision program has been limited by a lack of adequate instructions and supervision and a lack of proper training and high turnover of weighing personnel. Also, improved efficiencies in staffing and program operations could reduce inspection and weighing costs. The Department of Agriculture should further improve inspection and weighing program procedures and insure that personnel are properly trained and supervised. To reduce weighing costs, the Congress should amend the Grain Standards Act, revising the requirement that all grain transferred into an export elevator be officially weighed.

0846 Producers Export Company: The Beginning of Cooperative Grain Exporting.

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Washington, D.C. Cooperative Marketing and Purchasing Div. Farmer cooperative research rept. Bruce Reynolds. Jan. 80. 24pp.

Formation of the Producers Export Company (PEC) in 1958 was a first attempt by grain cooperatives to develop an export merchandising program. PEC's nationwide membership had different export needs and financial resources which imposed constraints on PEC's strategy and operations. A lack of consensus by the directors prevented them from effectively adapting and changing PEC's methods of operation. The historical report explores the development of PEC and analyzes reasons for its termination in 1969.

0870 Causes and Consequences of Restrictions on United States Agricultural Exports, 1973 to 1975.

Economics, Statistics, and Cooperatives Service, Washington, D.C. International Economics Div. Philip L. Paarlberg. 26 Feb. 80. 32pp.

Exports of grains, soybeans and related products have been restricted by the United States on three occasions prior to January 4, 1980. The study examines the causes and consequences of periodic actions by the United States to restrict exports of agricultural commodities. In none of the cases examined does there appear to have been a long-run reduction in demand for U.S. exports as a result of the trade restrictions. The loss in overseas soybean markets after 1973 would have occurred even without the 1973 U.S. export embargo. Despite restrictions on sales to the Soviet Union in 1974 and 1975, that country remained a major market for U.S. grain.

0902 Financial and Other Constraints Prevent Eximbank from Consistently Offering Competitive Financing for U.S. Exports.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 30 Apr. 80. 57pp.

The report discusses Eximbank's role in financing U.S. exports, the international competition it faces, and its ability to meet that competition. The report further discusses a number of alternatives the Congress may wish to consider to help strengthen Eximbank's ability to meet foreign competition.

Reel X

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—EXPORTS (Cont'd)

0001 **A Constant Market Share Analysis of U.S. Export Growth.**

Bureau of International Labor Affairs, Washington, D.C. Office of Foreign Economic Research. Final rept. Harry Bowen and Joseph Pelzman. Jun. 80. 59pp.

The paper examines the movements of U.S. world market export shares between 1962 and 1977. It also evaluates the performance of U.S. exports in particular subperiods over the 1962-1977 period rising the Constant Market Share (CMS) model. The particular subperiods analyzed are 1962-1969, 1970-1973 and 1974-1977. The entire analysis was performed for 102 manufacturing commodities defined at the 3-digit SITC level. In the main body of the paper an in-depth analysis of the performance of the top eighteen U.S. manufacturing export earners over the entire 1962-1977 period is conducted as is a CMS analysis of the growth of total U.S. manufacturing exports.

0060 **Assistance to U.S. Exporters by Increased Foreign Acceptance of U.S. Test Results and Certification.**

Amorosi (Roger J.) Associates, Inc., Alexandria, VA. Final rept. Roger J. Amorosi. 9 Jul. 80. 71pp.

The report identifies 18 U.S. industries (different products, materials or services) that have export problems relating to foreign unacceptability of U.S. test results or U.S. certifications or where test methods differ in the U.S. and the foreign country. These non-tariff barrier export problems are explained and categorized. The countries involved, which are primarily Japan and in Europe, are identified for each product. The sources of information included over 100 contacts with trade associations, individual companies, and government agencies. The sample questions included the determination of whether the industry or company wanted assistance from the U.S. Government to negotiate bilateral arrangements with other countries regarding the acceptance of the U.S. test data and U.S. certifications.

0131 **U.S. Export Competitiveness: A Review and Evaluation.**

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. Research paper. Feb. 81. 12pp.

Favorable trends in U.S. export prices relative to those of competitors have spurred sharp increases in U.S. export volume since 1977 and have led to continued improvements in the U.S. share of foreign markets. In both 1978 and 1979 U.S. export volume grew by about 11 percent, out-stripping all major competitors. As a result, the U.S. share of developed country exports to the world increased by about 2 percentage points, bringing it to the highest level since the mid-1970s.

0143 **A Review of Export Opportunities for Small and Minority Businesses.**

Henderson International, Inc., Washington, D.C. Final rept. Jacob R. Henderson, Jr., Sinclair V. Jeter, Jr., Alexandre Mboukou, Eugene Ohanu, and Kenneth Small. Mar. 81. 545pp.

The study provides a basis for better defining the role federal and non-federal government programs can play in fostering increases in exports by small and minority businesses. Government trade promotion activities and regional trade groups are discussed. A survey of marketing, trade practices, and economic geography are provided for developing countries of Africa.

0688 **The Implications of Establishing a U.S. Wheat Board.**

Economics and Statistics Service, Washington, D.C. International Economics Div. Foreign agricultural economic rept. C. E. Bray, P. L. Paarlberg, and F. D. Holland. Apr. 81. 23pp.

The United States has achieved many of the objectives of wheat boards for marketing exports without creating such a board. It has done this by adopting some of the Canadian and Australian board methods. Establishing a board would require major changes in the U.S. marketing system, including production-delivery quotas, collective marketing, and averaged pooled prices. In the present U.S. system, a board would possibly reduce wheat exports and increase price instability. This study compares the U.S. nonboard system with the Canadian and Australian wheat boards.

0711 **Coal Exports and Port Development: A Technical Memorandum.**

Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, D.C. Apr. 81. 74pp.

The technical memorandum addresses four major issues which are important to Federal policy debates currently before Congress: (1) estimating the potential U.S. coal export market, (2) development of foreign trade policy, (3) the Federal role in dredging harbors, and (4) the outlook for alternative technologies.

0785 **Dependence of the United States on Essential Imported Materials, Year 2000. Volume I.**

Little (Arthur D.) Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Apr. 74.

A realistic appraisal is made of U.S. dependence on imported essential materials which will move to the United States over sea lanes in the latter decades of this century. It is an input to the Navy's broader investigation in this field. Volume one of a two-volume report makes an executive summary and discusses minerals and metals, shipping considerations, energy and petrochemicals, manufactured goods, food, forest products, ocean resources, and the U.S. economy of the future.

Reel XI

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—IMPORTS

0001 **Dependence of the United States on Essential Imported Materials, Year 2000. Volume II. Appendices.**

Little (Arthur D.), Inc., Cambridge, Mass. Apr. 74. 125pp.

Volume two of a two-part report on the forecasting of U.S. imports of essential materials discusses strategic profiles of minerals imports for year 2000, small and large quantities, U.S. domestic sources of energy, and U.S. national stockpile management.

0126 **Protecting the U.S. Petroleum Market Against Future Denials of Imports.**

Rand Corp., Santa Monica, Calif. Interim rept. Horst Mendershausen and Richard Nehring. Oct. 74. 106pp.

The report considers precautionary policies to counter the threat of future disruptions in the supply of U.S. oil imports. Such disruptions are highly possible, since the conditions that produced the Arab embargo of 1973-74 have not been eliminated. The authors review the recent oil embargo and U.S. responses to it, examine the history of U.S. petroleum imports, and weigh the outlook for future imports by source and relative vulnerability.

0232 **The Economic Impact of an Interruption in United States Petroleum Imports: 1975-2000.**

Center for Naval Analyses, Arlington, Va. Naval Warfare Analysis Group. Randall G. Holcombe. Nov. 74. 111pp.

The objective of this paper is to estimate the economic impact of a possible interruption in petroleum imports during the period from 1975 to the year 2000. It begins by incorporating the data of the recent oil embargo into an input-output model of the U.S. economy, in order to assess the economic impact of the interruption in imports. The

model will be used as a framework for estimating the impact of all sizes of oil import interruptions, from small interruptions to a complete cutoff of imports. Several different scenarios of petroleum supply and demand are developed; indicating the uncertainties in our energy future, but also reflecting the fact that there are many policy options that can be chosen in order to encourage—and discourage—self-sufficiency in energy.

0343 A Comparison of U.S. Food Imports with FDA Import Resources.

Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, Md. Office of Planning and Evaluation. Final rept. Loren Lange. Dec. 75. 76pp.

This study presents the results of an analysis of food import data. The emphasis of the study is on identifying the imported food commodities and associated countries of origin that require considerable expenditures of FDA field resources. This study also presents a regional picture of where FDA has to invest its food import resources. Finally, the study identifies commodities that consume high or low levels of resources relative to their respective levels of imports. The resource data used are from FDA's Program Oriented Data System. Import data are from the Foreign Trade Division of the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

0419 An Analysis of 1974 U.S. Imports of Drugs, Medical Devices, and Cosmetics.

Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, Md. Office of Planning and Evaluation. Final rept. Priscila J. Prunella. Feb. 77. 32pp.

The study presents the results of an analysis of 1974 U.S. imports of several classes of products regulated by FDA. The emphasis of the study is on identifying (1) countries exporting to the U.S. a large proportion of FDA regulated imports, and (2) commodity codes that represent a significant quantity of imports.

0451 An Analysis of FDA's Bilateral Agreements on the Importation of Foods.

Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, Md. Office of Planning and Evaluation. Final rept. Susan J. Condraski. Feb. 77. 41pp.

The study presents the results of an analysis of nine agreements which FDA has with foreign governments regarding the regulation of imported dried milk, shellfish, and frog legs. The purpose of the study is to determine whether the agreements have resulted in a measurable change in product quality or expenditure of FDA inspection resources.

0492 Food and Drug Administration's Program for Regulating Imported Products Needs Improving: Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Department of the Treasury.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Health Resources Div. Report to the Congress. 5 Jul. 77. 55pp.

The report shows that a lack of information on products entering the United States limits the Food and Drug Administration's efforts to regulate imported products. The Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, and the United States Customs Service, Department of the Treasury, are responsible for administering the activities discussed in this report. This review was initiated because of the large volume of products subject to Food and Drug Administration regulation which enter the United States each year and the concern over the safety of such products.

0547 The Price Differential between Domestic and Imported Steel.

Public Research Inst., Alexandria, VA. James M. Jondrow, David E. Chase, and Christopher L. Gamble. Oct. 77. 40pp.

In most years since the late 1950s, the price of imported steel has been below the domestic price. This low import price has been a recurrent worry to steel workers and producers, who fear that imports will force domestic mills out of business. Little help is expected from buyer loyalty to American steel: steel is steel and the buyer need only find the cheapest source. The concerns of the steel producers and workers seem, at first, well founded in economic theory: two products which substitute perfectly in use simply cannot sell at different prices; either the higher price will fall to meet the

competition or production of the higher priced one will stop. But the production of domestic steel has not stopped, even though domestic producers have lost some ground to imports. Since the late 1950s, when imports first became low priced, the demand for imports has grown steadily and, sometimes, suddenly, as in 1968. Still, the amazing story is not that imports have grown swiftly, but that they have grown slowly. In 1962, imports had 6 percent of the U.S. market. In 1976, 14 years later, they had 14 percent. So each year, on the average, imports have increased their share of the market by less than one percent. (Author)

0587 The Effects of Increases in Imports on Domestic Employment: A Clarification of Concepts.

National Commission for Manpower Policy, Washington, D.C. Final rept. Walter S. Salant. Jan. 78. 78pp.

The report clarifies the relationship between national policies in the employment and international trade arenas. This analysis notes that trade is only one of many factors causing constant shifts in the level and mix of employment in the U.S. It also discusses the primary and secondary employment effects of changes in import levels. The author also reviews the several different policy goals that are simultaneously pursued in national economic policies and the interrelationships among them.

0665 Customs' Penalty Assessment and Mitigation Procedures—Changes Would Help Both the Government and Importers.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. General Government Div. Report to the Congress. 13 Mar. 78. 44pp.

The report discusses the problems in the handling of violations of customs laws and regulations and contains recommendations for improvements.

0709 United States Reliance on Imports of Minerals and Metals: A Case Study.

Army Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Va. Final rept. Herbert Herman Worff, Jr. May 78. 142pp.

Recent events such as the Arab oil embargo and rising commodity prices have caused public concern over the continued availability of raw materials at reasonable prices. This thesis focuses on answering whether raw materials are subject to collusion among producing countries to withhold supplies or raise prices and whether there is a physical shortage of these materials. A case study of chromium, cobalt, manganese, nickel and platinum-group metals is conducted considering the political and economic aspects of mineral supplies. The results indicate that there is no physical shortage and that collusion among producing countries to raise prices or restrict supplies is not likely. (Author)

0851 U.S. Administration of the Antidumping Act of 1921.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. International Div. Report to the Congress. 15 Mar. 79. 93pp.

The Antidumping Act of 1921 is intended to protect U.S. producers from unfairly priced imports. Because of its complex provisions and because of a changed world economy, neither the Act nor its administration by the U.S. Treasury and the International Trade Commission effectively provides such protection. The report notes problems and issues in administering the Act and discusses proposals to improve its effectiveness.

Reel XII

INTERNATIONAL TRADE—IMPORTS (Cont'd)

0001 **An Analysis of 1977 Food Imports.**

Food and Drug Administration, Rockville, MD. Office of Planning and Evaluation. Final rept. for 1977. John Uzzell. May 79. 50pp.

The study presents the results of an analysis of 1977 U.S. imports of FDA-regulated food and of some trends in food imports. The purpose of the study is to identify countries and commodities which account for a large proportion of U.S. food imports. The study first discusses the data sources used in the analysis. It then analyzes 1977 food imports by (1) countries exporting food to the U.S., identifying major exporting countries and their food exports; and by (2) commodity codes, identifying the major commodities and the countries exporting them. The study concludes with a discussion of several trends in U.S. food imports.

0051 **United States Dependence on Imports of Nonfuel Minerals.**

Research and Analysis Office (Navy) Camp H. M. Smith, HI. Karl H. Eulenstein. 21 Jun. 79. 87pp.

Of the 47 major nonfuel mineral commodities imported by the United States in 1978, imports of 12 must continue from sources beyond the Western Hemisphere during a crisis. The U.S. is not self-sufficient in these 12 minerals, and they are not obtainable from Western Hemisphere sources in sufficient quantity to meet U.S. demand. Imported quantity of four of the twelve—industrial diamonds, platinum metals, gallium and germanium—is small enough to permit transport by air. The remainder have to be transported by sea lanes from South Africa or Australia. (Author)

0138 **The Economic and Energy Effects of Alternative Oil Import Policies.**

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. Energy and Minerals Div. Report to the Congress. 24 Jul. 79. 64pp.

This report discusses the energy and economic effects of alternative policies to reduce oil imports, and examines the administration's deregulation proposal.

0202 **Estimate of the 1979 Cost of Oil Imports into the United States. Analysis Report.**

Energy Information Administration. Washington, D.C. Jul. 79. 15pp.

This Analysis Report estimates the cost of imports into the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands during the remainder of 1979 based on two different assumptions concerning U.S. demand and imports and world oil prices. The low demand estimate is based on low foreign supply and consequent high world oil prices, while the high demand is based upon high foreign supply and low prices. This analysis assumes that demand is not constrained by shortages of available imports of crude oil and may overestimate consumption and imports somewhat if actual shortages occur. The census estimate of imports averaged 9.21 million barrels a day for the first quarter, at a free alongside ship cost of \$11.58 billion. In the low demand projection series, using high world prices which dampen U.S. demand and imports of petroleum, total imports on a balance of payments basis would average 8.96 million barrels a day for the full year 1979 at a cost of \$60.16 billion. In the high demand series, which incorporates a low world price, demand is higher and imports would average 9.91 million barrels a day. However, the annual cost would be less than in the low demand case, or \$53.24 billion, with lower prices offsetting higher import volume. (ERA citation 04:048115)

0217 **Alternative Energy Futures. Part I—Background Reports. The Future of Liquefied Natural Gas Imports.**

Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, D.C. March 1980. 123pp.

This volume is comprised of three background reports in the form of appendixes. The first is "Future Demand for Gas: Implications for LNG Policy," by Steven C. Carhart; the second is "North American Oil and Gas Resources and Production Potential," by Fern Racine Gold; and Appendix III is "Imported Liquefied Natural Gas: Projects, Supply, Consumption," by Jensen Associates, Inc.

0340 Alternative Energy Futures. Part 1—Background Reports. The Future of Liquefied Natural Gas Imports.

Office of Technology Assessment, Washington, D.C. Mar. 80. 431pp.

Contents: Future demand for gas—implications for LNG policy; North American oil and gas resources and production potential; imported liquefied natural gas—projects, supply, consumption.

0771 Developed Country Imports of Manufactured Products from LDCs.

Central Intelligence Agency, Washington, D.C. Research paper. Sept. 80. 37pp.

The principal purpose of this report is to show a cross sectional and time series analysis of less developed countries' (LDCs) exports of manufactured products to the developed countries (DCs). The analysis covers the year 1970 and concentrates on identifying key LDC exporters, important manufactured products sold to DC markets, and principal DC importers of LDC products. The penetration of specific DC markets by LDC exporters is also measured for both commodity and country markets.

0808 Moving from Reaction to Anticipation in U.S. Import Policies.

Northeast-Midwest Inst., Washington, D.C. Research rept. Peter Tropper. Oct. 80. 42pp.

The report reviews and compares the import and export policies of the U.S. and Japan. The report characterizes U.S. import policies as being reactive while Japanese policies are described as anticipatory. The Trade Act of 1974, the Tokyo Round, the Trade Agreement Act of 1979, and the EDA Trade Adjustment Assistance Program are discussed and critiqued. The report recommends that Congress convert U.S. import adjustment programs to sectoral adjustment policies.

0850 Assurance Needed That Import Classifications Are Accurate.

General Accounting Office, Washington, D.C. General Government Div. Rept. to the Congress. 23 Apr. 81. 49 pp.

Customs Service practices do not ensure that the billions of dollars in foreign products entering the United States are properly classified for the purpose of assessing duties. Proper classifications are also needed to formulate trade policies, and deal with the unfair entry of foreign merchandise into U.S. markets. An increasing volume of international trade will add to these concerns. The Service's problems have been aggravated by a relatively static classification work force and a sharply increased workload. However, the work force is not likely to increase. The Customs Service is aware of opportunities to make its classification operations more efficient. Until it takes full advantage of these opportunities, it will be unable to determine whether it can ensure that imports are properly classified without additional resources.

0899 U.S. Energy Strategies: Some Options for Eliminating Oil Imports by the Year 2000.

MITRE Corp., McLean, VA. Edward G. Sharp, Elaine G. Carlson, Daniel J. Entingh, John J. Fearnshides, and Robert P. Foreman. Apr. 81. 19pp.

Topic areas discussed include: Reasonable choices which eliminate the need for oil imports; Potential domestic liquid fuel supplies; Capital requirements for increased domestic liquid fuel supplies; Potential for reducing liquid fuels demand; Domestic natural gas; Other domestic energy resources; Future domestic energy demands.

SUBJECT INDEX

*The following index is a guide to the **major** subjects of the twelve reels. The Roman numeral refers to the reel and the Arabic numeral refers to the frame within that reel; hence, II: 0007 is the seventh frame in the second reel.*

Africa

VII: 0174; X: 0143; XII: 0051

Agreements

III: 0897; V: 0566; VI: 0065;

VII: 0393; XI: 0451

Agricultural

cooperatives IX: 0425, 0517, 0846

products I: 0492; III: 0853, 0897;

V: 0566; VII: 0207, 0393, 0646;

IX: 0517, 0870 (*See also* Grain)

Agriculture

II: 0001; III: 0853; VII: 0439, 0807;

IX: 0425, 0517, 0605

Anti-Dumping

VI: 0789; XI: 0851

Anti-Dumping Act of 1921

XI: 0851

Asia

VII: 0174

Australia

VII: 0807; XII: 0051

Automobiles

I: 0001

Balance of payments

I: 0211; VI: 0001, 0065, 0086;

VII: 0207; XII: 0202

Balance of power

I: 0667, 0804, 1194; II: 0001

Balance of trade

VI: 0001, 0450, 0833, 0888; IX: 0367;

XII: 0771

Bibliography

V: 0001

Canada

VI: 0026; VII: 0685, 0807;

VIII: 0001, 0320, 0789

Capital

I: 0211; IV: 0600; VI: 0450;

XII: 0899

Chemical industry

I: 0537

China, People's Republic of

V: 0566

Coal

X: 0711

Coercive force

I: 0467

Commerce

I: 0242, 0492; V: 0551, 0566, 0960;

VIII: 0214, 0364

Commodities

I: 0492, 0631; III: 0376, 0897;

IV: 0876, 0900; V: 0001, 0472, 0551,

0566, 0960; VI: 0353, 0888;

VII: 0393, 0439; VIII: 0069;

IX: 0517; XI: 0343; XII: 0001, 0051

Commodity Credit Corporation

IX: 0605

Commodity management

I: 0492; III: 0376, 0853, 0897;

IX: 0517; XI: 0709

Communication satellites

II: 0772
Competition
 I: 0348; IV: 0001; V: 0551, 0822,
 0960; VI: 0065, 0201, 0247, 0353,
 0450, 0888; VII: 0001, 0393, 0439,
 0580; IX: 0902; X: 0131; XI: 0851
Computers
 VIII: 0214, 0364
CONEG
 IX: 0468
Constant Market Share Model
 X: 0001
Consumer goods
 VIII: 0069
Cost
 analysis XI: 0547; XII: 0138, 0202
 comparison IV: 0001; VII: 0439;
 XI: 0547, 0709; XII: 0138
 estimates II: 0974; III: 0001;
 VII: 0439; XI: 0709
Customs
 XI: 0665; XII: 0850
Debt problems
 VI: 0086
Decisionmaking
 VIII: 0214
Deficits
 VI: 0086; VII: 0207
Demand
 II: 0974; IV: 0600, 0876, 0900;
 V: 0001; VI: 0201; XI: 0587, 0709;
 XII: 0202, 0340, 0899
Deregulation
 XII: 0138
Detente
 I: 0631
Developing countries (LDCs)
 I: 0163; II: 0001, IV: 0876, 0900;
 V: 0001, 0472, 0499; VI: 0086,
 VII: 0088, 0174, 0548; XII: 0771
Eastern Europe
 V: 0566
Economic
 analysis I: 0348, 0537, 0667, 0804,
 1194; II: 0001; III: 0376; IV: 0001,
 0600; V: 0733; VI: 0247, 0353, 0450;
 VII: 0207, 0646; IX: 0367; XI: 0709;
 XII: 0771
 assistance IV: 0648, 0709
 development I: 0163; IV: 0876,
 0900; V: 0001, 0551; VII: 0685;
 XI: 0587; XII: 0771
 forecasting I: 0001; II: 0974;
 IV: 0876, 0900; V: 0001; VI: 0001,
 0247; VII: 0807; X: 0785; XI: 0001,
 0232; XII: 0340, 0899
 geography X: 0143
 impact III: 0001, 0376; XI: 0232,
 0587; XII: 0138
 organizations X: 0143; XI: 0851
 surveys I: 0001, 0537; III: 0676;
 IV: 0600; VI: 0247, 0353; VII: 0548;
 VIII: 0069; XI: 0547; XII: 0771
 warfare I: 0667, 0804, 1194; II: 0001
Economics
 I: 0467; VIII: 0214; X: 0785;
 XI: 0343; XII: 0001, 0051
Economy, U.S.
 VI: 0833, 0888; XI: 0232, 0547, 0587,
 0851
Embargo
 VIII: 0214; IX: 0870; XI: 0126, 0232
Employment
 IV: 0648, 0709; V: 0780; VI: 0450;
 VII: 0530; VIII: 0364; XI: 0587
Energy
 conservation I: 0537; XII: 0340,
 0899
 management I: 0667, 0804, 1194;
 II: 0001; VI: 0026, 0450; VII: 0685;
 X: 0785, XI: 0001, 0126; XII: 0340,
 0899
Equilibrium
 I: 0242
Europe
 I: 0492; III: 0732; IV: 0001, 0648,
 0709, 0822; VI: 0201; VIII: 0001,
 0320, 0789; X: 0060
European community
 I: 0492; IV: 0709; VII: 0207
Exchange rates
 VI: 0833
Eximbank
 VII: 0580; IX: 0902
Export
 controls VIII: 0214, 0367
 credit VII: 0580; IX: 0605
 licensing IX: 0296

Exports

I: 0348, 0492, 0804, 1194; II: 0001;
III: 0376; IV: 0600, 0876, 0900;
V: 0001, 0472, 0499, 0551, 0566,
0960; VI: 0201, 0450, 0833;
VII: 0174, 0439, 0646, 0807, 0847;
VIII: 0001, 0320, 0789, 0842;
IX: 0001, 0296, 0367, 0425, 0468,
0517, 0605, 0846, 0870, 0902;
X: 0001, 0060, 0143, 0688, 0711;
XI: 0587

Federal assistance programs

III: 0676; IV: 0648, 0709

Ferrous scrap market

VI: 0201

Food

XI: 0343, 0451, 0492; XII: 0001

Foreign

aid III: 0853

countries I: 0272, 0667, 0804, 1194;
II: 0001; III: 0376, 0614; IV: 0648,
0709; V: 0960; VI: 0001, VIII: 0069,
0320; XI: 0419, 0451; XII: 0001
policy I: 0631, 0667, 0804, 1194;
II: 0001; IV: 0001; IX: 0367;
XI: 0126
trade I: 0348; V: 0472, 0733, 0780,
0960; VI: 0833, 0888; VII: 0439;
VIII: 0364

France

VIII: 0001 (*See also Europe*)

GATT

III: 0614; V: 0566

Generalized system of preferences

VII: 0088

Germany, Federal Republic of

V: 0733; VIII: 0001 (*See also Europe*)

GNP (U.S.)

VI: 0833; XI: 0587

Government, U.S.

I: 0667, 0804, 1194; II: 0001;
III: 0001, 0614, 0676, 0853, 0897;
V: 0822; VI: 0789; VII: 0001, 0248,
0685, 0807, 0847; IX: 0001, 0296,
0367, 0605, 0733, 0902; X: 0060,
0143, 0688, 0711; XI: 0343, 0451,
0492, 0587, 0665, 0851; XII: 0001,
0808, 0850

Government

policies I: 0532; IV: 0648, 0709;
V: 0822; VI: 0001, 0450; VII: 0001,
0439, 0685, 0847; VIII: 0001;
IX: 0296, 0367; XI: 0492, 0587,
0665; XII: 0138, 0808, 0850
programs (U.S.) X: 0143, 0688

Grain

I: 0492; VII: 0393, 0807; IX: 0425,
0707, 0733, 0846, 0870; X: 0688
(*See also Agricultural products*)

Grain Standards Act of 1976

IX: 0733

History

V: 0733; VI: 0247, 0833; VII: 0248,
0439

Import policies

XII: 0808

Imports

I: 0314, 0348, 0492, 0804, 1194;
II: 0001; IV: 0600, 0648, 0709, 0876,
0900; V: 0001, 0472, 0499, 0551,
0566, 0960; VI: 0001, 0201, 0450,
0833, 0847; VIII: 0320; IX: 0001,
0367; XI: 0001, 0232, 0419, 0451,
0492, 0587, 0665, 0851; XII: 0001,
0051, 0138, 0202, 0340, 0850, 0899

Industrial productivity

VIII: 0001; XI: 0547, 0587

Inflation

V: 0551; VI: 0833

Information systems

I: 0614, 0676; III: 0614, 0676;
X: 0785; XI: 0001

Interest rates

VII: 0580

International

programs VII: 0174, 0807, 0847;
VIII: 0001, 0364; IX: 0425, 0517
relations I: 0667, 0804, 1194;
II: 0001; V: 0499, 0566; XI: 0126,
0587
trade I: 0001-0211, 0314, 0348,
0537-1194; II: 0001-0974;
III: 0001-0732, 0897; IV: 0001,
0648-0900; V: 0001-0780; VI: 0001,
0065, 0201-0888; VII: 0174, 0207,
0393, 0439, 0646-0847; VIII: 0001,
0214, 0364-0842; IX: 0296-0605;
X: 0785; XI: 0001-0232, 0587, 0709;
XII: 0051, 0138, 0771

Investments

II: 0001; VI: 0001, 0450; VIII: 0364

Iraq

II: 0001

Japan

I: 0492; IV: 0001, 0648, 0709;
V: 0733, 0822; VI: 0201; VIII: 0001,
0320, 0789; X: 0060

Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

XII: 0340, 0899

Manufacturing

I: 0163; V: 0472, 0733; XII: 0771

Marine transportation

IV: 0876, 0900; V: 0001; X: 0785;
XI: 0001

Market

research IV: 0876, 0900; V: 0001,
0551; VI: 0247, 0353, 0450;
VII: 0548, 0847; VIII: 0069
share I: 0314; VII: 0439; X: 0001

Marketing

I: 0314; IV: 0001, 0600; V: 0960;
VIII: 0069; IX: 0367, 0425, 0517;
X: 0143, 0688

Medicines

XI: 0419, 0492

Metals

XI: 0709

Mexico

VII: 0685

Middle East

I: 0667, 0804, 1194; II: 0001;
VIII: 0320, 0789

Military strategy

I: 0467

Minerals

X: 0785; XI: 0001, 0709; XII: 0051

Minority businesses

X: 0143

Monetary policy

VII: 0646

Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN)

III: 0897; V: 0566, 0780; XII: 0808

National security

I: 0667, 0804, 1194; II: 0001;
IV: 0600; VIII: 0214

National stockpiles

III: 0853; X: 0785; XI: 0001, 0126

Natural resources

II: 0001; VI: 0201, 0450; VII: 0439;
XI: 0709; XII: 0340, 0899

Negotiations

I: 0272; V: 0566; VI: 0001;
VIII: 0364

Nigeria

VIII: 0320, 0789

Nuclear

exports VII: 0001, 0847; VIII: 0842
safeguards VIII: 0842
weapons VIII: 0842

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978

VII: 0001

OPEC

I: 0667, 0804, 1194; II: 0001;
VI: 0086; XI: 0126

Petrochemical industry

I: 0537; VII: 0685

Petroleum

industry I: 0314, 0467, 0667, 0804,
1194; II: 0001; IV: 0600; VI: 0086;
VIII: 0320, 0789; XI: 0126, 0232;
XII: 0899
products I: 0667, 0804, 1194;
II: 0001; X: 0785; XII: 0138, 0202,
0899
refineries I: 0314; VIII: 0320, 0789

Phosphate industry

II: 0974

Political science

I: 0467, 0667; VIII: 0214

Pollution abatement

II: 0247; III: 0001

Port facilities

X: 0711

Prices

I: 0537, 0667, 0804, 1194; II: 0001,
0772; IV: 0001; V: 0551, 0960;
VII: 0807, 0847; X: 0688; XI: 0547,
0587, 0851; XII: 0138

Producers Export Company

IX: 0846

Product research

VIII: 0001; XI: 0419

Project planning

III: 0732; VII: 0088

Protectionism

XI: 0126

Public Law 480
 III: 0853

Public relations
 VII: 0248; XI: 0709

Regulations
 XI: 0492, 0665; XII: 0138

Saudi Arabia
 VIII: 0320, 0789

Semiconductor industry
 V: 0822

Service industries
 VIII: 0364

SITC
 VI: 0888; X: 0001

Singapore
 VIII: 0320, 0789

States (U.S.)
 III: 0732; VII: 0807; IX: 0468

Statistics
 I: 0001, 0163; III: 0897; IV: 0900;
 V: 0960; VI: 0247, 0353, 0450, 0888;
 VII: 0530; IX: 0001, X: 0001;
 XI: 0001, 0343, 0419; XII: 0001

Steel industry
 IV: 0001; VI: 0789; XI: 0547

"Steel Trigger Price Mechanism"
 VI: 0789

Subsidies
 IV: 0001; VII: 0393, 0439

Supply
 II: 0974; III: 0376; IV: 0600;
 VI: 0201; XI: 0709; XII: 0138, 0202,
 0340, 0899

Tariffs
 I: 0211; II: 0772; III: 0897; IV: 0001;
 V: 0566, 0780; VI: 0450; VII: 0393,
 0439; XI: 0851; XII: 0138

Taxes
 IX: 0367; XII: 0138

Technology-intensive trade
 I: 0001; V: 0822; VI: 0353; VII: 0530

Technology transfer
 I: 0631; VI: 0001, 0450; VII: 0001

Telecommunications industry
 II: 0772; VII: 0485, 0530, 0548

Television receiver industry
 V: 0822

Terms of trade
 VII: 0174, 0646; X: 0143

Testing and certification (U.S.)
 X: 0060; XI: 0451, 0492; XII: 0850

Trade Act of 1974
 III: 0676; IV: 0648, 0709; XII: 0808

Trade Adjustment Assistance
 Program
 XII: 0808

Trade Agreement Act of 1979
 XII: 0808

Trade
 policy (U.S.) VII: 0248, 0807;
 VIII: 0069, 0214; X: 0711; XII: 0808
 preference VII: 0088
 research VII: 0207, 0646
 restrictions VII: 0393, 0847

Transportation
 II: 0974; IV: 0876, 0900; V: 0001;
 VIII: 0364; IX: 0425, 0707

Treaties
 I: 0631

Trends
 III: 0897; IV: 0001; VI: 0353, 0450,
 0833; VII: 0548

U.K.
 VII: 0847; VIII: 0001 (*See also*
 Europe)

Unemployment
 III: 0676; XI: 0587

Uranium
 VII: 0847

Uranium Institute
 VII: 0847

U.S.
 I: 0272, 0348, 0537; II: 0772;
 III: 0732; V: 0551, 0566, 0733, 0780,
 0960; VI: 0026, 0201, 0247, 0353,
 0450; VII: 0548; VIII: 0001, 0320;
 IX: 0870; X: 0001, 0060, 0131, 0785
 economy VI: 0833, 0888; XI: 0232,
 0547, 0587, 0851
 GNP VI: 0833; XI: 0587
 government I: 0667-1194; II: 0001;
 III: 0001, 0614, 0676, 0853, 0897;
 V: 0822; VI: 0789; VII: 0001, 0248,
 0685-0847; IX: 0001-0367, 0605,
 0733, 0902; X: 0060, 0143, 0711;

XI: 0343, 0451, 0492, 0587, 0665,
0851; XII: 0001, 0808, 0850
states III: 0732; VII: 0807; IX: 0468
testing and certification X: 0060;
XI: 0451, 0492; XII: 0850
trade policy VII: 0248, 0807;
VIII: 0069, 0214; X: 0711; XII: 0808

U.S.S.R

I: 0631; II: 0001; III: 0897; V: 0566;
VIII: 0214; IX: 0870

Variable levies

VII: 0393, 0807

Water Pollution Control Act of 1972

III: 0001

Wheat boards

X: 0688

World markets

IV: 0648; V: 0960; VI: 0201, 0450;

VII: 0001, 0548, 0807; XII: 0771

The Special Studies Series

Africa, 1962-1980

China, 1970-1980

Japan, Korea, and the Security of Asia, 1970-1980

Latin America, 1962-1980

The Middle East, 1970-1980

The Soviet Union, 1970-1980

Vietnam and Southeast Asia, 1960-1980

International Trade, 1971-1981

Europe and NATO, 1970-1980

*Nuclear Weapons, Arms Control, and the
Threat of Thermonuclear War: 1969-1981*

*Multinational Corporations, OPEC,
Cartels, Foreign Investment, and Technology Transfer,
1971-1981*

UPA