

中英文对照读物



An ordinary day on  
an ordinary street.  
Pedestrians pass on  
the sidewalks, children  
play near front doors,  
people sit on benches  
and steps, the postman  
makes his rounds with  
the mail, two  
passersby greet on the  
sidewalk, two  
mechanics repair a  
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conversation.

LIFE BETWEEN BUILDINGS

生活在  
高楼大厦  
之间

郭国良 主编

浙江文艺出版社



甲壳虫书屋·社会科学

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# Life between Buildings

by Jan Gehl

**A**n ordinary day on an ordinary street. Pedestrians pass on the sidewalks, children play near front doors, people sit on benches and steps, the postman makes his rounds with the mail, two passersby greet on the sidewalk, two mechanics repair a car, groups engage in conversation. This mix of outdoor activities is influenced by a number of conditions. Physical environment is one of the factors: a factor that influences the activities to a varying degree and in many different ways.

Greatly simplified, outdoor activities in public spaces can be divided into three categories, each of which places very different demands on the physical environment: necessary activities, optional activities, and social activities.

Necessary activities include those that are more or less compulsory—going to school or to work, shopping, waiting for a bus or a person, running errands, distributing mail—in other words, all activities in which those involved are to a greater or lesser degree required to participate.

In general, everyday tasks and pastimes belong to this group. Among other activities, this group includes the great majority of those related to walking.

Because the activities in this group are necessary, their incidence is influenced only slightly by the physical framework. These activities will take place throughout the



## 生活在高楼大厦之间

简·盖尔

这是一条普通街道上平常的一天。行人们  
在人行道上穿行，孩子们在前门不远处玩耍，人  
们坐在长椅或台阶上，邮递员正四处送信，两  
个路人在人行道上互相问候，两位机工在修理  
一辆轿车，人们正三五成群聚在一起兴致勃勃  
地聊天。这种种户外活动受到许多条件的影响，  
自然环境便是其中一个因素。它在不同程度、不  
同方面影响着这些活动。

简单说来，公共场所的户外活动可分为三  
大类，即“必要性活动”“选择性活动”以及“社  
交活动”。它们对自然环境的要求是迥然不同  
的。

“必要性活动”指的是那些多多少少带点  
强制性的活动，比如上学、上班、购物、候车、  
等人、跑腿、送信等。换句话说，就是相关者  
或多或少被强制要求参加的那些活动。

总的来说，日常工作和娱乐属于这一类。在  
其他活动中，这一类还包括与步行有关的绝大  
多数活动。

由于这类活动必不可少，因此它们的发生  
受外界环境的影响是微乎其微的。这些活动不

**pedestrian** / 'pi:destriən / *adj.* 平淡的，  
枯燥的；徒步的；行人的 *n.* (马路边  
的)行人；徒步旅行者；步行主义者

**category** / 'kætigəri / *n.* 种类；类别；部  
属；范畴

**optional** / 'ɒpʃnəl / *adj.* 随意的，任意  
的；非强制的；可选择的

**compulsory** / kəm'pʌlsəri / *adj.* 强制  
的，强迫的；义务的，必修的

**errand** / 'erənd / *n.* 差事，差使；任务，  
使命 [考点: run errands 跑腿 go on  
errands for sb. 为某人去办事]

**involve** [考点: be/get involved in sth./  
with sb. 与某事(某人)有牵连]

**incidence** / 'ɪnsɪdəns / *n.* 发生；影响；  
发生率；影响范围

**framework** / 'freɪmwɜ:k / *n.* 框架，构  
架(工程)；结构，组织





year, under nearly all conditions, and are more or less independent of the exterior environment. The participants have no choice.

Optional activities—that is, those pursuits that are participated in if there is a wish to do so and if time and place make it possible—are quite another matter.

This category includes such activities as taking a walk to get a breath of fresh air, standing around enjoying life, or sitting and sunbathing.

These activities take place only when exterior conditions are optimal, when weather and place invite them. This relationship is particularly important in connection with physical planning because most of the recreational activities that are especially pleasant to pursue outdoors are found precisely in this category of activities. These activities are especially dependent on exterior physical conditions.

When outdoor areas are of poor quality, only strictly necessary activities occur.

When outdoor areas are of high quality, necessary activities take place with approximately the same frequency—though they clearly tend to take a longer time, because the physical conditions are better. In addition, however, a wide range of optional activities will also occur because place and situation now invite people to stop, sit, eat, play, and so on.

In streets and city spaces of poor quality, only the bare minimum of activity takes place. People hurry home.

In a good environment, a completely different, broad spectrum of human activities is possible.

Social activities are all activities that depend on the presence of others in public spaces. Social activities include children at play, greetings and conversations, communal activities of various kinds, and finally—as the most



管春夏秋冬，几乎在任何条件下都会发生，很少受制于外界环境，参与者也别无选择。

“选择性活动”则完全不同。它指的是出于某种愿望，而且时间、地点许可的情况下参与的那些活动。

这类活动包括散步呼吸新鲜空气，四处闲逛享受生活，或是坐下来享受日光浴等。

这些活动只有在外界环境很适宜，受天气和场所驱使的情况下才会发生。在进行有关环境的计划时，这一关系显得尤其重要。因为大部分特别适宜在户外进行的娱乐活动几乎无一例外地属于这一类活动范畴。这些活动对外界自然环境的依赖性很强。

如果户外条件很差的话，只能进行不可或缺的“必要性活动”。

但若户外条件很好，“必要性活动”进行的频率也差不多，只是由于外界条件的改善，它们持续的时间明显要长一些。与此同时，一大堆“选择性活动”也会发生，因为地点和环境促使人们停脚歇息、闲坐休憩、享受食物、尽情游玩……

在条件恶劣的街道和城市，人们匆匆忙忙往家赶，活动降低到最低限度。

而在一个良好的环境中，很有可能开展着各种各样异彩纷呈的活动

“社交活动”指的是有他人出席的，在公共场合进行的活动，包括儿童们的嬉戏，大人

们的寒暄、闲聊以及各种各样的团体活动，甚

**pursuit** / pə'sju:t / *n.* 追踪; 追求; 事务、研究 [考点: in pursuit of 追求; 追逐; 追捕]

**participate in** 参与; 分享; 有关系

**optimal** / 'ɒptɪməl / *adj.* 最理想的; 最适宜的; 最好的

**connection** [考点: in connection with 与……有关系; 关于]

**in addition** 加之; 并且; 另外  
**a range of** 一系列的

**spectrum** / 'spektrəm / *n.* 谱; 范围、幅度、(连续的)系列

**communal** / kəm'ju:nl / *adj.* 公社的; 自治体的; 公共的; 社区间的







widespread social activity—passive contacts, that is, simply seeing and hearing other people.

Different kinds of social activities occur in many places: in dwellings; in private outdoor spaces, gardens, and balconies; in public buildings; at places of work; and so on; but in this context only those activities that occur in publicly accessible spaces are examined.

These activities could also be termed “resultant” activities, because in nearly all instances they evolve from activities linked to the other two activity categories. They develop in connection with the other activities because people are in the same space, meet, pass by one another, or are merely within view.

Social activities occur spontaneously, as a direct consequence of people moving about and being in the same spaces. This implies that social activities are indirectly supported whenever necessary and optional activities are given better conditions in public spaces.

The character of social activities varies, depending on the context in which they occur. In the residential streets, near schools, near places of work, where there are a limited number of people with common interests or backgrounds, social activities in public spaces can be quite comprehensive: greetings, conversations, discussions, and play arising from common interests and because people “know” each other, if for no other reason than that they often see one another.

In city streets and city centers, social activities will generally be more superficial, with the majority being passive contacts—seeing and hearing a great number of unknown people. But even this limited activity can be very appealing.

Very freely interpreted, a social activity takes place every time two people are together in the same space. To see and



至还包括一项范围最广的社交活动，即被动的接触，诸如听听看看之类。

种类各异的社交活动可以在许多地方开展，如私人寓所、户外私人场地、花园、阳台，再如一些公共建筑、工作场所等等。这里我们只讨论在人人可及的场所进行的那些活动。

这类活动也可以被称为“结果性”活动，因为几乎所有情况下，这类活动都是从与另两类相关联的活动发展而来的。它们在与其他活动的联系中逐步发展。因为人们同在一处，抬头不见低头见、耳闻目睹是不可避免的。

由于人们身处一地，来来往往，社交活动就自然而然地发生了。这就意味着，一旦“必要性”和“选择性”活动得到较好的公共场所的支持，就会间接引起社交活动。

社交活动的特点多种多样，取决于当时的环境状况。有些地方人数有限，如住宅区街道及学校或工作的场所附近等，但人们有共同的兴趣和背景，公共场合社交活动的形式就可能五花八门：寒暄、交谈、讨论，做大家都感兴趣的游戏等，虽然人们只是经常碰到，也谈不上互相了解。

在城市街道和市中心，社交活动通常会更表面化一些，大多只是被动的交往，碰到或听到的也多是些素不相识的人。但即使是这种有限的活动也可能颇具吸引力。

更简单地说来，只要两个人聚在一处，就有社交活动。看到对方，听到对方，彼此打个

**passive** / 'pæsɪv / *adj.* 被动的；消极的；顺从的；冷漠的 *n.* 被动语态；被动消极的人或物

**dwelling** / 'dwelɪŋ / *n.* 居住；住宅；寓所；住处

**balcony** / 'bælkəni / *n.* 阳台；露台；楼座；包厢

**resultant** / rɪ'zʌltənt / *adj.* 作为结果的；合成的 *n.* 结果；后果；合力

**evolve** / 'ɪvəlv / *v.* 逐步发展；引申出；放出；使进化 *vi.* 进化；进展 [考点：evolve from 从……进化(发展)而成]

**pass by** 从旁边)经过；忽略；避开

**residential** / ,rezɪ'denʃl / *adj.* 住宅的；私宅的；居留的；居住的

**comprehensive** / ,kɒmpri'hensɪv / *adj.* 全面的；综合性的；包罗万象的；理解力强的

**superficial** / ,sju:pə'fiʃl / *adj.* 表面的；表皮的；肤浅的；浅薄的

**appealing** / ə'pi:liŋ / *adj.* 恳求的；哀求的；有吸引力的；感动人的





hear each other, to meet, is in itself a form of contact, a social activity. The actual meeting, merely being present, is furthermore the seed for other, more comprehensive forms of social activity.

This connection is important in relation to physical planning. Although the physical framework does not have a direct influence on the quality, content, and intensity of social contacts, architects and planners can affect the possibilities for meeting, seeing, and hearing people—possibilities that both take on a quality of their own and become important as background and starting point for other forms of contact.

A reason for a comprehensive review of these activities is that precisely the presence of other people, activities, events, inspiration, and stimulation comprise one of the most important qualities of public spaces altogether.

If we look back at the street scene that was the starting point for defining the three categories of outdoor activities, we can see how *necessary, optional, and social activities* occur in a finely interwoven pattern. People walk, sit, and talk. Functional, recreational, and social activities intertwine in all conceivable combinations. Therefore, this examination of the subject of outdoor activities does not begin with a single, limited category of activities. Life between buildings is not merely pedestrian traffic or recreational or social activities. Life between buildings comprises the entire spectrum of activities, which combine to make communal spaces in cities and residential areas meaningful and attractive.



照面、这些本身就是一种接触、一种社交活动。而正式见面时，“出席”更是个开端，接下来会有形式更多样的社交活动。

这种联系对环境规划显得很重要。尽管外界条件对社交的特点、内容和气氛并没有直接影响，可是建筑师和规划者会影响人们聚会、拜访或一饱耳福的可能性。这些可能性不仅自身具有特性，而且成为其后社交形式的重要背景和起点。

我们全面回顾这些活动的一个原因是：准确地说，其他人物、活动、事件的介入以及灵感或刺激的存在，一起构成了公共场所最重要的特性之一。

再回到我们将户外活动归为三类的街头一景中，我们将会发现“必要性”、“选择性”和“社交”活动是如何完美地交织在一起的。人们漫步、闲坐、聊天、功能性、娱乐性和社交活动以人们可以想见的各种组合方式互相交错。因此，对于户外活动这个主题的讨论并不是从一种单一、限定的活动种类开始的。高楼大厦之间的生活也不仅仅是行人的交通、娱乐或社交活动。它包含了所有的活动内容，正是这些活动相互交织，使城市的公共场合和住宅区的生活富有意义，并令人向往。

**in relation to** 关于；就……而论

**influence** [考点: have an influence on sb./sth. 对……有影响 under the influence of 在……的影响下]

**intensity** / ɪn'tensɪti / *n.* 强度；深度

→ **intense** / ɪn'tens / *adj.* 强烈的；高度的；热情的；热烈的

**contact** [考点: come into contact with sb. 与某人接触 have contact with 和……有联系 lose contact with 和……失去联系]

**architect** / ɑ:kitekt / *n.* 建筑师、设计师

**take on** 呈现；具有(特征)；承担；较量

**comprise** / kəm'praɪz / *vt.* 包含、包括；由……组成 *vi.* 由……构成 (of)

**interweave** / ɪntə'wi:v / *vt.* 使交织；使紧密结合 *vi.* 交织、混杂 (with)

**intertwine** / ɪntə'twɪn / *vt.* 使缠结、使缠绕在一起 *vi.* 纠缠、缠绕在一起

**conceivable** / kən'si:vəbl / *adj.* 可以想像的

→ **conceive** / kən'si:v / *vt.* 构思；想像；想出；表达 *vi.* 想像、设想 (of)；怀孕





# **The WTO as an International Organization**

by Anne O. Krueger

Until the end of 1994, there was no multilateral or international organization that dealt with trade issues between countries. For almost fifty years, the international trading system had functioned without such an organization: under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, rules of the game had been developed and respected. But the GATT was created through agreement among trading nations: it did not have the international standing of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or the World Bank, both of which were international organizations. Instead, the GATT Secretariat, as its name implied, served the signatories to the GATT.

All of that changed suddenly in 1994, when, contradicting earlier gloomy forecasts, the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations under the GATT ended not only with considerable progress in strengthening the international trading system, but also with an agreement to found the World Trade Organization.

The WTO now has the same legal and organizational standing as the Fund and the Bank. The WTO came into being on 1 January 1995, without much fanfare. The staff of the WTO was the same as that of the former GATT, although it was subsequently expanded by about 10 percent to 400, contrasted with the Fund's approximate 3,000 and the World Bank's 6,000 employees! The WTO was housed in the same



## 国际性组织 WTO

安·O·克鲁格

1994年末之前,国与国之间在处理贸易事务时,一直缺乏一个多边的或国际性的组织加以调停。近五十年来,国际贸易体系一直就在这种状况下运行着。尽管在《关税及贸易总协定》的保护下,贸易规则不断发展,并受到尊重。但是《关贸总协定》是通过贸易国之间的协议达成的,并不具备国际货币基金组织或世界银行这样的国际性组织的地位。因此,顾名思义,《关贸总协定》秘书处是为其签约国服务的。

1994年情况突然发生了变化。与先前悲观的预测截然不同的是,《关贸总协定》乌拉圭回合贸易谈判结束时,不仅在加强国际贸易体系方面取得了很大的进步,而且达成了建立世界贸易组织(WTO)的协议。

如今,世贸组织拥有与国际货币基金组织和世界银行同样的法律和组织地位。世贸组织于1995年1月1日静悄悄地成立了,其工作人员就是以前《关贸总协定》组织的原班人马。尽管后来扩展了百分之十,增至四百人,但与国际货币基金组织的近三千人以及世界银行的六千人相比,还差得很远。世贸组织的大本营就是原《关贸总协定》组织的大楼,而《关贸总

**multilateral** /ˌmʌltɪlateral/ *adj.* 多边的; 多方面的; 多国参加的

**deal with** 对待; 处理; 与……交易; 与……交往或交涉

**aegis** /ˈiːdʒɪs/ *n.* 支持; 保护; 主办; 赞助

**secretariat** /ˌsekɾəˈteəriət/ *n.* 秘书处; 秘书职务; 秘书处全体职员

**serve** [考点: serve as/for 当作……用; 起……作用; serve on 担任……之职; 成为……的一员]

**signatory** /ˈsignətəri/ *n.* 签字者; 签约国; 缔盟国 *adj.* 签署的; 签约的

**contradict** /ˌkɒntrəˈdɪkt/ *vt.* 否定; 驳斥; 与……矛盾 *vi.* 反驳

**gloomy** /ˈɡluːmi/ *adj.* 阴郁的

→ **gloom** /ɡluːm/ *n.* 黑暗; 朦胧; 忧郁; 悲哀

**forecast** /ˈfɔːkæst/ *n. vt.* 预言; 预告; 预测

**fanfare** /ˈfænfə/ *n.* (喇叭、号角之) 嘹亮而急促的吹奏声; 鼓号曲; 夸耀 *vt.* 大肆宣扬

**contrast** [考点: contrast ... with ... 与……形成对比]





## *The WTO as an International Organization*

building as the GATT had been, and the director general of the GATT became director general of the WTO.

A casual observer might well have asked whether anything had changed. The answer was a qualified yes. On one hand, the WTO was assigned responsibilities additional to those earlier carried out by the GATT. On the other hand, the fact that the WTO was an organization provided potential and opportunities for the institution to alter its role in the international trading system, at least to some extent, relative to the passive “instrument of the GATT signatories” that the GATT Secretariat had earlier, necessarily, taken.

While considerable attention was given to the substantive achievements and challenges arising out of the Uruguay Round agreement, little attention was paid to the challenges facing the WTO as an international organization.

It was therefore deemed worthwhile to focus attention on the fledgling international organization. To that end, a conference was organized by the Program in International Economics of the Center for Economic Policy Research at Stanford University on the WTO as an international institution.

### **Principles Underlying the GATT and WTO**

The key principle to which the GATT contracting parties subscribed was an open and nondiscriminatory trade, thus giving rise to the term “open multilateral system.” Except for provisions in article XXIV, which governs preferential trading arrangements, signatories undertook to treat all other GATT signatories equally in applying whatever tariffs they imposed on imports from abroad. GATT articles precluded export subsidies and quantitative restrictions on trade (with the exception of some provisions for grandfathering existing



协定》组织的总干事也就成了世贸组织的总干事

对《关贸总协定》仅一知半解的人们可能会问:那么前后是否有所变化呢?答案当然是肯定的。一方面世贸组织必须比前《关贸总协定》组织承担更多的职责。另一方面,世贸组织被赋予更多的潜力与机会,使它在国际贸易体系中能改变角色,至少会在一定程度上改变原先《关贸总协定》秘书处不得不充当“《关贸总协定》签约国的工具”的被动局面。

人们十分关注《乌拉圭回合协定》带来的实质性成果及由此而带来的挑战,却极少注意到世贸组织作为一个国际性组织本身所面临的挑战

所以,人们认为有必要全力关注这个成长中的国际性组织。为了实现这个目标,斯坦福大学经济政策研究中心的国际经济学课题组召开了一次会议,讨论有关世贸组织作为一国际性机构的问题。

### 《关贸总协定》组织和世贸组织的基本原则

《关贸总协定》签约各方一致同意的核心原则是公开、无歧视的贸易方式,从而有了“开放的多边体系”这个术语。除了管制特惠贸易方式的第二十四条规定之外,各签约国同意互相平等对待,对国外进口的货物一律征收同样的关税。《关贸总协定》各条款禁止实行贸易出口补助和数量限制(一些很早以前就有的限额条

**casual** / 'kæʃʊəl / *adj.* 偶然的; 随便的; 无心的; 非经常的 *n.* 临时工; 短工  
**qualify** / 'kwɒləfaɪ / *vt.* 使其有资格; 准予; 限制; 把……当做 *vi.* 取得资格; 宣誓做…… [考点: **qualify as** 取得……的资格; 宣誓做 **qualify oneself for** 取得……的资格; 准备好……的条件]  
**assign** / ə'saɪn / *vt.* 选派; 分配; 指定; 归因于  
**institution** / ɪn'stɪtju:ʃn / *n.* 公共机构; 团体; 建立; 制定  
**instrument** / ɪn'strʊmənt / *n.* 仪器; 工具; 手段; 乐器 *vt.* 用仪器装备; 给乐器编曲

**substantive** / 'sʌbstəntɪv / *adj.* 独立存在的; 实际的; 真正的

**worthwhile** / 'wɜ:θwaɪl / *adj.* 值得的; 值得做的  
**fledgling** / 'fledʒlɪŋ / *n.* 刚会飞的小鸟; 初出茅庐之年轻人; 缺少经验的人  
**conference** / 'kɒnfərəns / *n.* 商谈; 会议; 谈判; 联合会

**underlie** / ʌndə'laɪ / *vt.* 位于……之下; 成为……的基础; 隐藏在……中

**subscribe** / sʌb'skraɪb / *vt.* 捐助; 订购; 预订; 签名 *vi.* 认捐; 赞成; 预订; 署名  
**nondiscriminatory** / ˌnɒndɪ'skrɪmɪnətəri / *adj.* 无差别的; 无歧视的 → **discriminatory** / dɪ'skrɪmɪnətəri / *adj.* 有区别的; 歧视的; 有辨别力的  
**give rise to** 引起; 造成  
**except for** 只有; 除了……之外  
**provision** / prə'vɪʒn / *n.* 预备; 供应(品); 条款 *vt.* 供以食品及必需品  
**preferential** / ˌprefə'renʃl / *adj.* 优先的; 优待的; 优惠的; 特惠的 *n.* 优先权; 特惠税率  
**tariff** / 'tærɪf / *n.* 收费表; 价目表; 关税(表) *vt.* 对……征收关税; 定……的税率; 按税率定价  
**impose** / ɪm'pəʊz / *vt.* 使缴纳(罚款等); 征收(税等); 加上; 强使 *vi.* 利用; 欺骗 [考点: **impose on** 征收; 强加上; 利用]  
**preclude** / pri'klu:d / *vt.* 排除; 防止; 阻止; 使不可能  
**subsidy** / 'sʌbsɪdi / *n.* 补助金; 助学金; 奖助金; 资助金  
**with the exception of** 除……外







quantitative restrictions).

GATT contracting parties did not commit to free trade with zero tariffs. Under GATT auspices, however, it was anticipated that they would undertake a series of negotiating rounds in which “tariff concessions” would be exchanged. As took place in the first round in 1947 (where the articles were simultaneously drafted), contracting parties negotiated with their key trading partners for reductions of tariffs on items they exported in return for “concessions” on items of interest to their trading partners. Once tariff concessions were agreed, they extended to all contracting parties (the most-favored-nation, or nondiscrimination clause). The tariff rates were subsequently “bound” so that tariffs could not be raised unless the “escape clause” was invoked.

The principle that each country should offer “concessions” on its own tariffs in order to gain something (tariff reductions from its trading partners) flew right in the face of international trade theory, which demonstrated that, in most circumstances, tariffs hurt most the countries that impose them. However, for purposes of analyzing some of the challenges facing the international system, it is useful to note that the principle of reciprocal concessions has important political economy implications that require stressing. That is, when bargaining is reciprocal, the interests of exporters in a given country will support the agreement and make it politically more acceptable than would be the case if unilateral tariff reduction were to be undertaken by a country. When, for example, in the Uruguay Round the United States and other developed countries undertook to dismantle the Multifiber Arrangement over the next decade, that commitment was politically easier because American exporters of goods such as machinery supported the agreement because of promised reductions in