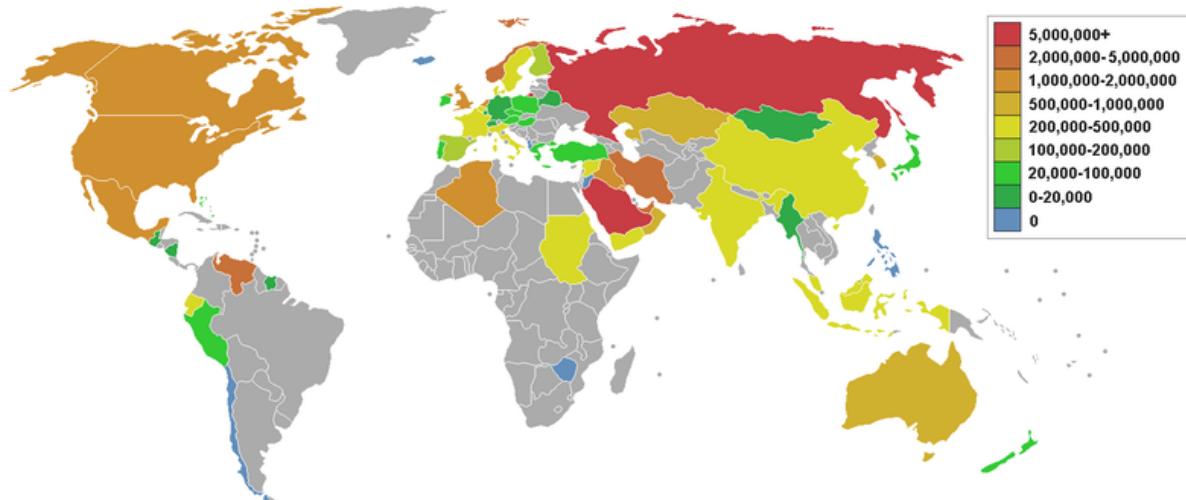
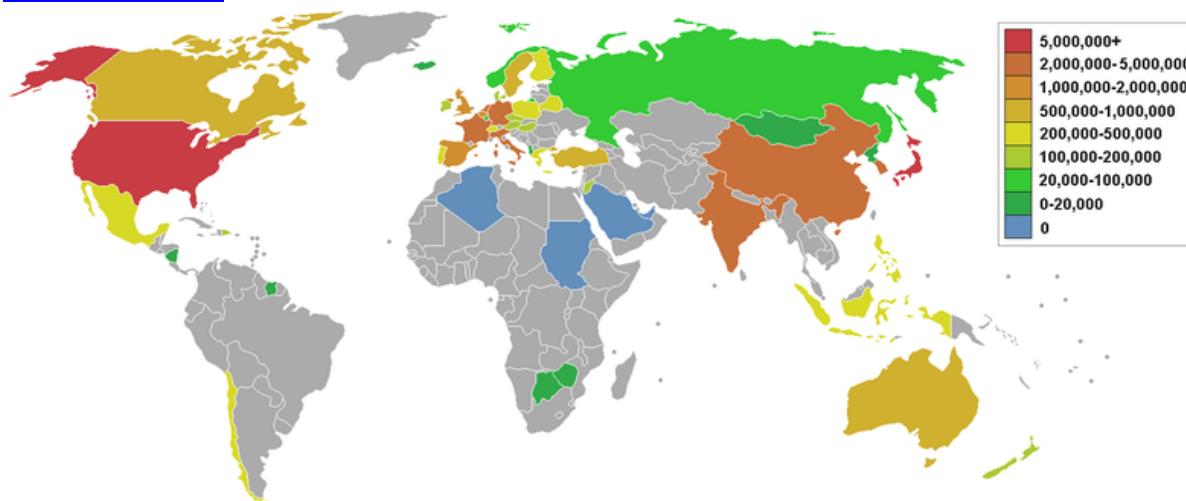


### Sources of Energy for the United States

**Document A:** Oil Exports by Country, [http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1446\\_0.PNG](http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1446_0.PNG)



**Document B:** Oil Imports by Country, [http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1447\\_0.PNG](http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1447_0.PNG)



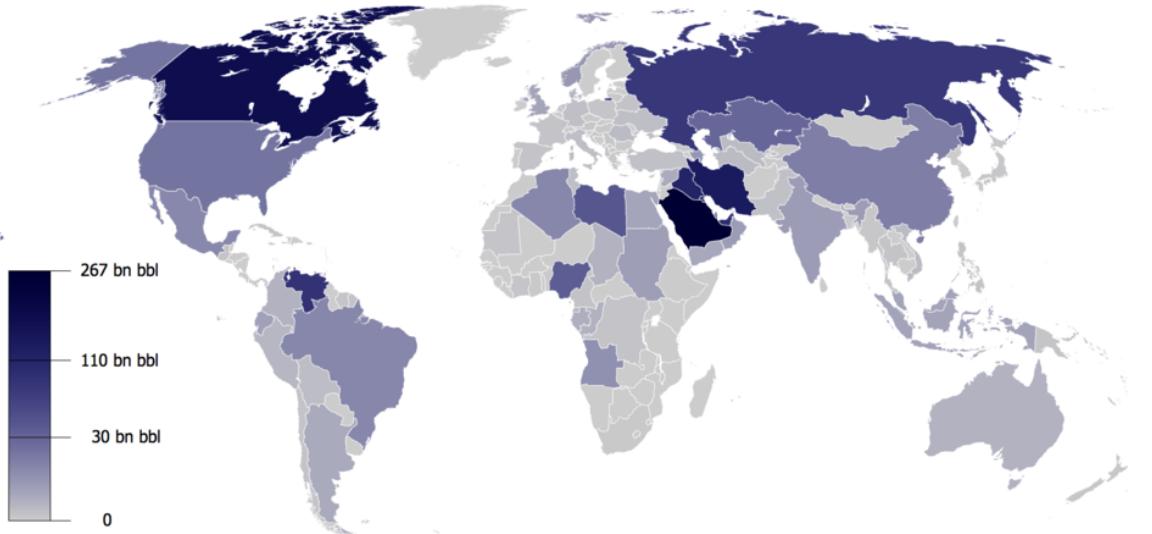


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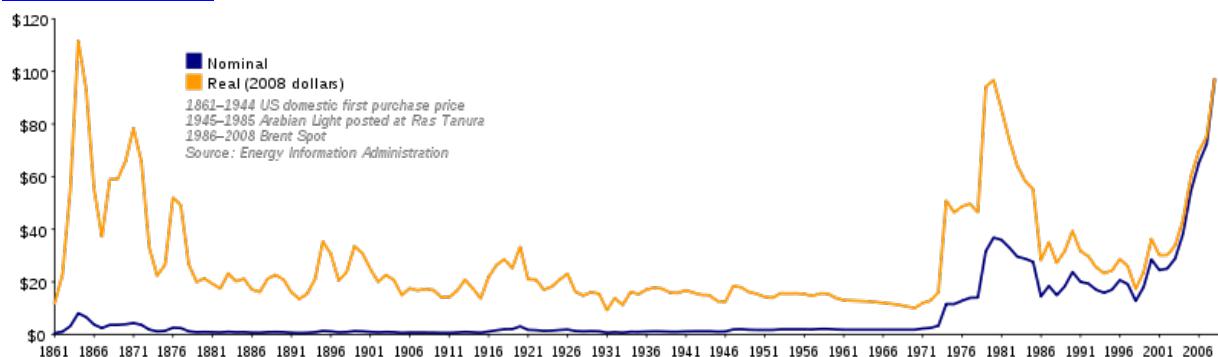
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EDUCATION AND HUMAN ECOLOGY

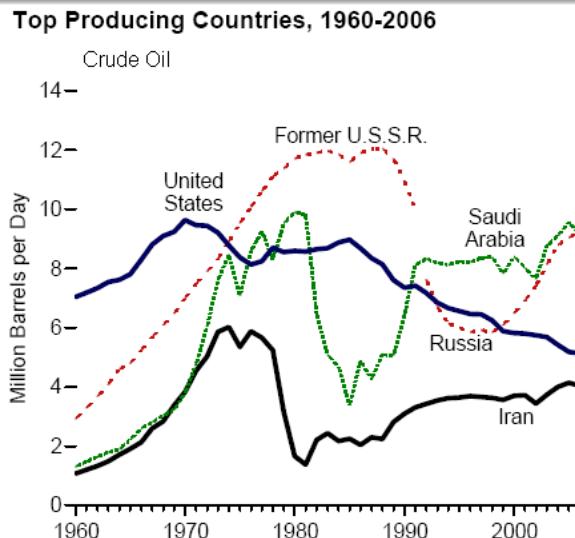
ORIGINS  
current events in  
historical  
perspective

**Document C: Proven World Oil Reserves As of 2009,**  
[http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1441\\_0.png](http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1441_0.png)

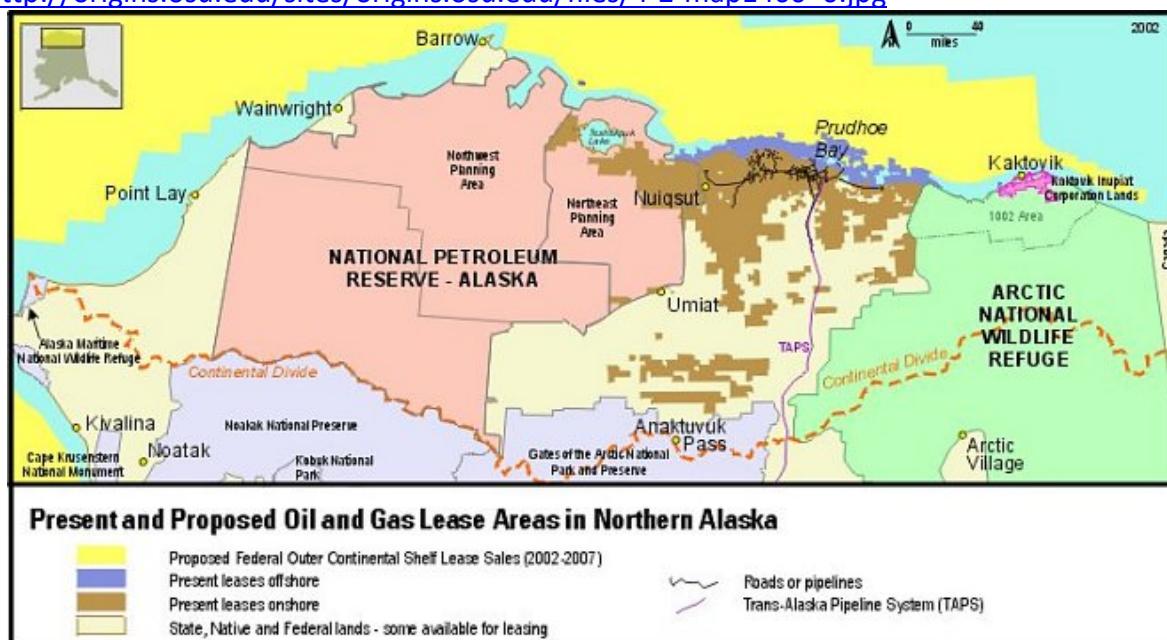


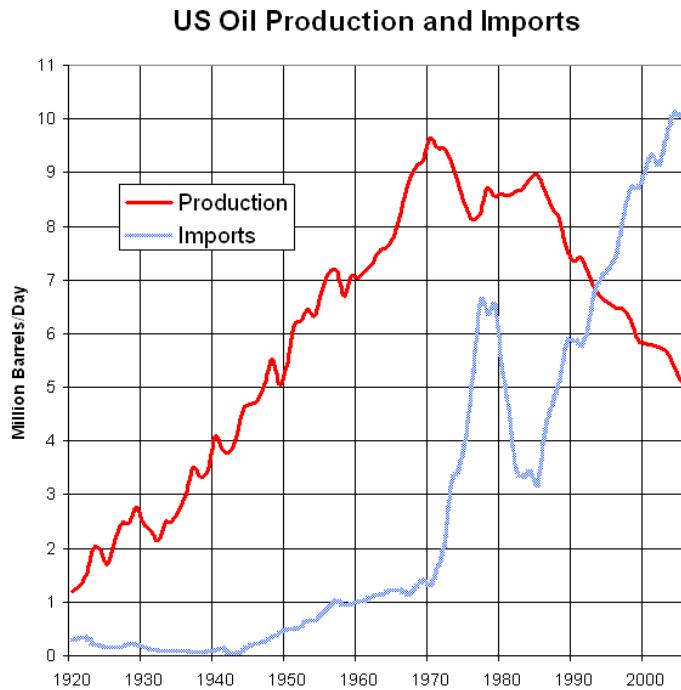
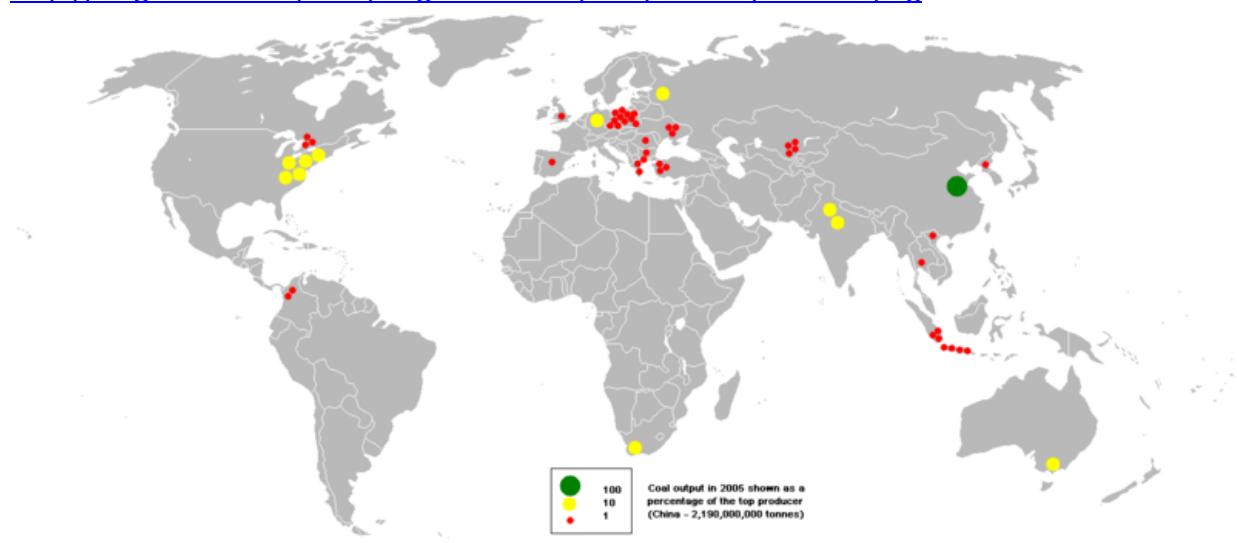
**Document D: Oil Prices, 1861-2007,** [http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1469\\_0.png](http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1469_0.png)



**Document E: Top Oil-Production Countries, 1960-2006,**  
[http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1445\\_0.png](http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1445_0.png)

Source: US DOE, Energy Information Administration  
Annual Energy Review 2006

**Document F: Present and Proposed Oil and Gas Lease Areas in Northern Alaska,**  
[http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1460\\_0.jpg](http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1460_0.jpg)

**Document G: U.S. Oil Production and Imports, 1920-2005,**  
[http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1449\\_0.png](http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1449_0.png)**Document H: World Coal Output in 2005,**  
[http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1457\\_0.png](http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/4-2-map1457_0.png)

### Document I: Backup Source

#### **Document I: 107. Telegram From the Mission to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to the Department of State,** <https://history.state.gov/historicaldocuments/frus1969-76v37/d107>

##### Proposal for Cooperation in Energy Investment

1. Participating countries recognize that the establishment and maintenance of a satisfactory global balance of energy supply and demand during and beyond the transition period will require major capital investment in the exploration, development, and utilization of new energy, both conventional and non-conventional. It is recognized that in order to create a climate more conducive to investment under mutually satisfactory conditions, international cooperation on a continuing basis should be intensified.
2. The industrialized countries recognize the need to facilitate investment in the development of energy resources, conventional and non-conventional, in their own territories and in the developing countries commensurate with the urgent need to assure adequate world energy supplies. In this regard, they recognize the need to maintain and improve access to capital markets by the developing countries.
3. The oil exporting countries recognize the need to take account of the world's requirements for energy, and in particular requirements for oil and gas, during the transition period in formulating their plans for investment in new production capacity and supporting infrastructure.
4. The participating countries recognize that the accelerated development of the indigenous energy resources, conventional and non-conventional, of the energy deficient developing countries is essential to the economic progress of these countries. This development will require major amounts of capital. The industrialized and oil exporting countries, to a greater or lesser extent, are the primary sources of such capital.
5. Participating countries recognize the important role the private sector plays in providing much of the capital, as well as much of the technology and know-how, for the exploration and development of the energy resources of the energy deficient developing countries. It is also recognized that, in order to facilitate the flow of such capital into energy resource development in the EDDCs, unnecessary constraints should be reduced. In this respect, cooperation agreements between investing and host countries could be appropriate in some cases. Foreign investment should be consistent with the needs of the host countries and make an optimum contribution to the fulfillment of their economic development plans.
6. The Energy Commission conducted a preliminary examination of the proposal to establish an International Resources Bank to facilitate investment in raw materials, including energy, in developing countries, with particular attention to its potential to facilitate increased investment

in energy development in the energy deficient developing countries. The participating countries welcome the recent decision by the IBRD/IMF Development Committee to study the International Resources Bank proposal and suggest that the Development Committee's [Page 377]examination of the proposal take account of the urgent need of many developing countries to reduce their dependence on imported energy.

7. It is also recognized that the official international lending institutions have played and will continue to play an important role in the development of indigenous energy resources in the energy deficient developing countries. Participating countries recommend that these institutions, in the context of their overall development lending activities, recognize the urgency of the energy investment requirements, including infrastructure, of such countries.