

ance program would be more of a temptation to inertia than a stimulus to innovation.

More than any broadening or reshaping of the existing law, however, we believe that the most hopeful vehicle for strengthening the West and thus for defeating Khrushchev in the cold war is to be found in the example of the Common Market. The object of a common market is to enlarge the number of consumers within a free trade area. The United States was formed into a common market when the Thirteen Colonies were welded into one nation by adoption of the Constitution.

For many years Europe has dreamed of a United States of Europe. Now they have made a beginning. Unfortunately only six countries joined in the initial effort. Seven others formed instead the European Free Trade Association, thus creating a rival organization and a serious breach in a vital area.

The recent decision of Britain and other Western European countries to open negotiations for joining the Common Market "Six" gives promise that one of the elements of Western disunity soon will be eliminated. So long as Western Europe is divided by the "Six" and the "Seven" there is not only a lack of economic unity, there is great danger that this will lead to grave political differences. The *New York Times* has referred to Britain's announcement as a turning point in history. Indeed it is. The Common Market ushers in an age of new competition, new ideas, and new initiative.

But the happy prospect of healing Western European differences still leaves the two sides of the Atlantic with a gap in economic policies that is getting wider, not narrower, all the time. On the one hand, Western Europe, for centuries divided into many separate economic and political compartments, is attempting now the elimination of her internal trade barriers and their customs houses so that her 325 million people and their goods can move freely from one country to another. On the other hand, the United States is in reverse. It takes too frequent refuge in protectionist devices. But even if this country stood still it would be drifting backwards because it would not be keeping pace with Europe's determined move forward.

At the close of World War II the United States embarked upon a policy designed to bring about a great expansion in the world economy. There resulted the GATT and later the Marshall Plan, with the Organization for European Economic Cooperation to implement it. OEEC, now the larger Organization for Economic Cooperation and