

ample, about a North Atlantic Free Trade Association as a possible alternative. I think in economic terms an alternative, not just for the United Kingdom, but perhaps for all the industrialized countries of the world, would be to try to move toward the elimination of all tariff and other barriers to trade. This is the economic aspect of the United Kingdom effort to try to join the Common Market.

The economic objective can be dealt with rather simply. And I don't think it needs an elaborate institutional arrangement.

The real problem, I think, is probably on the political side rather than the trade or economic side. The problem for the United Kingdom, as Dean Acheson once put it, is to find a role. And as it sees itself now, its role is part of an integrated European community. In that sense it is very hard to think about any viable or sensible alternative in political terms. And I think that there is some risk that the people will mix up the two: institutional arrangements with essentially political overtones, and economic arrangements which could be just an agreement among all the industrialized countries of the free world to move toward the goal of free trade. We don't need any elaborate system. I think it has been demonstrated by the Stockholm Convention of the European Free Trade Association that you can move toward complete elimination of tariffs and other trade barriers without having either special political relationships or a very elaborate institutional structure.

This deals with the economic side of the problem of United Kingdom entry. The question of handling the political aspect is much more difficult and much more complicated. And I don't think there is any simple solution or simple alternative in that case.

Representative WIDNALL. Mr. McQuade, if Britain succeeds in entering the Common Market, what would you think the long-range impact will be on U.S. trade?

Mr. McQUADE. The important thing is that as overseas markets become stronger economically they generally become better markets for the United States. Now that we have the Kennedy Round behind us, and we seem to be moving in the direction of removing tariffs as a really big factor in the trade picture, I do not view Britain's accession to the Common Market as particularly troublesome. In fact, if it makes the Common Market a better and stronger economic entity, it will probably help our trade, especially if we keep the various non-tariff barriers in control and hopefully move forward to lower them. I think that it would not be a troublesome thing for us.

Representative WIDNALL. Thank you, Mr. McQuade. My time is up.

Chairman BOGGS. Mr. Greenwald, did I understand you correctly when you said that no legislation was required until 1969? Or did you say that no programs would be recognized?

Mr. GREENWALD. I didn't say that no new legislation would be required until 1969. I think the legislative program we have in mind was outlined by Ambassador Roth earlier, which would be what is referred to as essentially housekeeping legislation—a simple extension of the trade agreements program for another 2 years.

Chairman BOGGS. He also said that he would recommend certain amendments to the adjustment provisions of the existing trade agreement program?