As for government's share of Gross Domestic Product, it tends to be much smaller in the U.S. than in most European countries. Whereas total U.S. government (i.e. federal, state and local) outlays rose from 30.3% in 1970 to 34% in 1981, the contrast with Europe is marked. During the same period, the same figures for the U.K. where 30.3% and 44.4% and for FRG they were 32.6 and 44.3%. Dr. Bloomfield concluded that Europe's government expenditures in % of GDP is 30% higher than in the U.S. Since higher levels of government outlays require higher overall tax burden, this further reduces the incentives to work, save and invest.

Dr. Bloomfield then turned to the "spirit of entrepreneurship" when explaining the results of cultural differences between the U.S. and Europe (stated but not clearly understood). He felt that this phenomenon was significant in explaining some of the many differences in the role of job creation and technological advance. As Ralf Dahrendorff[2] had said "Britain is a society of many solidarities, totally adverse to the spirit of competition between individuals. If you try to set one against the other, you get nowhere in Britain. America is exactly the opposite. There is a great tradition to get somewhere on your own. In Britain you always pretend you are not trying".

Quoting the British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Dr. Bloomfield said that the British reputation for research is extremely high, whereas the process of turning these into industrial profit is not at all well developed. The U.S., on the other hand is totally different, having free enterprise, built into her constitution. She is the last safe haven, everyone's safe haven for their money. She will never have a socialist government which will nationalize everything and propose high taxes, instead, she is the land of free enterprise, of freedom, and the country of last resort.