

liam the II of Germany. And then Hitler. They all failed, and today I am quite sure that Mr. Khrushchev in Moscow would love to organize Europe as a whole under the direction of himself for his purposes. All these nations that tried this before wanted to use Europe as a sort of extended field of their own power. That, of course, is not the sort of thing we have in mind today when we begin to think in terms of a United Europe. No, a United Europe must be something else.

We have tried. In 1948, with modest effort we created the Council of Europe, comprising 17 or 18 Free European States, with a Parliament in Strasbourg, France, and with a Council of Ministers, in which all these countries are represented. But they can't do very much. They can discuss matters; they can suggest things. The Parliament does that regularly. It exerts a certain amount of pressure on the governments. On the whole, one can say that the Parliament of Strasbourg is far more progressive than the governments of Europe. That is understandable. The governments are responsible. They have to think in concrete terms of things feasible and practical, whereas in the Parliament they can dream about a United Europe on the basis of European culture and things such as that.

They haven't achieved very much, but they have achieved one thing which is an important thing. They have achieved the Convention of European Human Rights, which is the replica, more or less, of the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations. But the difference is that whereas the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations is a declaration of intent which does not bind anyone except morally perhaps, the Convention of Human Rights in Europe does bind the participating govern-