ments, and that is a feather in the cap of Europe which is beginning, perhaps, to become conscious of its own identity as a whole.

Perhaps in Strasbourg something is growing that someday might be, or become, what one might perhaps call the "European Conscience." But, for practical purposes; for emergency decisions, this instrument is valueless for the moment. So, another approach was needed. We must integrate in order to be able to maintain ourselves. And the Common Market which was launched in 1958 was, to my taste and feeling, perhaps new in that respect in that it tried to approach European unity from a functional point of view. We don't conceive,in the Common Market, of Europe as it would be if one reads the history of European culture, etc. Or, if one looks at the map and says that this is a geographical territorial unit and therefore it should get together; no.

These things are all right and they have a certain amount of truth in them, but they don't produce the factual unity that we actually need. And so, we have chosen the functional approach. The theory of that is this: There are certain things that can be integrated - limited vital interests. If you find enough of those and you add them up you finally get a practical vital unity that might serve as the under-structure for the super-structure which might then become a United Europe.

Now, the first target of the Common Market was an economic target, the abolition of internal tariffs. I think that some of us had before our eyes when we conceived this idea, the United States. After all, you are a Common Market. You have 50 states within your Common Market. You had the advantage over us that when you started building the United States