

stage, no member state, large or small, can withdraw from a majority decision nor can it block a majority decision by veto. Well, this is rather revolutionary, but unfortunately this also, I think, has invited second thoughts on the part of some, and again, the French Government is the clearest exponent of those second thoughts. I don't think today a man like General DeGaulle would still be willing to apply the premise that the original draft of the Common Market presented.

We regret this because, in the sense of the interlocking of interests which I have tried to explain to you we need this kind of structure. We cannot admit the withdrawal power of some, just as you in this country, once you had created your federal union, were willing to fight a Civil War to deny the right of secession to some of your states which at that time wished to withdraw. Only thus can you make your union so strong and so permanent that it becomes a thing that you can rely on. Taking this as an example, some of us in Europe think that we should follow your example and do as you did then; that is, of course, without a Civil War.

Well, here you have my thoughts about Holland, Europe and the United States. We believe that Europe should be a stepping-stone to a wider union, a wider cooperation at least, a wider integration than Europe can ever present all by itself. We believe that this is in the interests of all of us, collectively and individually. We have not given up hope that one day it will be possible to reach this goal, although the situation today is a bit vague. We don't exactly know what the ultimate plans of General DeGaulle are. We don't know exactly how long General DeGaulle