

irradiation of nuclear weapons.

We must along these lines direct our political will in order to reach prompt solutions to the problems we find in the Vienna negotiations. In the past we have often covered up political difficulties under the veil of technical difficulties.

Today we may rightly say that the difficulties which still subsist in Vienna are technical because we have the firm negotiation will to reach an agreement.

As regards the new proposals on combat aviation and personnel stationed in Europe, these must lead to a prompt agreement in both areas which are still open. We hope that flexibility will also continue to prevail in other pending matters, such as the delimitation of sub-areas and guarded armaments talks, combat helicopters, and definitions of armaments which are subject to limitations, so that we will be in a position to sign an agreement on conventional forces and also preferably the agreement referring to measures of confidence, and that this will take place before the end of the year.

Mr. President, we should not serve as prophets of history, but we are responsible for history. What is truly new about the times that we are living is the rhythm of change which may generate a true historical vertigo. We are taking a risk in that the intellectual process may stay behind the process of change and that we may not be able to foresee our thinking and doing and rightly interpret what is taking place.

It was Goethe who was present at Valmy and who knew how to recognize clearly that on that day in the battlefield a new era in the history of humanity had irrevocably begun. We who are witnessing a true transfiguration of Europe know that the changes which are occurring mean the recovery of a unitary conscience of our continent. This certainty compels us to adapt the ideas that we have entertained to a rival and divided Europe and that to use these to another Europe already coming to life as a collective hope. In this new Europe I would like to stress that the political role of the economic community and the dynamism of its unitary process are more important than ever. Spain does not conceive this architecture without a strong, economic and political European community.

Europe has always been a reality of weights and counterweights which have been arranged in a fragile equilibrium. In the past century this arrangement was called an agreement. We do not know, however, what it will be called in the next century, but what we do know with certainty is that we are heading now towards a new European balance.

The CSCE has been at once the witness and the instrument for