MR. EDEN'S REVIEW 
OF AFFAIRS

HOUSE OF LORDS
THURSDAY, NOV. 5
The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the rostrum at half past two o'clock.
The LORD CHANCELLOR introduced 
the Statute Law Revision Bill, which was 
read a first time.

"SENSE OF FEAR"
IN U.S.
DEFENCE AGAINST ATOM 
BOMB
The debate was resumed on the motion for an Address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

LORD HENDERSON said that there were 
differences in emphasis, timing, and attitude 
in Anglo-American relations which seemed 
at times to be serious. He had recently been 
to America for a short visit and had re- 
turned with an impression which he believed 
had a bearing on these differences. There 
was a sense of fear there in spite of a 
pride in the enormous strength and power of 
the United States. He did not suggest that he 
found any American patriots in that mood; 
that would be the reverse of the truth.

The impeding danger from which fear 
was rising was a sudden and unannounced atom 
bombing attack.

The experience of Pearl Harbour had left 
a scar on the American conscience, and the 
Americans were resolved that there should never be another and more terrible experience 
like that. It might be that because American 
newspapers had been able to devote pictures, reports, and discussions to atom bomb tests and development the American public 
was more atom bomb conscious than we were. Whatever the reason the difference of attitude existed on either side of the Atlantic. 

We in this country regarded the attack as less imminent or probable, or we were more fatalistic or less imaginative. This same sense of fear in its most extreme and unreasoning form had produced the deplorable political witch-hunting associated with Senator Mac- 
Carthy in relation to real and imaginary machinations of the agents of the Kremlin.

He had emphasized this sense of fear 
without trying to evaluate it. The Prime 
Minister, in that memorable passage in his speech on Tuesday, in which he dealt with 
the hazards of the atomic age, had 
posed the choice for the nations of the world 
between mass annihilation and expansive 
abundance, was the spokesman for a human 
fear which was at once fearful and hopeful.

The prime task of statesmanship was to 
find ways of alleviating that fear so that 
all the men in all the lands might live out 
their lives in freedom from fear and want.

ANSWER TO COMMUNIST TACTICS
All that was available to the public so far of the Russian reply to the latest Note of the western Governments, was the partial 
text published in The Times to-day, and a 
preliminary study of that seemed to warrant 
the conclusion that it was negative, un- 
helpful and frustrating.

There should be a conference of the 
three western leaders, in Washington, for the 
west must regain the initiative and must not 
allow Communist tactics to hold us at bay. 
On his way to Washington the Prime Minis- 
ter should attend the United Nations 
Assembly, and make there another solemn 
appeal for the leaders of Russia and the 
three western nations to get together. 
It would be difficult for the Russians to ignore 
such an appeal, and he begged the Prime 
Minister not to be daunted by the new 
difficulties which the Russians had created.

LORD LAYTON said that there were 
two outstanding questions on the Council 
of Europe. First, was the six-Power organi-
zation which had evolved in the last two or 
three years in Europe basically right, or were we pursuing the wrong course ? Should 
we endeavour to bring the European defence 
under N.A.T.O., or not ? Second, was it mis-
timed, and should we postpone our efforts 
secure the coming into effect of the 
Council of Europe ? He believed the answer 
to both questions was emphatically " No ! "

The last German election was the most 
amazing phenomenon of recent years. When 
we considered the events of the last 30 or 
40 years and the overwhelming vote cast by 
the German people for fusion and absorp-
tion into a European framework it must be 
recognized that something profound had hap-
pened. The mistakes of the past should not 
be repeated, but a place should be found 
here and now for Germany in the free compi-
y of nations to enable her to develop her 
resources and use her energies for the com-
mon good.

VISCOUNT ELIBANK said that the 
sensible course seemed to be to improve east-
west trade in the hope that it would help 
international relations. The embargo on the 
export of non-strategic goods to China was 
being observed more strictly by this country 
than by other nations. If the large-scale 
trade between China and Hongkong was 
not resumed Hongkong would dwindle in 
importance.