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SPEECH BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ANTHONY EDEN, M.C.,
M.P., BRITISH DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND FOREIGN
SECRETARY, AT THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, WASHINGTON,
D.C., THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH - 1953

I am not to-day going to make a review of foreign policy or to touch on many questions in Europe, in the Middle East and in Asia which I shall be discussing with Mr. Dulles. I shall hope to give a general account of British foreign policy before I leave this country. My purpose here is to try to put the talks on economic matters in the perspective of the world picture. Of course there will be an opportunity at question time afterwards to raise any particular points which may be uppermost in your minds.

But there is one matter upon which you will expect me to say something. We have all heard with sympathy of Mr. Stalin's grievous illness. Here is a grave event, and one certainly of deep significance for the Russian people. The time is not appropriate for any survey of his life and influence on our times, but the part he played in the war against Hitler's aggression belongs to recorded history. It was that of a figure of world stature. We cannot tell how this news will affect the future course of world events. But this at least is certain. Our purpose remains steadfast to seek an enduring understanding with all nations. We are all conscious of the baffling complexity of that task. But no event can weaken our unity or our resolution to seek peace and ensue it.

Mr. Butler and I have come here to discuss with the United States Government the outcome of the Commonwealth Economic Conference held in London last autumn.

This Conference took stock of the economic situation of the Commonwealth as a whole, and particularly of the sterling area. It covered a very large section of the world's economic life. Nine fully independent countries were represented, ranging across the world from Canada to Ceylon and New Zealand. Add to this fifty colonies at various stages of development and the Commonwealth covers 600 million people of every race and creed.

We made a thorough study together of our problems and our hopes for the future. Various conclusions and ideas emerged which we believed could help to build up the economic strength of the free world. We were all agreed that the problem of establishing a sound world economy was urgent and could not be resolved on a regional basis. It had to be approached collectively and on a world-wide scale.

That is why we decided that we should come here to discuss these matters with the United States Administration first of all. We are not seeking decisions or agreements. Still less are we seeking aid for Britain.

On our return home we intend to discuss the position with our European colleagues. In all we are doing we shall certainly not be unmindful of them. Indeed, as Chairman of the O.E.E.C., I have a special duty to have regard for

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the interests and the views of our European partners.

As we consider these problems we have, I think, always to bear in mind that in the free world we are not only exerting ourselves to build up our armed defensive strength, important as that is. We have also to ensure that our way of life can stand up to every challenge. Our world must not only be militarily strong. It must also be economically well found. Certainly we must coordinate defence. ~~But we must also search out any causes of weakness or division amongst us. How can the free world stand up to present threats and dangers if it is permanently divided into economic blocs, barricading themselves against each other's goods? The Commonwealth Conference believed that we have all something to contribute to correct this, and that we must correct it if we are to go forward in confidence and with growing strength.~~

Some people think that the difference in productivity between the United States and some other parts of the world make this prospect illusory. We do not think so. We believe that trade can be developed with advantage and a real balance be established between nations at different stages of technical advance and development. It is a question of finding the mechanism to adjust their trade relations. It is a question of division of effort and responsibilities.

In each country the home economy has to support the defence effort which it puts forth. If we can swell the exchange of goods within the free world, we strengthen the economy of each individual nation, and buttress the defence of the whole. The Chancellor will in a few minutes give you some account of what we have been doing in Britain in this sphere.

But we have also to do something else. Within our ranks among the hundreds of millions outside the Iron Curtain, are many, in Asia, in Africa, and elsewhere, who watch and test us. They are not Communists. They have no love of Communism. But they take a good look at us all the same. And it is an appraising look. They sum us up. They judge our institutions, our way of life. They try to see what we are going to make of the future, theirs and ours. And that does not only mean how many guns we have, how many aeroplanes we can command. It means also what kind of security and hope we can hold out to the ordinary man and woman everywhere; what we have to offer in faith and work and prospects; what inspiration we can give in thought and leadership; what kind of a world we are trying to make for them.

These are big questions, the biggest of our time. I sometimes think we become so engrossed in the details of our daily crises that we hardly perceive them. If it is not insulting to say so in present company, the temptation to live for the daily headline is something to which even politicians occasionally succumb. Long-term needs have less appeal. And yet what really matters more than how the lives of our people will look in the years ahead? To increase the freedom and volume of trade between us may seem at first sight an undramatic aim. But it can be decisive. For it is no part of our plan that one nation clings to another or just comes crying for help. The very reverse is true. Nations must stand on their own feet and respect themselves if they are to be good allies. We aim at a partnership into which all put everything they have of ideas and of enterprise.

We in Britain, and I think in Europe too, know full well how heavy is the burden that the United States bears in the common defence, and especially in Korea. It is you who are paying the heaviest price in life and treasure to wage that war. We can never forget that. ~~It is of course also fair to say that Korea is part of a world front. It is part of a long line of defence against the Communist threat which runs through the other battle areas of Indo-China and Malaya, and then across the Middle East to Germany and the Baltic.~~

SCU
 I say that this is all one threat, which does not mean that there is fighting at every point. But it does mean that we have to be watchful at all points. The forces standing ready on every front make up the total strength of our defensive alliance, whether or not they are in action at any particular moment.

That is why for us the forces we are maintaining in Europe, which include the largest armoured contribution any nation is making to Western defence there, are as important as the fighting we have been engaged in for years in Malaya. That is why our technical and scientific contribution to the common defence, our jet fighters and bombers, and, of course, the British atom bomb, count in the reckoning too. All these widespread activities, which are essential to the survival of our peoples, represent a growing expenditure of labour and resources.

SCU
 And so I suggest to you that we must take the broadest view of defence. The stake is the survival of our civilisation. It must be defended by force wherever it is threatened by force. It must also be defended in the minds and thoughts of men and in the conduct of their economic life. Four principal objectives stand before us today; first, to strengthen our joint defences; second, to expand and nourish trade and commerce throughout the free world; third, to raise the material prosperity of the peoples for whom we hold a trust; and finally, to offer hope and inspiration in our thought and leadership. For the free world is not just a fortress; it is also a promised land.

Applause

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 If we keep that thought before us, let us
 Guard the peace of the world. ✓ OK

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CAMERAMAN HUGO JOHNSON WITH NELSON EDWARDS SOUNDMAN Silent

STORY COVERED Anthony Eden & President. LENGTH EXPOSED 50 Ft.

PLACE OF EVENT White House. DATE OF EVENT 3/7/53

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EXAMPLE: WALTHAM — PRONOUNCE "WALL-THAM," NOT "WALL-TH'M";
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	Deputy Prime Minister Anthony Eden with President.			
	Roll #1. Group, left to right. Seated, Eden - Eisenhower - Dulles. Standing, Ambassador Makin, (England) - Baxter (Exchequer) Ambassador Aldrich (U.S.)			
	Eden, Ike and Dulles. Eden and Ike.			

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	<i>Anthony Eden - Speaks before the National Press Club</i>			
	<i>Photo - National Press Club Emblem</i>			
	<i>Eden Starts talk attempts 35-4-6-1-4</i>			
	<i>Photo - Mr. Buckley of the Exchange, also addresses the Press Club</i>			
	<i>Question and answers by Eden</i>			
	<i>Note - see attached paper for exact questions asked by the Chairman of Club</i>			
	<i>See are marked 1-2 etc -</i>			
	<i>Views - Crib run of audience</i>			

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