

London: An anxious world turns to Lancaster House and is reassured. The fateful Suez Canal crisis has reached the Conference Table. The statesmen of twenty-two Nations, (including M. Pin~~o~~au of France,) hope to reconcile national aspirations with a vital international dependence.

~~While~~ The Foreign Secretary, Mr Selwyn Lloyd, is conscious that Britain's need of the Canal is one of economic life or death.

It's an urgent Commonwealth concern, too, that brings Prime Minister Mr Menzies from Australia.

Leading the West German delegation is Herr von Brentano, the Foreign Minister.

The Far-Eastern viewpoint comes with Mr Shigemitsu of Japan. <sup>S</sup> basis America's Mr Dulles brings support for Britain and France on the ~~issue~~ issue of international control.

And Mr Sepilov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, brings a "new-look" <sup>Russian</sup> attitude to the Conference table.

So the Conference began - in the historic Great Gallery of Lancaster House, where, later, Mr Dulles was to offer a four-point plan for the future of the vital waterway.

Taking his place, Mr Sepilov had the support of Mr Malik, the Soviet Ambassador.

Meanwhile, Colonel Nasser (having refused to attend the Conference) sends <sup>to London</sup>

Wing-Commander Ali Sabri/- to watch developments. <sup>BACK TO LANCASTER CONFERENCE.</sup>

First reports tell of rapid ~~progress~~ progress - with a majority support

for international control appearing almost certain - after Sir Anthony Eden had welcomed the delegates with a note of warning. <sup>SOUND.</sup>

HOUSE FOR THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRIME MINISTER WHO WAS TO OPEN THE CONFERENCE.