By Sir Winston
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on foot to bring Communist China into the United Nations the American feeling would be they were succeeding in shooting their way in.

Not only has there been no settlement in Korea, but there is very grave aggravation of all our anxieties about what has happened and is happening in Indochina. We all hope better results may be achieved in Indochina and more peaceful arrangements, bringing at any rate the fighting to an end, may be gained.

[On the possibility of meeting with Premier Malenkov.] Today I have nothing to add or to subtract from anything I have previously said upon this subject and if I ask the House not to press me upon the matter I can assure the members that it is not because it doesn't hold a lively place in my mind.

I certainly feel it's extraordinary that that "noble theme," which I called it, that Eisenhow put forward to the United Nations has not received more acceptance from the Soviets, and it seems to me it may well be a topic which at a certain stage, and when the right time comes, might be the object for a meeting at the highest level possible.

[Sir Winston obviously was referring to the United States President's proposal before the United Nations General Assembly last December 8 that the world's great powers pool some of their atomic energy resources and information for peaceful use.]

But all this must depend, as I said, not only on timing but also upon the course of events.

Discussions with the Egyptian Government have been resumed, but there is no point reached at which any statement could be made at present.

I have for some time been of the opinion that the United States have a strategic interest in Egypt, as well as interests in the international waterway of the canal, and that responsibility for both of these matters should no longer be allowed to rest exclusively with Great Britain.

Although, of course, the strategic importance of Egypt and the canal have been enormously reduced by modern developments of war, it cannot be wholly excluded from American thought where the recent extension of NATO's [North Atlantic Treaty Organization] southern flank to Turkey is concerned.

[Sir Winston said he had no doubt that the Government and the official Opposition were right in giving the European Defense Community support and encouraging France to ratify the treaty.]

By Sir Winston

LONDON, July 14 (AP)—Following are excerpts from the speech in the House of Commons today by the British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill:

I must say my general impression, while paying every tribute to [Mr. Attlee's] moderation and desire to mention any fact which he thought fairness required, was that his speech was one long whine of criticism against the United States of America.

My general impression was that of long criticism of the United States and, of course, of advancing the importance, if not the virtues, of Communist China.

While in principle one cannot conceive that China would forever be excluded from the United Nations, on the other hand one really doesn't see why this particular moment would be well chosen for its admission when it is still technically at war with the United Nations and when it is at this moment going to achieve a resounding triumph by its successes of stimulated war in Indochina in which it has played so great a part.

To choose such a moment as this to try and force the entry of Communist China into the United Nations would be to complicate all the other very grave forces we have to deal with in so many other questions and would be regarded as a most harsh and uncalled for act of unfriendlines by the mighty people of the United States to whom we all owe so much.

I do not see anything in the conduct of China which has yet happened which should lead the American Government to deliver Formosa to Communist China. Nor do I see any reason why, at some subsequent date, Formosa should not be treated in the manner which Mr. Attlee described and placed in the custody of the United Nations.

I know he doesn't wish to harm our relations with the United States, but I can assure Mr. Attlee the speech which he has made, although temperately expressed, will undoubtedly make a bad impression and make more difficult the settlement of many awkward questions which we have to deal with in common with the United States.

We are not going to raise this question of the entry of Communist China into the United Nations at present. We think September is the first time it could be raised and we believe it would be better for all concerned and all interests represented that it should be postponed to a later period.

I am sure that if at the present time an agitation were set

Metaphysical Arguments

By the combined working of the E. D. C. scheme with NATO, the British, Canadian and United States forces would be brought into the continental line of defense, together with all their European comrades.

Surely this giant fact should not be overlooked for the sake of complicated and almost metaphysical arguments, however interesting and exciting they may be.

The Government, like its predecessor, supports wholeheartedly the policy of E. D. C. We are sure this is the best and safest way in which Germany can be rearmed and enabled to play its necessary and vital part in the scheme of European unity and reconciliation.

I do not feel that the question of twelve German divisions ought to bulk out of all proportion when we consider the general situation.

We cannot tell whether the French Assembly will ratify the E. D. C. treaty in their present session which will probably end in August. If it does not come into force in the very near future, a most difficult situation would arise.

Confronted by this problem, the British and United States Governments have come to the conclusion that in the unhappy event of failure to ratify the E. D. C., their aim could best be achieved by disassociating the Bonn Conventions in simultaneity from the passing of the E. D. C. treaty, if possible by the agreement between the four powers who signed those conventions.

Any other course would be contrary to the standards of good faith and fair play which we desire to maintain toward all nations, including those with whom we have been at war.

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