

# U.S. Flying "Saucer-Dollars"

## FRESH MYSTERY IS EXPLAINED

**F**ROM F. E. Baume.—LONDON, Saturday.—Flying saucers? I discovered them and solved their problem when walking out of the House of Commons at midnight recently. There, Herbert Morrison, calling on lease-lend to save the world, as Churchill called to Roosevelt in 1940, had removed further doubt as to the identity and composition of the strange aerial visitants.

**FLYING SAUCERS ARE MERELY AMERICAN SILVER DOLLARS HURTLING ROUND THE WORLD, LOOKING FOR A PLACE IN WHICH TO SETTLE.**

The Marshall plan suggests that they settle in Europe, but Russia, fearing another projectile such as the famous Siberian meteor, will not have them, and so they continue on their circling of the world.

**W**ITH the Paris Conference begun, Europe will be divided; wisely enough, as so much English public opinion says. Yet, the first blunt statement of an impending collapse of world trade did not come from Mr. Herbert Morrison or the British Government. It came from Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister of Finance, late in June, when he said in Wellington: 'There are portents of a breakdown in international trade and world production. Danger lies ahead for Britain and the world as a result of the U.S.A.'s overwhelming excess of exports over imports.

**"The Flying Dollars must settle or wealthy countries will become as bankrupt as Britain."**

As I was listening to Morrison, tired and drawn (he was giving a dramatic warning to the post-war world), figures from Washington added to Britain's despair. Here was an indication that Britain wasn't triumphing over difficulties and was continuing, through the lips of Morrison, her endless tale of woe which has barely ceased since the Socialist Govern-

ment's first joy-bells of Nationalisation.

The American loan is running out two years before its time; total withdrawals from 937,500,000 dollars have been 550 million and the balance, 387,500,000, is likely to be exhausted within another nine months.

All this, Morrison knew, as he claimed that not only Britain, but the whole world, must produce or perish. Once again, as in every major British crisis, Australia has become in a willy-nilly. Her own economy and the balance of it becomes threatened by a Britain with an almost decrepit government.

More than that, the weakest opposition in British political history is resulting daily in public apathy, hopelessness and an acceptance not only

of bullying and rudeness from its Governors, but a robot-like meekness from which it may take many years to emerge.

Prime Minister Attlee makes his speeches. Churchill writes his memoirs. And, England regards its own coffin with dull incomprehension. Already some British newspapers are frantically trying to make excuses for both Government and the Opposition.

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**YOU WOULD HAVE IMAGINED THAT Churchill, not Eden, would have spoken on Chancellor Dalton's import cuts. But no. The Conservative Party, still burdened with the Stanleys, the MacMillans, the Balfours and half-ancient names of a Feudal England, find themselves, in the face of Morrison's warning, unable even to make a case against him.**

As official reports come from the International Emergency Food Council that world requirements of cereals and grains in 1947-48 will exceed prospective supplies of 18,000,000 tons Mr. Eden's idea seems merely to cut

more films and more tobacco, so that the few amenities given the British public to-day will cease to exist.

The International Food Organisation, so far, is not functioning adequately. Europe needs food above all. In the present circumstances, though, she must have the dollars, she cannot eat them. Yet in every country in the world, production goes on and all manner of primary products appear. Yet, apart from bureaucratic buying, there is no adequate organisation which could allocate ships and crops over the world's area.

**But in the House of Commons, excuse follows excuse and not a word of constructive criticism appears in the welter of U.N.O.'s I-no's and E-no's to produce food instead of the emptiest words.**





*Three of the delegates who attended the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations which opened at Flushing Meadows (England). L. to R.: The Emir Saud (Saudi Arabia); Faris El Khouri (Syria) and Sir Alexander Cadogan (Great Britain).*