country's own gold and foreign-exchange holdings, plus, let's say, the easy private credit which some countries would have, such as the international swap arrangements that our own Treasury and Federal Reserve have worked out in the last two years.

I suppose one could say that with the emergence of those sorts of arrangements the Fund has in a sense become the third line of reserves, the country using its own gold and foreign-exchange holdings first, then maybe these easily available private or official sources of borrowed money, and then turning to the Fund. But most of our members don't have that second facility. It is only the larger industrial countries that can work out with each other these swap arrangements, so that most of the countries, like Australia, or New Zealand--to take an orderly one--or Latin American countries and Asiatic countries would regard the fund as their main, reliable, secondary line of reserve.

Therefore, the Fund bulks large in all the discussion of what to do to improve the International Monetary System. I might now briefly talk about that subject again which I mentioned earlier and what is in the press now being called the liquidity issue which bulked so large at the recent annual meeting of the Fund Board of Governors and is to be found discussed almost daily, as you know if you read the financial pages, by the leading financial journals--the Wall Street Journal or the Business Week or the London Economist, and the New York Times, and so on.

To put it in a few words, as far as the Fund is concerned there are some people--I suppose one would say most people, the most informed