

open-market operations or international investment operations by the Fund and good creditors.

In this connection Triffen, like Keynes, would say--and I should say that in this respect Triffen is the 1962-63 version of the Keynes clearing plan of 1944-45--that bad debtors shouldn't get any help.

I would say next that Triffen and some people like him feel that the reserve currency institution has outlived its usefulness and that it should be gotten rid of by one or another kind of arrangement. His solution would be for countries to deposit virtually all of their reserve currencies in the Fund. The Fund then would carry the claim on the UK and the U.S., the big reserve currencies, and over a period of time the UK and the U. S. would be expected to redeem back in other currencies or gold that initial mass, and from there on there would be no reserve currencies. The Fund and its powers would provide reserves of the world other than the gold which countries, insofar as they still had some, would be able to go on using.

Now, I think I have said enough to show you that this is, in the eyes and the minds of some of the technicians, a subject that puts us away out in the frontier of the evolution of the world institutions. To get it down to a more practical range, I would say this: First, that most competent technicians and officials who are working in this field, both in the Fund and in the leading central banks and treasuries, agree that international liquidity, as I have defined it, is adequate at the present time. That is to say that the world is not being held back in