

Proposed Minting of Gold Coins

Life of John Maynard Keynes". The paragraph is headed "The Last Phase", and it deals with the agreement. It reads as follows:

He—

That is Lord Keynes.

—fought hard and bitterly, but it was in vain. The American view was predetermined, and this fact was the bitterest of all. It seemed clear to him that, if the voting by nations had been truly free, as befitted an international organization, he would have obtained a majority for his principal points; but at that juncture almost all the nations were prospective applicants for benefit of some kind from the United States. Rebellion was out of the question. The Americans were "railroading" their decisions through the conference.

Mr. Abbott: Keynes only quarrelled with the important role that gold was to play in the fund agreement.

Mr. Adamson: So much for the agreement, Mr. Speaker. The book is full of disagreements between Keynes, White and others. May I also say that I did not suggest that those who went down to form this international monetary fund, the people sent from the various nations, were communists. What I suggested and I now repeat was that the officers in the international monetary fund and the people who wrote the policy were certainly communists.

Mr. Abbott: I repeat that that is not true.

Mr. Adamson: I have this evidence to give, Mr. Speaker. I wish to quote from the interim report of the United States committee on government operations, made by its Senate permanent subcommittee on investigations, subcommittee on government operations abroad, dated December 15, 1953.

Mr. Abbott: Are we going into all the United States senatorial investigations?

Mr. Adamson: No; there are just two paragraphs in my present evidence.

Mr. Blackmore: Just listen to this quotation.

Mr. Adamson: This is an official United States document.

Mr. Abbott: The hon. member has Social Credit support.

Mr. Adamson: At page 11 of this report we find the following:

It is a matter of public information that Harry Dexter White transferred from his position as assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury to the position of executive director for the United States in the international monetary fund on January 23, 1946. Shortly prior thereto, V. Frank Coe transferred from his position in the foreign economic administration, to the treasury department as director of the division of monetary research, formerly held by White. White became the first executive director for the United States of the international monetary fund and was responsible in

[Mr. Adamson.]

framing a great portion of its policies and procedures. Coe succeeded White as executive director for the United States of the international monetary fund.

Mr. Abbott: Mr. Brownell gave all this in his speech.

Mr. Adamson: Will the minister please contain himself?

Mr. Abbott: Oh, I shall contain myself.

Mr. Adamson: To continue with the quotation:

Here was a crisscross of the operations of the Soviet espionage ring whereby both of these men were placed in new positions whereby they could become indoctrinated in other policies and procedures and carry with them the experience and information gleaned in the old. It was in effect a continued schooling and an expansion of the Soviet position of influence through its espionage ring without surrendering the old positions of advantage.

Then in the recommendations of the Senate committee, recommendation No. 2 is as follows:

It is recommended that as a precautionary measure, an appropriate committee of congress should make a study of the transactions engaged in by international monetary fund, while Harry Dexter White and Virginus Frank Coe were connected with it in influential capacities, to determine whether actions were taken injurious to the best interests of the United States which can now be corrected in view of the conspiratorial connections of these two faithless Americans.

I wanted to put that on the record as an official document of the United States Senate, an official United States government document published by the government printing office in Washington, D.C.

May I now call it six o'clock, Mr. Speaker?

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Applewhaite): At eight o'clock the house will resume the business interrupted at five o'clock.

At six o'clock the house took recess.

AFTER RECESS

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

SUPPLY

UNEMPLOYMENT—MOTION FOR EXAMINATION BY COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The house resumed consideration of the motion of Mr. Abbott for committee of supply, and the amendment thereto of Mr. Green, and the amendment to the amendment of Mr. Gillis.

Mr. Knowles: Mr. Speaker, I rise on a question of privilege. According to a report in the *Ottawa Citizen*, the purpose of our being summoned to the other place at 9.45