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## STABLE MONEY PROBLEM SEEN

### American Group Not Named For July Meeting

By RODNEY CROWTHER

(Washington Bureau of The Sun)

Washington, June 3—The American delegation to the international monetary conference called by President Roosevelt for July 1 at Bretton Woods, N. H., will be announced some time next week, it was learned today. Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the White House has already announced, will head the American group.

Because of the international aspects of the gathering, the State Department will play host to the conference and, as in all similar international meetings, will be in charge of public relations. It was learned today. Michael J. McDermott, chief of the division of current information of the State Department, will be in command of press relations for the conference.

#### Members Of Both Houses

The American delegation will include members of both Houses of Congress. Although the preliminary outlines of the plan for creation of an international monetary fund as approved by the experts of 30-odd United and associated nations have been discussed by Mr. Morgenthau with Congressional committees the Administration is anxious to have close cooperation from Congress in evolving the final pattern of a plan.

The success or failure of exchange stabilization proposals will depend, it has been generally admitted here, upon the reaction of the members of Congress. Many features of the stabilization fund plan will require Congressional sanction, especially the American contribution to the proposed \$8,000,000,000 fund.

If the fund and the formula on which it would be based should be finally adopted by the conference, there would be required legislative action for an American contribution to the fund of approximately \$2,750,000,000. Of this about \$650,000,000 would be in gold.

#### A Bank For Reconstruction

The Administration is hopeful that in addition to the discussion by the New Hampshire conference of the proposed monetary fund there can also be a discussion and, perhaps, final action on a separate plan for establishing an international bank for reconstruction. Outlines of such a proposed bank were announced last year by the Treasury.

It can be said that in general the fund for stabilization of foreign exchanges in the post-war period has met with a far more favorable response both among members of Congress and among American bankers than the proposed world bank. One of the objections voiced to the bank plan is that it would project into a field of world operations a Government-financed and controlled bank. The institution would, in effect, be an international Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

#### Lenders May Be Reluctant

The other side of the argument, and the one advanced by the sponsors of the bank plan, is that with the sad experience of foreign lending after the last World War still fresh in memory, private lenders after this war will be reluctant to make the long-term credit available that will be required to re-establish many nations.

Congressman Dewey (R., Ill.) has proposed as an alternative to the \$10,000,000,000 international bank, in which all associated nations would participate, an American-established and American-controlled revolving fund.

Administration spokesmen, however, have pointed out that there is very little the Dewey plan could achieve that cannot be achieved by the Export-Import Bank. Treasury officials already have stated that the Export-Import Bank would operate as a supplementary institution to the world bank for reconstruction and development.