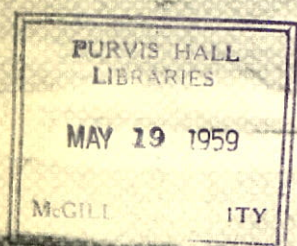


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1958

ANNUAL REPORT
THE TWENTIETH
CENTURY FUND



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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

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August Heckscher, Director

1958

ANNUAL REPORT
THE TWENTIETH
CENTURY FUND

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND
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WASHINGTON 5 · D.C.

The Twentieth Century Fund

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND is a nonprofit foundation specializing in research and public education on the vital issues of the day, with an emphasis on economic and social questions and international affairs.

Nonpartisan and objective in its approach, the Fund publishes the results of its researches in book form and further disseminates the research findings through a wide variety of public education activities. On occasion the Fund appoints committees of qualified citizens to review the research findings and make recommendations for public policy which are published with the report.

The Fund was founded in 1919 by Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant and civic leader, who made a series of gifts that now constitute the Fund's capital assets. Income from this endowment is used solely to support the activities of the Twentieth Century Fund.

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The cover is taken from a photograph in a collection made for the Fund's forthcoming study of tropical Africa. A special section of this report contains other photographs from the collection.

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On Running Out of Space

A FOREWORD BY THE DIRECTOR

IT IS PERHAPS not entirely a coincidence that the year which has seen the United States make its first sustained ventures into outer space should have seen, also, a growing concern with the problem of space on our own planet and continent. This globe cannot but strike us as the more circumscribed and crowded because of the images which confront man as he reaches into realms beyond the earth. The Age of Enlightenment may well have appeared to many of those who lived in it an age distressingly without light; certainly the Space Age can seem to us short of the quality of spaciousness.

Being crowded is, indeed, the almost universal experience of today's citizen. His home grows smaller. The highways are packed, recreation places are saturated, the open landscape is increasingly devoured. The margins of things are everywhere curtailed. Such effects may be held due to two causes, both of them characteristic of the present time: the fact that there are so many more people in the world, and that these people insist on an urban existence. Man's diminishing elbowroom is related to these, but more subtly than is often supposed.

People, by themselves, occupy but a particle of the earth's surface. One statistician places the whole human race at the bottom of Lake Geneva, noting that the level of the lake would rise almost imperceptibly. Another, more generously, allows each human being an area measuring nine by twelve feet. It seems they would then all be contained within the state of Vermont. Even with the rising population there re-

main, as the cover of this annual report suggests, great areas of emptiness on the globe. What takes up space is not people but their activities — the way they live, the things they do, their relation to the natural environment. In a technological civilization, people become insatiable consumers of space; and an urban existence heightens their demands.

If people by themselves do not crowd the earth, neither do cities as they have traditionally existed. The map shows here and there across its surface a scattering of dots; these did not greatly distort the historical proportion between open land and the crossroads where men gathered for trade, for defense, for common enjoyment. But they cannot represent at all the kind of life which in the United States, at least, is becoming increasingly prevalent. The modern city has burst its walls. It overruns the countryside, stretches along the highways, at a thousand points penetrates the rural community. It becomes more and more difficult to tell the city from the suburb and the suburban dweller from the dwindling representatives of the farming group. In an urban complex like Los Angeles, commuter and non-commuter are almost indistinguishable. Virtually everyone motors over wide freeways to work, through an urban complex which has developed to so high a degree all the characteristics of the modern sprawl that it perhaps ceases to answer to the name of city. It has been termed, suggestively, a "mobile region."

The city eats up the country, yet in the process it is itself transformed. Within its wide-ranging confines there are remnants of the older substratum of farms. There are wooded areas which have grown up where farming has been abandoned. There are the small, often pathetically small, patches of green around suburban homes, with here and there a golf course or even an unexpected park. Theoretically, at least, the city in its modern, spread-out form holds the germ of a new and sanely conceived environment. When we speak of Megalopolis

here at the Fund we do not, at any rate, think of an indefinite extension of Times Square, or the spectacle of the noonday crowds at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street stretching from Maine to Virginia. Jean Gottmann, director of the Megalopolis study, puts the matter succinctly when he speaks of a "revolution in land use." It can be a revolution destructive of sound values — above all of space; or it can be the beginning of a new and rational relationship between the citizen and his environment.

There are indications, unfortunately, that the outcome will be the least favorable. The proliferation of the city takes place under the guidance of no standards, at the whim of private interests. Farm lands and orchards go down indiscriminately before the bulldozer; green spaces are irretrievably lost to the public. Meanwhile the automobile, which had been the prime factor in crowding the new city, imposes its own grim demands upon space. Expressways and freeways take thousands of acres within the metropolis; a single cloverleaf intersection can require as many as eighty acres. Parking uses up much of the areas that should be streets, and claims for itself seas of open asphalt as well.

The sense of crowding in present-day America is, curiously enough, the direct result of spreading out, the end-product of the American's dream for open country and clear land. It is people seeking escape from the close quarters of the city who have created our housing jams and our traffic jams. In our national parks and forests, at our lakes and seashores, they have re-created many of the conditions from which they fled. The high level of income and the widespread impact of prosperity, combined with increasing free time for all, have of course intensified the crowding. But it can be said that today's citizen is aware of being without space in his environment primarily because of his flight from the amiable jostling, the close human contacts which marked the city in its classic form. Extended urbanism has given him the rewards

neither of intimacy nor of isolation, and it has left the landscape to the hungry depredations of the automobile.

We are not running out of space; it exists on this continent in abundance. But we may very well run out of time to reorganize and shape it and make it answerable to men's physical and psychic needs. The green spaces we sacrifice today may be almost impossible to recapture tomorrow. What remains of openness and naturalness in the expanded city exists precariously, subject to being overrun at any time. No public sanction, no legal barrier, protects the surviving field or woods. Meanwhile public transportation is neglected. And our planners, lacking a true understanding of the city's function, fail to seize the advantages that can come from a certain salutary crowding. We suffer from spacelessness because everyone is spread out evenly; the answer may then be in a higher degree of population density. It is density which scales the neighborhood to the pedestrian, builds up the demands from which urban services grow, and permits open places that have a real meaning in the daily lives of the citizens.

Space may continue to exist in fortunate regions of the West. But what does that mean to the dweller in Megalopolis? A park within walking distance, a belt of green where he may wander on a day off, must be more important to him than a wilderness two thousand miles away.

*

These reflections arise as a by-product of studies which have been going forward within the workshop of the Fund. Research on urbanization along the eastern seaboard and on modern leisure are described elsewhere in this report. Inevitably they raise basic questions about the use of land. The problem of space, however, is wider than such studies, and in some measure touches almost all the areas of the Fund's

concern. It is, for example, a highly significant factor in international affairs.

The space that once separated nations has drastically shrunk. The space that allowed armies to mobilize and maneuver has almost disappeared. From such simple facts flow important consequences for our foreign policy, our defense, the structure of the international community. Upon the diminished surface of the globe, moreover, something is happening to the nation-state quite comparable to the transformation of our cities. Just as the dot on the map no longer represents the reality of urban sprawl, so the map's clear colors and solid boundaries do not fully tell the story of the diffused, extended relationships of today's international community. The city has pressed far beyond its original walls. In terms of defense as well as in terms of economics, the old sovereignties overlap and merge. The institutions which will ultimately clothe these realities have begun all too slowly to emerge.

Space in today's world is no longer absolute, like an undisturbed countryside or a broad sea. In modern physics, we are told, "the traditional doctrine of the distinct independence of each bit of matter should be replaced by an emphasis on the pervasive presence of everything everywhere."* So it seems to be in all areas of life. The advance of technology, the increase of population, the incredible complexity of the web of life, all tend to break down the separateness of things as well as to diminish the distance between them. The essence of modernity is its changefulness and instability. Space becomes for us less a given entity than a matter of organization and deliberate choice — a carving out amid flux of some elements of rationality and order.

On the deeper levels of individual consciousness these changes in the concept of space effect their own subtle transformations. The merging

*Introduction by A. H. Johnson to *The Wit and Wisdom of Alfred North Whitehead*; cited by John H. Herz in *International Politics in the Atomic Age*.

and overlapping of the outside world is reflected in an inner sense of tension and balance. Modern man feels that he lives, not in an infinitude of peace, but at the point where forces meet. He is aware of spiritual ambiguities and disharmonies, and knows that such intimations of spaciousness as he may possess must be re-created constantly from within. It may seem a difficult, at times even a treacherous, existence. But it is an existence which, at its best, keeps the excitement of a moving equilibrium, a tautness and liveliness, which other periods might envy. To dwell in peace within one's habitation may not be given to this generation; but there are compensations, surely, in dwelling where so much is novel, changing and unpredictable.

AUGUST HECKSCHER, *Director*

March 1959

Studies Published in 1958

ANTITRUST POLICIES: AMERICAN
EXPERIENCE IN TWENTY INDUSTRIES

ARMS AND THE STATE

STUDY
PUBLISHED
IN 1958

Antitrust Policies: American Experience in Twenty Industries

Author: SIMON N. WHITNEY

*Chief Economist and Director of the Bureau of Economics of the
Federal Trade Commission; formerly Chief, Research
Department, Twentieth Century Fund*

THIS TWO-VOLUME work, *Antitrust Policies: American Experience in Twenty Industries*, by Simon N. Whitney, grew out of the Fund's long interest in the forms, organization and significance of "big business" and provides a comprehensive survey of the over-all impact of antitrust laws on the American economy.

Volume I covers eight industries; Volume II, twelve famous antitrust cases. Among the conclusions, Mr. Whitney finds that antitrust legislation has made an important contribution in setting up a barrier against the "cartelizing" of American industry along European lines. The antitrust laws have also helped maintain both equality of opportunity and freedom of entry in industry — a never-ending struggle in which there are bound to be defeats along with successes.

Mr. Whitney points out that one ironic effect of our antitrust laws is that progress often results from attempts to outwit them. Mr. Whitney says, "While monopolies have been shown to possess grave defects — ranging from uneconomic allocation of productive resources to endangerment of free private enterprise and representative government — the *hope* of winning profits which certain kinds of monopolistic posi-

tion provide is a driving force for both business firm and individual without which our economy might well stagnate."

The study was undertaken by Mr. Whitney while he was serving as Chief of the Research Department of the Fund and Professor of Economics at New York University and it was substantially completed during this period. Mr. Whitney later became Chief Economist and Director of the Bureau of Economics of the Federal Trade Commission, the position he now holds, but his work does not in any way represent a statement of official government policy.

A committee of distinguished economists, educators and lawyers reviewed the findings of the Fund study and prepared a brief concluding chapter commenting upon them. The committee urged more study and appraisal of actual results that follow court and administrative decisions under antitrust laws.

The eight major industries dealt with in Volume I of the work are meat packing, petroleum, chemical manufactures, steel, paper, bituminous coal, automobiles, cotton textiles. The famous antitrust cases discussed in Volume II are those in cast iron pipe, tobacco products, anthracite, aluminum, shoe machinery, motion pictures, tin cans, farm machinery, corn refining, cement, pullman cars and insurance. There is a general introduction to the entire subject, a summary of the case studies and a chapter on antitrust laws in perspective, as well as the report of the committee.

COMMITTEE ON ANTITRUST POLICY

Paul M. O'Leary, <i>Chairman</i> Professor of Economics, Cornell University	Walton H. Hamilton Lawyer, Arnold, Fortas and Porter; Southmayd Professor Emeritus, School of Law, Yale University
Hugh B. Cox Lawyer, Covington and Burling	Edward H. Levi Dean, University of Chicago Law School
Goldthwaite H. Dorr Lawyer, Dorr, Hand, Whittaker & Peet	Edward S. Mason Dean, Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University
Edwin B. George Director of Economics, Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.	

STUDY
PUBLISHED
IN 1958

Arms and the State

Authors: WALTER MILLIS

Staff member, Fund for the Republic; formerly editorial and staff writer, The New York Herald Tribune

HAROLD STEIN

Professor of Public and International Affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Princeton University; formerly Deputy Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion

HARVEY C. MANSFIELD

Chairman of the Department of Political Science, Ohio State University; Managing Editor, American Political Science Review

WITH EACH new conquest of outer space and each new diplomatic crisis the civil and the military elements in our government have become more closely intertwined, and more interdependent. Events have lent an urgency hitherto unknown to the need for finding ways of working together effectively if the challenges of the present are to be met.

In 1958 the Twentieth Century Fund published *Arms and the State*, by Walter Millis with Harvey C. Mansfield and Harold Stein. This was prepared as a historical review — stretching from the Manchurian crisis of 1931 to our nuclear present — which might help promote understanding of today's complex issues in national policy. This book is the first volume of a two-part study of civil-military relations. The second volume, comprising case studies, is described on page 22.

Setting the problem in its perspective of the challenges of today, Mr.

Millis says, "Many of the old, well-worn issues of civil-military relations were more and more clearly coalescing into one large problem — vague in outline, elusive in its innumerable implications, yet absolutely basic to the history of our times. One might give it many names; the simplest is the 'problem of the new warfare.' The new weapons, new tactics and new strategies which in the late 1940's were still in the realm of prophecy were ten years later becoming the actualities of the international world. The varying solutions which the prophets had confidently offered were beginning to meet the hard tests of fact; it was not apparent that any of them were really applicable. It was even less apparent that either the shibboleths of tradition or the calculations of the staffs were generating answers that would apply to this shapeless problem of our times."

The Twentieth Century Fund study opens with an introduction by Harold Stein, director of the over-all project and Professor at Princeton University and formerly Deputy Director of the Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion. The first three chapters, summarizing developments from 1931 to 1945, were written by Harvey C. Mansfield, Chairman of the Department of Political Science at Ohio State University. The remaining six chapters, by Walter Millis, well-known military analyst and author and a staff member of the Fund for the Republic, are on the issues and experiences in the fateful years since the end of World War II.

Research Projects in Progress

CIVIL-MILITARY RELATIONS

DISTRIBUTION COSTS AND METHODS

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL SYSTEMS

EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY

EUROPE'S NEEDS AND RESOURCES

HONDURAS

MEGALOPOLIS

NUCLEAR ENERGY

PENSION FUNDS

POWER AND PEACE

SOUTHEAST ASIA

TIME, WORK AND LEISURE

TROPICAL AFRICA

YUGOSLAVIA

Civil-Military Relations

Research Director: HAROLD STEIN

*Professor of Public and International Affairs at the
Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International
Affairs, Princeton University; formerly Deputy
Director of the Office of War Mobilization and
Reconversion*

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND's study of civil-military affairs has been designed to appear in two parts. A first volume, which has already been published and is described on page 18, provides an overall review of civil-military relations during the critical years from 1931 to the present. A second volume, to be published sometime in 1960, will be composed of case studies.

The case studies are designed to give a detailed narrative of the events, often of seemingly minor importance in themselves, in the course of which an administrator or administrative group arrived at a major policy decision. As such, these studies will illuminate the already published historical survey by providing insights into the way the record is actually made. It is hoped, too, that some light will be cast on the governmental decision-making process as a whole, of greater application than the cases themselves and the events they relate to.

The case studies in this second volume will be: Aid to Russia: The First Year; Birth and Death of the M-Day Plan; Directives for the Occupation of Germany: The Washington Controversy; Super-Carriers and B-36 Bombers; Appropriations, Strategy and Politics; To the Yalu

and Back; Bases in Spain; The American Decision to Rearm Germany; The Italian Armistice; The Movement of the Fleet to Pearl Harbor; The Far Eastern Crisis of 1931-32.

Harold Stein, director of the project on civil-military relations, has supervised the preparation of this volume and edited it. The actual case studies will be contributed by Marvin D. Bernstein, Albert A. Blum, Paul Y. Hammond, Martin Lichterman, Francis Lowenheim, T. J. Lowi, L. W. Martin, Robert J. Quinlan and Michael D. Regan.

Distribution Costs and Methods

Research Director: REAVIS COX

*Food Fair Stores Foundation Professor of Marketing,
Wharton School of Finance and Commerce,
University of Pennsylvania*

Assistant Research Directors:

THOMAS C. FICHANDLER

Research Associate, Twentieth Century Fund

CHARLES S. GOODMAN

*Professor of Marketing, Wharton School of Finance
and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania*

THE SYSTEM of distributing goods in the United States has often been characterized as one of the key elements in this country's dynamic economy. In 1939 the Twentieth Century Fund made the first comprehensive evaluation of this system, *Does Distribution Cost Too Much?* But in recent years the system has so changed, evolving so rapidly and often dramatically, that in 1955 the Fund began work on a new study which is scheduled for publication in 1960.

The study will be both quantitative and qualitative, seeking meaningful answers to two main questions: How large a part does distribution play in the American economy? And — a question emphasizing qualitative judgments — how effectively does distribution perform its appointed role in the economy?

Research director for the study is Reavis Cox, Professor of Marketing at the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cox has had wide experience in research and as a writer and teacher in the field of distribution. Assistant research directors of the project are Thomas C. Fichandler, Research Associate of the Fund, and Charles S. Goodman, Professor of Marketing, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce.

Although today the terms "distribution" and "marketing" are often used nearly interchangeably, the study will make a distinction between the two. "Distribution" will designate the sort of things that must be done to organize and operate a system of exchange; the term "marketing" will refer to the particular forms taken by the system of exchange in the United States.

The work will also provide a new version of the widely used chart of the first study showing the flow of goods from producer to consumer, although the new flow chart will differ in important respects from the earlier one. The study will bring out in a way not possible before the part contributed by distribution to the values consumers acquire when they buy the end products of a large number of individual industries.

Economic and Political Systems

Research Director: CALVIN B. HOOVER
Professor of Economics, Duke University

THE PATTERNS into which the economic and political systems of the world have evolved bear little resemblance to the rigid forms into which we have tended to compartmentalize our thinking about them. Yet only by analyzing their real substance and the trends at work in the diverse national economies can we accurately gauge their evolutionary tendencies. And only by such analysis can one hazard any predictions about the future of personal liberty in the world.

A Twentieth Century Fund study by Calvin B. Hoover to be published in the spring of 1959 under the title *The Economy, Liberty and the State* attempts this sort of analysis. It explores the relationships among national economies, liberty and state power — relationships which Mr. Hoover emphasizes involve the ways of life and of death of the world's inhabitants. The study, too, seeks for the true form and direction of the various economies of the world, casting aside conventional labels which today nearly do more to obscure than to define these economies.

Mr. Hoover, Professor of Economics at Duke University and past President of the American Economic Association, has written widely in the field of economics and has frequently served as administrator,

adviser or consultant in government. A far-ranging global traveler since the first world war, Mr. Hoover last summer made a trip to Russia and Eastern Europe in connection with this study.

Reflecting on his visit to Yugoslavia and Poland last summer — and the impact of their economic systems on personal liberties—Mr. Hoover writes: "Until now there seemed little hope that a totalitarian economic and political system could ever evolve through internal processes into a system with the kind of personal liberty which exists in the quasi-capitalistic countries of the West. This hope may not be fulfilled, since trends in Yugoslavia and Poland may be reversed by events. Moreover, with the best of will on the part of the leaders of any form of economic and political system, it is not going to be easy to preserve personal liberties when, owing to the nature of modern industrial society, the power of the state must be great and widespread. Yet the recognition of the problem by the leaders of states which were previously totalitarian and the actual setting up of new forms of economic systems in an effort to solve the problem represent a most important step."

Concluding his remarks on his trip abroad, and looking ahead to an uncertain future, Mr. Hoover says: "The evolution of new institutional relations among the economy, liberty and the state depends upon the avoidance of armed conflict between states with varying economic systems. So long as the economic and political systems of the Soviet type of totalitarian state appeared immutable, war between the Soviet state and the free societies of the West seemed inevitable. Though as yet inconclusive, the evidence that free societies might develop out of collectivist states of revolutionary origin affords the best hope that the catastrophe which now menaces mankind can be averted."

European Coal and Steel Community

Research Director: LOUIS LISTER

*Formerly Chief of the Coal Branch of the
Economic Cooperation Administration*

THE EUROPEAN Coal and Steel Community (often called the Schuman Plan) was created to encourage the efficient use of human and material resources through the free and competitive circulation of coal and steel among its member countries — Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. But the significance of the Community goes far beyond this. As the first supra-national organization with substantial powers to regulate important sectors of industry in Europe its experience has considerable relevance to other experiments aimed at European economic and political integration.

Thus the rapid strides made in the direction of integration by the creation of the European Economic Community (known as the Common Market) and Euratom have had their impact on the study Louis Lister has been directing from his headquarters in Paris.

The negotiations during 1958 for a Free Trade Area, for instance, raised some thorny problems with respect to coal and steel, Mr. Lister notes. The European Coal and Steel Community treaty contains a stronger antitrust policy and stricter rules against price discrimination than the Common Market. Britain preferred the looser rules of the latter. But the producers in the Coal and Steel Community — as well as the

member governments — insisted that their British counterparts should assume the stricter obligations of the Community Treaty although Britain is not a full member.

And yet a European economic alliance comprising the Six and the United Kingdom would be of great political and economic importance to all concerned. The United Kingdom and the Community combined would control over one quarter of the world's steel output, with a production, as of 1955, 70 per cent as great as that of the United States and 60 per cent greater than the Soviet Union's.

Thus it is the hope of the Fund in making this study, through illuminating such problems as these, and providing a thorough survey of the workings of the Coal and Steel Community, to cast light both upon the Community itself and upon problems of economic and political integration in Europe, goals which U. S. foreign policy has steadfastly encouraged since the end of the war.

Louis Lister is an economist, and was a member of the United States delegation to the European Coal and Steel Community in 1952-1953. He has also represented the United States in other international organizations and was Chief of the Coal Branch of the Economic Cooperation Administration in Washington in 1948-1951. Completion of the study is set for 1959.

Europe's Needs and Resources

Research Director: J. FREDERIC DEWHURST
*Economic Adviser, Twentieth Century Fund;
formerly Executive Director, Twentieth Century Fund*

Associate Research Directors:

JOHN O. COPPOCK
*Formerly Deputy Chief, Central European Division,
Foreign Operations Administration, Washington, D. C.*

P. LAMARTINE YATES
*Economic Consultant, author of Forty Years of
Foreign Trade and other works*

IN 1947 the Twentieth Century Fund made its first major survey of the American economy, *America's Needs and Resources*. At that time a similar study of the entire European economy might have seemed without purpose, because of the compartmentalized economies of each country. In recent years, however, moves toward economic integration have occurred with great rapidity. The most ambitious step in this direction is the new European Economic Community known as the Common Market, aimed at promoting trade and eliminating trade barriers among France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg. Other organizations have sprung up reaching for political as well as economic integration.

With these developments, and projections of even more far-reaching

plans, the imagination of the world has been seized by the promise of increased economic integration in Europe. The hope is that a large part of the continent will be made economically more sound and politically more secure through a recognition of the strength to be derived by thinking and acting in terms of the area as a whole rather than country by country.

Thus a survey of the European economy, along the lines of *America's Needs and Resources*, came to seem timely, and interest in such work was expressed both here and abroad. The Twentieth Century Fund embarked upon the survey in 1956 under the direction of J. Frederic Dewhurst, chief author of the 1947 survey of the American economy and the subsequent study, *America's Needs and Resources: A New Survey*, published in 1955.

Mr. Dewhurst, who has been working at the Fund's European headquarters in Geneva, found 1958 a year of hope in terms of the move toward integration — although he also found it disturbing that the Free Trade Area had not been brought into existence as expected. The outstanding event of the year was the emergence of the Common Market. This, Mr. Dewhurst noted, has attracted the attention of many American firms now interested in establishing plants in Common Market territory. While the study will give special attention to the Common Market countries, its orientation will be toward the whole area of Western Europe that seems likely to become increasingly integrated.

Mr. Dewhurst was formerly the Executive Director of the Twentieth Century Fund and resigned from that position in order to undertake this project. He is now Economic Adviser to the Fund. He is being assisted by John O. Coppock, formerly Deputy Chief, Central European Division, Foreign Operations Administration, Washington, D. C., and by P. Lamartine Yates, economic consultant and author, as well as by a small staff and a number of European contributors who are experts in various fields.

Honduras

Research Director: VINCENT CHECCHI
Checchi and Company, Consulting Economists

OVER THE PAST few years the Twentieth Century Fund has made single-country studies of Greece, Brazil, Costa Rica and Turkey in an attempt to provide useful insights, chiefly in terms of the economic potential of each country. It is the Fund's hope that these studies may aid in America's understanding of the countries involved, as well as make a contribution to the various economic planning groups within the countries themselves. In 1957 the Fund embarked upon a study of Honduras along similar lines.

The Honduran study was completed in 1958, and publication planned early in 1959. The research staff, headed by Vincent Checchi, found that, despite recent progress made in the direction of political maturity and stability, the continuance of stable government and the acceleration of much-needed economic development in Honduras are being jeopardized by a serious deterioration in the financial position of the country, externally and internally, attributable mainly to the economic setbacks suffered by the nation's largest foreign exchange earner, taxpayer and employer, the banana export industry.

Nevertheless the study found many reasons for optimism at this time, provided a sustained and enlightened development program can be worked out and put into action, and enough financing from outside sources can be made available. In such a program the United States can play an especially important role. In Honduras' struggle to promote

conditions that will both preserve and enhance man's dignity, the United States will have the opportunity to see how effective and how ingenious it can be in helping to solve a very special case of economic need right on its own doorstep, the study says.

Mr. Checchi has served as an economist and chief of the East-West Trade Branch of the Economic Cooperation Administration and has also handled loan applications from Latin American countries for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. He was assisted in the Honduras project by Joseph J. Magurn and Harry G. Clement, both of whom were formerly with the Department of Commerce, and by Miss Inge Kaiser. All are associated with Checchi and Company, consulting economists, of Washington, D. C. Dr. David F. Ross, Associate Professor, the Florida State University, also assisted in the work.

The study concludes that in making plans for Honduran economic development even greater emphasis than heretofore must be placed on education and the building of roads. To avoid financial collapse, it was recommended that the government should take immediate steps to obtain currency stabilization assistance, additional project loans and expanded technical assistance from abroad, accompanied by fiscal measures at home to prevent inflation, and should embark on a campaign to persuade private capital to come to Honduras, in particular for the development of light manufactures. The report also recommends that much greater attention be devoted to conservation of Honduran timber stands, perhaps the outstanding natural resource now available to the country and the probable base for the establishment of a profitable pulp and paper industry. In view of the current difficulties with banana exports, upon which the country has been so dependent, the study suggests the establishment of at least one major new industry. It also recommends that Honduras support to the maximum extent possible the efforts now under way to bring about the economic integration of the five Central American republics.

Megalopolis

Research Director: JEAN GOTTMANN
Professor, School of Political Science,
University of Paris (on leave)

MAN'S ways in using the land are undergoing deep changes, and he has made dramatic modifications over vast areas in many parts of the world. Such changes express in concrete shapes the rapid shifts developing in our ways of life and in the structure of modern society. Reminding ourselves of the meaning of what we see happening around us may contribute to public welfare.

Thus Jean Gottmann has described something of the contribution which the Fund hopes to make with the study of Megalopolis, which Mr. Gottmann is directing. Megalopolis is the name given to that continuous stretch of cities and suburban areas extending from north of Boston to the southwest of Washington, D. C. Indeed, it represents one of the major changes in land use in the world's history and strikingly expresses the rapid shifts in the patterns of living that are now developing in our system. It is thus a unique laboratory in which to explore some of these shifts.

In the course of the work Mr. Gottmann will study not only the meaning of these developments, and their portents for the future, but also something of their implications for methods of government and political organization and taxation.

Mr. Gottmann in discussing urbanization recently noted that new urban and suburban uses of land in the United States are estimated to

expand at an annual rate of over one million acres. "This is already an impressive figure," he said. "But the scattering of residences along rural roads at distances of ten to fifty miles from a city, which has become common in the East, creates a new type of settlement. The mobility allowing for such scattering is due to the motorcar, modern highways, construction techniques and financial credit for housing. It could not be fully explained without taking into consideration the nation's economic prosperity through most of the last fifty years, a rising standard of living and a growing taste for open space and greenery."

But even after we have explored the trend and geography of urbanization itself, there remain vast unexplored territories in human terms — in the shifts in the ways of living. The country is no longer essentially agricultural and the town is no longer the area densely built up, perhaps surrounded by a wall or a ring of boulevards. City folk do not always live and work in ways different from those of country people. A new balance is being developed, and one so rapidly shifting at present that the phenomenon evokes the idea of revolution rather than an equilibrium.

Mr. Gottmann is a French scholar and a geographer of international repute. He is at present on leave from the School of Political Science, University of Paris, and was recently a member of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton. Mr. Gottmann has made other regional surveys in the United States and is the author of *A Geography of Europe*. Completion of the manuscript of the Megalopolis study is set for the end of 1959 with publication the next year.

Nuclear Energy

Research Director: PHILIP MULLENBACH

*Formerly Director of Research, Nuclear Energy
Project, National Planning Association*

HAS THE determination of the United States to lead in the peacetime uses of nuclear energy met the test of time since President Eisenhower's speech before the United Nations in 1953 emphasizing this country's responsibility? If not, where do we stand in our progress toward this goal and what are some of the problems, as well as new opportunities, which may have developed? How are the vital interrelationships between our foreign and domestic policies in the field of nuclear energy being resolved?

To answer some of these questions in depth the Twentieth Century Fund embarked in 1957 on a study of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Chosen to direct the study was Philip Mullenbach, formerly an economist with the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington and more recently Director of Research of the National Planning Association's project on the Productive Uses of Nuclear Energy.

Reviewing 1958, Mr. Mullenbach notes that on the domestic scene the question whether the government should build full-scale demonstration power plants was by-passed; the AEC and the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy tacitly agreed that if the electric utility industry fails to make acceptable proposals the Atomic Energy Commission will itself proceed without delay. Greater acceleration of the power reactor program remained an issue, but the gap dividing the

AEC and the Joint Committee diminished as both groups began working out a joint program aimed at achieving competitive nuclear power within ten years in Western Europe, in the United States a few years later. Meanwhile, the remaining domestic manufacturers of reactor equipment are still worried by the prospect of very limited markets for several years more; electric utilities remain unconvinced of current nuclear generating cost estimates. Government assistance to industry, pending emergence of commercially competitive nuclear power, will remain a key issue.

Internationally, atomic development prospects appeared more promising in 1958, owing chiefly to the establishment of Euratom and the joint agreement with the United States. Yet the problems being confronted by the International Atomic Energy Agency, with which the less-developed countries are becoming disillusioned, suggest that technical progress is not proceeding fast enough to keep pace with the optimistic expectations engendered by the First Geneva Conference in 1955. With the Second Conference, in 1958, realism returned and both industrial and less-developed countries now seem aware of the long, difficult technical path ahead before nuclear power becomes feasible on a wide scale.

Pension Funds

PART 1. *Research Director:*

FATHER PAUL P. HARBRECHT, S.J.
*Member, Institute of Social Order, Saint Louis
University; Contributing Editor, Social Order
Magazine*

PART 2. *Research Director:*

PAUL L. HOWELL
Economic Consultant

IMPORTANT SHIFTS in the patterns of financial control in the United States from traditional centers of financing in Wall Street to the general practice whereby corporations accumulate from their own earnings large portions of the capital needed for expansion have taken place over the past decades. Recently a new shift back to Wall Street is being discerned. It has come about as a result of the concentration of capital in private pension funds set up by business enterprises to cover retirement benefits of employees. This growing concentration of capital assets in private pension funds has been one of the most spectacular features of the postwar economy. Between 1950 and 1957 private pension reserves tripled in amount while public retirement and old-age insurance funds did not even double. Further, the noninsured or trustee type of pension funds, now largely managed and invested by banks acting as financial trustees, is showing the fastest rate of growth.

Because pension funds are today the largest institutional purchasers

of stocks their investments exert a considerable influence on the stock market.

Yet of all the great financial institutions of this country there are abundant indications that pension funds come least under public scrutiny, and have the fewest legal safeguards. To what extent, indeed, is the economic power of the pension trusts subject to the control of public authority? Does the fact that the bulk of these assets is concentrated in a few large funds represent a danger to the economy? to the participants? To what extent are the rights of workers or beneficiaries to future pensions protected?

To answer some of these questions the Twentieth Century Fund embarked on a general study of pension funds. The first volume, scheduled to appear in 1959, is by Father Paul P. Harbrecht, S. J. Father Harbrecht holds the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law from Columbia University and has been a member of the District of Columbia Bar since 1950. He is a member of the Institute of Social Order in St. Louis, the national Jesuit social science center.

Father Harbrecht is examining the nature and theory of pension funds; he will analyze the pension system as a social institution and describe its broad impact upon our society. The relation of the pension trust to traditional concepts of private property will, in particular, be explored.

A second projected volume in the study is by Paul L. Howell, economic consultant. Mr. Howell analyzes the investment policies and operations of industrial pension funds. Among the topics considered are the investment of funds in U. S. government and corporate bonds, in mortgages and in common stocks. He gives detailed descriptions of the investment policies of individual pension funds as well as an analysis of their over-all objectives. His study includes consideration of such general matters as the impact of inflation on investment policies and on the tendency to demand greater benefits.

Power and Peace

Author: HERBERT ROSINSKI

*Lecturer and consultant, Industrial College of the Armed Forces,
Naval War College and Army War College*

IN EXTENDING the scope of its work from the economic surveys which constituted its major contributions in an earlier period, the Fund has recognized the necessity of giving to an individual scholar from time to time the opportunity to deal in his own way and at his own pace with some basic issue of his concern. Herbert Rosinski has been one of those whose thinking over many years has been in fields which touch at the heart of the twentieth century world: the impact of new technologies, new forms of weapons and new national movements upon the international structure. His study is one of a number in which the Fund, from varying points of view, attempts to analyze the nature and implications of power.

Using power and peace as the underlying theme of his work, the author will seek to define and elucidate the nature of the modern world, particularly with respect to the complex issues of defense in the nuclear age. A further objective of the study is to establish the widest possible common ground between the specifically American point of view and the other national and regional viewpoints with which some accommodation must be found if these problems are to be capable of solution at all.

Mr. Rosinski is the author of a history of the German army and its relation to the general history of the nation which is considered a land-

mark in military-political writing. He has long been a student of naval and military history within a broad frame of contemporary world civilization.

The basic elements of Mr. Rosinski's study will fall into three main parts. The first will survey the broad political-cultural framework of the "global-nuclear" age as it relates to the fundamental problem of turning power from war to peace.

The second part will treat the nuclear age in its narrower strategic and technical setting. It will face such questions as disarmament, the extent to which it is possible to maintain an equilibrium of national power based on a stalemate arising out of mutual terror; and the question of how, in effect, war can be avoided when the processes of world development will give rise to continuing frictions of a kind which previously could have been resolved only by war.

The final section will consider the broad objective: peace. It will attempt to differentiate between the concept of peace as merely the absence of military conflicts and the concept of peace as an effort at economic cooperation and cultural integration. The study is one that grows out of Mr. Rosinski's reflections of many years. It is planned for completion in 1959.

Southeast Asia

Research Director: GUNNAR MYRDAL
*Professor, Stockholm University; formerly Executive
Secretary of the United Nations Economic
Commission for Europe*

WRITING AT THE end of the year from New Delhi, headquarters for the Fund's study of Southeast Asia, Gunnar Myrdal, research director, said: "We have not, of course, at this stage formulated any of the final conclusions of our study. One strong impression, however, has been registered with us. We get the feeling that the countries of Southeast Asia are just now entering a new era. The first period corresponded roughly with the decade or so following the end of World War II. This was the exciting, hopeful time of throwing off colonial shackles and colonial status and the birth of new and independent nations. Throughout the world there was the general well-wishing and hopes that the new countries would be able to establish themselves on a firm basis of existence.

"This first, creative period is now passing and the individual nations are facing the hard realities of developing for themselves some firm and enduring economic, political and social organization. They have to cope with vast problems of capital formation, industrialization, increase of food production, and provision of adequate social and other services for their very rapidly expanding populations. Solutions are not easy to come by and always there is a danger that distraught nations may turn to extreme measures, to 'strong' governments and to military types of organization.

"One of the true challenges of our time is how this vast region, containing well over half the entire human race, will be able to attain peacefully and democratically the destiny that it rightfully feels is its due."

It is this challenge which has quickened the interest of all the West in Southeast Asia so intensely and which impelled the Twentieth Century Fund to embark upon the present study. Centering on the economic problems and potentialities of the countries of Southeast Asia, the study will also explore the role of their governments in economic development and the interrelationships of the countries with each other and the rest of the world. A chapter will be devoted to policy recommendations.

Gunnar Myrdal, prior to undertaking the present survey, was Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, which has its headquarters in Geneva. Previously he was Minister of Trade and Commerce in Sweden, and he has held the rank of Professor of Political Economy at the University of Stockholm since 1933. He is perhaps best known in the United States as the author of *An American Dilemma*, a study of the American Negro, published in 1944. Among his other writings is *An International Economy: Problems and Prospects*, published in 1956.

Mr. Myrdal is being assisted by two Danish economists, Mogens and Esther Boserup, a husband-and-wife team, as well as by economists and specialists in the countries being studied. During 1958 Mr. Myrdal and members of his staff traveled extensively in Southeast Asia. Publication is set for 1961.

Time, Work and Leisure

Research Directors: AUGUST HECKSCHER

Director, Twentieth Century Fund

SEBASTIAN DE GRAZIA

Political scientist and consultant;

author of The Political Community

Associate Research Director:

THOMAS C. FICHANDLER

Research Associate, Twentieth Century Fund

THE CONCEPT of leisure in America has been as revolutionized since the founding of this country as have other elements of the nation's life. In a moral atmosphere heavily influenced by Puritans and in an epoch when work had become the dominant social and religious ethic, the tone of the country was set by work standards. In the early part of the twentieth century a new element appeared; the nation was ready to relax, to look about and see what other rewards life might hold.

The post-World War II period has found many of these tendencies ripened. The quality of civilization has been altered by the automobile, the mass communication media, the suburbs — so that free time has developed an altogether new significance and content. It may be said that leisure has become an end in itself, not a means; a pervasive influence and not a random interlude. At the same time the United States finds itself in a world of great challenges and heavy requirements; for Russia is using the machine for a different motive, and has introduced it into its life at a different stage of national development.

Thus, leisure has an impact not only on our aspirations for a better

life in our own country but also on our capacities as a world leader. In addition to its advantages there is need for an examination of the problems which the new leisure brings.

The Twentieth Century Fund has undertaken a study of leisure in these broad terms. August Heckscher, the Director of the Fund, and Sebastian de Grazia, author and consultant, are directors of research for the study, and the associate research director is Thomas C. Fichandler, Research Associate of the Fund.

In this past year data have been gathered for the quantitative picture of the way free time is spent in the United States. Three principal kinds of data are being examined. One involves consumer expenditures; another deals with records of free-time activities; a third has to do with time budgets.

In reporting on this work the research directors comment on the difficulty of pinning down amid the statistics something which is as intrinsically personal, wayward and unaccountable as a man's "leisure." To measure it is almost inevitably to distort it; the statistics in this area are more than usually in need of interpretation based on imaginativeness and insight. The subjective element is necessarily strong, and a special effort is being made to ensure that this quality does not get lost in the figures.

Tropical Africa

Research Director: GEORGE H. T. KIMBLE
*Chairman, Department of Geography, Indiana
University; formerly Director, American
Geographical Society*

AFTER MAKING his fourth trip to Africa since starting the study — traveling in all a total of about 120,000 miles by rail, car, plane and canoe — Mr. Kimble, research director for the Fund's study of tropical Africa, has virtually completed work on the two-volume project. The first volume will be titled *Land and Livelihood* and the second, *Welfare and Development*. Both will be published in 1960.

Giving some over-all impressions of his work, Mr. Kimble remarks on the difficulty of generalizing, and considers the study to be both definitive and comprehensive in its approach. Over forty working papers by experts in various fields have been used in preparing the survey, and virtually every facet of the economy, polity and culture of tropical Africa is examined.

"What makes the generalizer's job hardest is the fact that in no two parts of the region is the rate of change — economic, social or political — the same," Mr. Kimble notes. "Differences between the various parts of Africa are therefore becoming greater. In the old days, most Africans were equal in status, knowledge and wealth. Now there are Africans with votes and Africans without them; Africans who can go anywhere and those who can go nowhere without pass-books. There are tribal Africans and detribalized Africans; Africans with degrees and

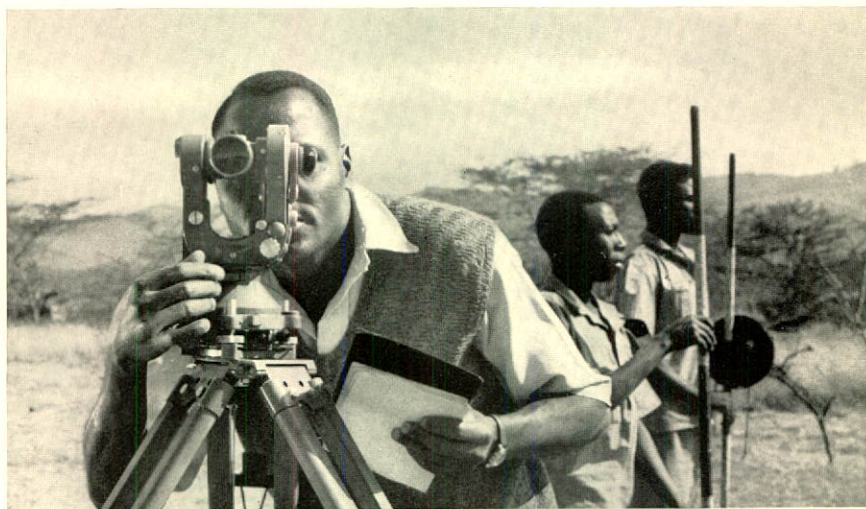
TROPICAL AFRICA

a new world in the old



THE AFRICA that lies between Cancer and Capricorn is, for most Americans, still *terra incognita* — a land which the imagination, helped at times by Hollywood, continues to invest with pictures of savages and elephants. But whereas it may have mattered little in the days of Jonathan Swift, David Livingstone and H. M. Stanley that geographers filled their "Afric maps" with such things, today it matters greatly. For tropical Africa is astir after its long night of discontent. Its people are busying themselves, as never before, with affairs of economy, society and polity — their own and those of their neighbors, American no less than European and Asian. And they are taking an ever-increasing interest in discovering who are their real neighbors; who are willing to be identified with their cause and to supply the comfort and succor needed to make that cause prevail. The pictures here reproduced are taken from the Twentieth Century Fund report, now in press, *Tropical Africa: Its Changing Economy, Society and Government*, by George H. T. Kimble. The study is described on page 46.

Photographs by Omar Marcus, from a collection made by him for the Twentieth Century Fund; arranged by Anita Ventura



The new Africa beckons to the schooled and the unschooled
... it offers them a new dignity and a bigger purse





As thousands of now literate Liberians can testify . . .



skill in rubber tapping . . .



is not without reward

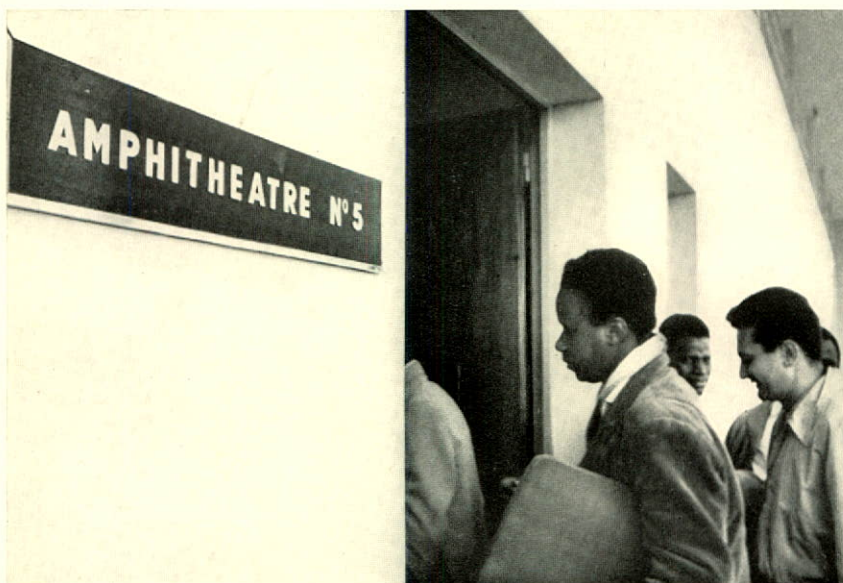
The reward of ignorance is no less substantial ►







To remove ignorance and enshrine knowledge calls for the help of all . . .



for lecture rooms, laboratories and workshops, and open-air classes

◀ Towns, like Léopoldville, attract the ambitious

(overleaf) But immemorial Africa lives on robustly amid change ▶



those who are illiterate. There are also Africans who are very rich and those who are very poor.

"All the same, some things are undoubtedly assuming a fairly fixed shape. Among them the following: First, and most fundamental, the desire for a better life. Second, and related, the determination of more and more Africans to have a greater share, not only in the 'equity,' but in the government. Third, and likewise related, the disposition of more and more Africans to do their own thinking and deciding about the kind of world they want to live in. Fourth, the growing determination of many African leaders to see that their brethren still in the bush are not left to wallow in their unawareness of what is going on. The wine of freedom is strong and quickly goes to the head. Those who have developed a palate for it are now busy seeing that everybody gets the chance to savor it.

"Fifth, and finally, the realization by many of the new elite that not all the freed peoples of Africa will be able to 'go it alone.' Many of them have little more than their freedom to 'go' on. Indeed, it could be argued that not less than nine out of every ten of the 600-odd peoples with a claim to autonomy on ethnic and other grounds have neither the manpower nor the physical resources to sustain it. What most of them will have to settle for is a change of master — and the closer this prospect is viewed, the less enchanting it becomes for many."

Mr. Kimble, an author of several books and frequent contributor to magazines, was formerly Director of the American Geographical Society and is at present Chairman of the Department of Geography at Indiana University.

Yugoslavia

Research Directors: GEORGE W. HOFFMAN

Associate Professor of Geography, University of Texas

FRED WARNER NEAL

*Associate Professor of International Relations and
Government, Claremont Graduate School, California*

SINCE YUGOSLAVIA captured the limelight after being forced out of the Cominform by Stalin's policies in 1948, its relations with the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries under Soviet control have become the concern of the United States. Every move by Marshal Tito's government, in the domestic as well as in the foreign field, has been carefully analyzed in its wider implications, especially in its meaning with regard to maintaining Yugoslavia's independence and its repercussions on the countries under the Soviet sway. This has been especially true since the United States has extended massive economic and military aid to Marshal Tito's government.

In 1957 the Fund started a study of Yugoslavia with two research directors, George W. Hoffman and Fred Warner Neal. Mr. Hoffman will have as his primary concern questions of economic geography such as resources, trade, industrial production and agricultural changes, as well as the impact of these developments upon the demographic structure of the country. Mr. Neal will be more concerned with political and institutional developments, governmental and economic organization, ideology and international relations.

Both research directors pursued their studies in Yugoslavia last sum-

mer. Mr. Neal also made brief visits to Bulgaria, Rumania and Hungary to compare developments in Yugoslavia with other East European countries. As a result of his travels Mr. Neal finds that the Yugoslav experiment has undoubtedly resulted in considerable ferment in the other Communist regimes. In Poland there has been much study and public discussion of the Yugoslav experiments. In no case, however, have the Polish reforms been as extensive or as meaningful as those in Yugoslavia, and there have been none of the ideological innovations in Poland that give the Yugoslav reforms a basic underpinning. A good deal of economic progress has been made in the last four years, with a resulting increase in the standard of living. From this point of view, Yugoslavia seems much better off than either Bulgaria or Rumania, with which reasonable comparison can be made. But Yugoslavia is still desperately poor, with a great many problems to be worked out. Among the most serious of these are agricultural production and the disparity between wages and cost of living.

Mr. Hoffman is an Associate Professor of Geography, University of Texas, and has done research work in Yugoslavia sponsored by the Social Science Research Council and the Research Institute of the University of Texas. In 1957 he traveled in Europe on a grant from the American Philosophical Society. Mr. Neal, Associate Professor of International Relations and Government, Claremont Graduate School, California, was formerly a Washington and foreign correspondent for the *Wall Street Journal*, a consultant on Russian Affairs and Chief of Foreign Research on Eastern Europe, U. S. Department of State. In 1954-1955 he was in Yugoslavia as an Associate of the American Universities Field Staff.

Educational Activities

A MAJOR AIM of the Fund is to call its studies to the attention of those who can make direct use of them, and also to disseminate the main findings to a broader public than usually has access to the full studies themselves. In order to reach most effectively the widest audience which may be interested in the findings of Fund research, special presentations based on the original work may be prepared from time to time for students, civic organizations or perhaps the readers of the scholarly publications, the particular presentation depending on the needs of the various groups. The Fund carries on an active program of dissemination through the press, radio and television, movies, the Fund's own Newsletter and other channels of communication.

Motion Pictures

DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS the Fund has produced a number of films based on its research studies. These films have proved very useful as a means of presenting some central findings or in outlining the nature and dimensions of a problem being studied. Usually a film is not designed primarily to convey detailed information (in most cases the printed page offers a better medium for this purpose), but a film has notable value in catching attention, arousing interest in a given subject and implanting in the viewer a desire to know more about it. Thus the films have helped the Fund to reach ever wider audiences with the findings of its scholarly research. Experience indicates that use of films in schools and colleges and by civic organizations and study and discussion groups is constantly increasing.

The Fund now has nine films in active circulation. Two one-reel films in color, "Can We Solve the Farm Problem?" and "American Imports: A New Look," are designed especially for use by discussion groups. These are distributed through Stanley Neal Productions, Inc., in New York City.

The remaining pictures are distributed by Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, which has headquarters in Wilmette, Illinois, and branches throughout the country where Fund films are available for purchase or rental. During 1958 sales figures indicated that the greatest current interest was in "Inflation." This was originally produced in 1953, but it sets forth the fundamental factors that apply to any inflationary situation and thus it seemed appropriate to many observers who feared that another wave of inflationary pressure might follow the strong recovery

movement that the economy experienced in mid-1958. Other films that continued to attain good circulation during the year were "The Living City," which deals with the problems of urban renewal, and "Look to the Land," which deals with the conservation and efficient use of land and natural resources. All three of these subjects were jointly produced by Encyclopaedia Britannica Films and the Fund.

Filmstrip

TO SUSTAIN the continuing interest in the Fund's major study *America's Needs and Resources: A New Survey* and the popular graphics summary *U.S.A. in New Dimensions*, the Fund produced a series of six 35mm. color filmstrips under the title "America's New Dimensions." This filmstrip series was released March 1, 1958 and is being distributed by The Macmillan Company, including a manual, at \$6.00 per filmstrip or \$30.00 for the set of six. The filmstrips were produced for the Fund by the William P. Gottlieb Company. As a result of a first promotional campaign by The Macmillan Company, fifty-six sets were sold by the end of the year. The May 1958 *Atlanta Economic Review* carried an enthusiastic three-page article on these filmstrips, illustrating it with enlarged copies of the nine pieces of art work from the filmstrips used as the back page of the Fund's winter 1958 Newsletter.

Radio

IN 1956 the Fund produced a series of six radio programs, "Three-score and Five," with the cooperation of the National Broadcasting Company. The series was given a second airing over the NBC radio network in 1957. In the summer of 1958 the programs were offered to

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

the stations affiliated with the radio network of the National Association of Educational Broadcasters. An official report from NAEB indicates that the series was accepted by a total of 33 stations out of the 52 to which it was offered. This indicates a percentage of acceptances of 63.4 and ranked the series as seventh out of twenty-three series that were offered to the educational broadcasters during the summer. The programs went on the air during the fall of 1958 and listeners were offered an opportunity to write in for a booklet that reprinted the text of all six programs.

In the "Threescore and Five" series, H. V. Kaltenborn acts as narrator. The programs are adapted from the Fund's study *Economic Needs of Older People*, by John J. Corson and John W. McConnell. The programs are produced in documentary style, with many vivid bits of recorded conversation in which older persons describe the circumstances, joys and problems of their lives. The series is currently available on tape recordings as a discussion and teaching device — but not for broadcasting — through the Audio-Visual Center, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio.

Television

DURING 1958 the Fund produced a special television program based on *U.S.A. in New Dimensions*, which is a condensation and presentation in graphic form of some of the central findings of the major study *America's Needs and Resources: A New Survey*, by J. Frederic Dewhurst and associates. The television program uses the same title, "U.S.A. in New Dimensions," and John MacVane, well-known commentator and news analyst, acts as narrator. His talk is supplemented by a number of movable charts and animation sequences on film. The

program concludes with a brief section in which the Director of the Fund comments on the significance of the findings.

The primary agreement for production of the program was made with the Educational Television and Radio Center at Ann Arbor, Michigan, which subcontracted with Station WGBH-TV in Boston for the actual production. The program was produced "live" before the television cameras of WGBH and then was offered on kinescope recording through the facilities of the Center to the thirty or more educational television stations now operating in the United States.

Newsletter and Clipsheet

PERSONS interested in the work of the Fund are kept informed of its activities through a Newsletter which appears three times a year. The Newsletter regularly goes to about twenty thousand institutions and individuals, including leaders in industry, education, government and welfare. It provides information on new studies the Fund may be undertaking and frequently gives excerpts from published works. In addition, the Newsletter often includes one or two special features specially prepared for students and others interested in some of the basic findings of Fund research studies.

With each edition of the Newsletter the Fund issues a Clipsheet, made up of short items from its studies and designed for "filler" use by a wide variety of publications. Clippings of several thousand of these items are received each year. The Newsletter and Clipsheet are sent without cost to any individual or organization wishing to receive them.

Special Educational Activities

WORKING PAPER

The Fund issued its first unit in a new type of supplementary publication or working paper in February 1958. This was a 40-page pamphlet, "Euratom: The American Interest in the European Atomic Energy Community," by Ben T. Moore, Associate Director of the Fund. The pamphlet described the origin, aims and program of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) and pointed out something of its significance for the United States.

This publication was offered free in single copies or in quantities up to 500. Orders for quantities over 500 were to be billed at the rate of 10 cents per copy. At the end of the year, the Fund had distributed 7,700 booklets. Members of the Fund's Standing Order group were sent complimentary copies. Among the bulk orders for this pamphlet were those from the American Committee on United Europe, which took 2,300 copies; the Euratom Information Service, 200; the Atomic Industrial Forum, 100; World Affairs Council of Northern California, 400; Glens Falls Public Schools program on "Improving the Teaching of World Affairs," 150; and the Training Division of The Prudential Insurance Company of America in Los Angeles, 200. Clippings received indicate that several periodicals and newspapers made special mention of the pamphlet and discussed its contents.

The requests for copies of the pamphlet that came in to the Fund included 94 public libraries, 132 college and high school libraries, and numerous individual faculty members, businessmen and other interested citizens. A large cross-section of local units of the League of Women Voters requested copies of the pamphlet for wide use by committees studying questions of U. S. foreign policies.

The lead article in the Fund's fall 1958 Newsletter was based on this working paper and a diagram of "The Structure of Euratom" appeared in the inside spread of that issue.

GRAPHICS

As a means of making findings from Fund studies readily available to interested groups and individuals at modest cost the Fund has issued a number of graphic series. These have embodied main findings from such studies as *American Imports*, by Don D. Humphrey, *Approaches to Economic Development*, by Norman S. Buchanan and Howard S. Ellis, *U.S.A. in New Dimensions*, by Thomas R. Carskadon and George Soule, and *Can We Solve the Farm Problem?*, by Murray R. Benedict.

Use of graphics has ranged from high school and college classes to civic organizations and various men's and women's clubs with study groups. They have also been used as exhibits in libraries and transferred to slides for use by lecturers and on educational television programs. Reprints of the charts have been used in various publications and magazines.

These graphics, printed on a 12" by 16" sheet, combine brief text with extensive use of diagrams and pictures in order to communicate with simplicity and clarity some of the major elements of Fund studies. Some one hundred thousand of these charts have been requested by civic groups, high schools and colleges, business and labor groups, and adult education classes.

The graphics are available without cost for single copies and at one cent each in quantity orders.

FEATURE ARTICLES

During the year two short articles based on Fund research studies were offered through *Feature*, a publication which services some five thousand general magazines, labor and business publications, newspapers, and house organs. The first was "Can We Solve the Farm Prob-

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

lem?" and it brought requests for the full text of the article from 109 publications. The second article offered was based on the Fund's study *Antitrust Policies: American Experience in Twenty Industries*, by Simon N. Whitney, and bore the journalistic title "Big Business and the Antitrust Laws." The listing of the availability of this article in *Feature* resulted in 112 requests for the full text.

Publishing Activities

FUND STUDIES are initially made available to the public in book form under the Fund's own imprint. In 1958 book sales were 54,780, with cumulative sales of all Fund works totaling over 597,000 volumes. Fund books are priced simply to return their manufacturing and distribution costs. The major expenses of research are covered by income from the Fund endowment. Books are sold in the United States and Canada through regular book channels and through direct mail by the Fund itself.

Foreign sales — which this year accounted for about 19 per cent of all books sold to bookstores — are handled by W. S. Hall & Co. for Europe and the British Isles, and by Feffer and Simons, Inc., for other parts of the world outside the United States and Canada. England, Japan and Indonesia constituted the chief foreign customers for Fund works in 1958.

Fund books have appeared in French, Portuguese, Japanese and German. During 1958 Arabic and Japanese translations of the Fund's *Approaches to Economic Development*, by Norman S. Buchanan and Howard S. Ellis, were published, and Persian, Bengali and Indonesian translations are currently under way. A Japanese translation of *Can We Solve the Farm Problem?*, by Murray R. Benedict, also appeared in 1958.

The Fund maintains a Standing Order plan through which interested persons and organizations have the privilege of examining each new publication as it is issued and are allowed a substantial discount on copies purchased. Details of the plan, as well as a general catalogue of all Fund publications, are available on request.

The titles of books published by the Fund, and their sales, for 1930 through 1958 are listed in the table following.

Sales of Publications, 1930-1958

TITLE	PUBLISHED	1958 SALES	TOTAL SALES TO END OF 1958
Financing the Consumer	1930	*	3,068
Boycotts and Peace	1932	*	674
How to Budget Health	1933	*	828
The Internal Debts of the United States	1933	*	1,879
Stock Market Control	1934	*	1,268
Labor and the Government	1935	*	1,369
The Security Markets	1935	*	1,812
The Townsend Crusade	1936	*	1,075
Big Business: Its Growth and Its Place	1937	*	2,543
Facing the Tax Problem	1937	*	4,538
How Profitable Is Big Business?	1937	*	1,640
The National Debt and Government Credit	1937	*	1,675
More Security for Old Age	1937	*	1,135
Studies in Current Tax Problems	1937	*	1,242
Debts and Recovery	1938	*	1,557
A Memorandum on the Problem of Big Business	1939	*	2,010
Does Distribution Cost Too Much?	1939	*	8,591
Housing for Defense	1940	*	2,412
Labor and National Defense	1941	*	3,071
Postwar Planning in the United States, No. 1	1942	*	7,091
The Road We Are Traveling	1942	*	38,921
How Collective Bargaining Works	1942	*	4,632
Goals for America	1942	*	33,764
Wartime Facts and Postwar Problems	1943	*	16,048
Postwar Planning in the United States, No. 2	1943	*	5,992

* Out of print.

TITLE	PUBLISHED	1958 SALES	TOTAL SALES TO END OF 1958
Postwar Plans of the United Nations	1943	*	6,163
Where's the Money Coming From?	1943	*	38,105
The Power Industry and the Public Interest	1944	9	2,644
American Housing	1944	*	10,636
Postwar Planning in the United States, No. 3	1944	*	4,390
Democracy Under Pressure	1945	*	42,482
Financing American Prosperity	1945	22	7,036
Tomorrow's Trade	1945	17	21,006
Trends in Collective Bargaining	1945	23	14,409
For This We Fought	1946	14	19,600
Cartels in Action	1946	21*	6,155
America's Needs and Resources (first edition)	1947	*	22,129
Rebuilding the World Economy	1947	23	8,789
Electric Power and Government Policy	1948	17	1,657
Cartels or Competition?	1948	56*	4,339
Report on the Greeks	1948	39	4,872
Partners in Production	1949	19	9,938
Turkey: An Economic Appraisal	1949	42	2,988
U.S.A.: Measure of a Nation	1949	117 ^a	55,750
Brazil: An Expanding Economy	1949	47	3,319
America's Capital Requirements	1950	*	1,278
Monopoly and Free Enterprise	1951	267*	8,548
Defense Without Inflation	1951	19	7,246
Financing Defense	1951	17	4,359
British Planning and Nationalization	1952	26	4,923

* Out of print.

^a Sold by Macmillan; royalty payments received.

TITLE	PUBLISHED	1958 SALES	TOTAL SALES TO END OF 1958
Costa Rica: A Study in Economic Development	1952	82	2,266
The Federal Debt	1953	56	2,488
Farm Policies of the United States, 1790-1950	1953	157	3,695
Employment and Wages in the United States	1953	161	4,659
Defense and the Dollar	1953	28	3,720
Economic Controls and Defense	1953	55	3,778
Renewing Our Cities	1953	155*	5,694
World Population and Production	1953	229	7,360
Foreign Exchange in the Postwar World	1954	278	3,659
Approaches to Economic Development	1955	925	7,724
America's Needs and Resources: A New Survey	1955	261	9,516
American Imports	1955	96	2,653
Can We Solve the Farm Problem?	1955	206	3,158
World Commerce and Governments	1955	170	3,009
Economic Needs of Older People	1956	141	4,716
The Agricultural Commodity Programs	1956	100	1,646
U.S.A. in New Dimensions	1957	45,407 ^b	57,786
Greece: American Aid in Action	1957	199	2,731
Antitrust Policies: American Experience in Twenty Industries	1958	2,314	2,314
Arms and the State	1958	2,965	2,965
Total		54,780	597,133

* Out of print.

^b 45,319 copies sold by Macmillan; royalty payments received.

Administration

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DETAILED STATEMENT OF ASSETS

Headquarters Staff, 1958

AUGUST HECKSCHER, *Director*

THOMAS R. CARSKADON, *Associate Director*

BEN T. MOORE, *Associate Director*

ELIZABETH BLACKERT, *Editorial Planning and Assistant to the Director*

THOMAS C. FICHANDLER, *Research Associate*

LOUISE FIELD, *Research Associate*

JOHN E. BOOTH, *Education Associate*

CAROL KIER, *Book Manufacturing and Sales*

BETTY R. HIRSCH, *Bursar*

HELEN M. DOYLE, *Office Manager*

FRANCES KLAFTER, *Research Assistant*

RUTH ROCKER, *Copy Editor*

AUDREY BRENTLINGER, *Secretary to the Director*

ALICE MENTEL, *Secretary to the Associate Director*

ANNA THAU, *Secretary to the Associate Director*

SECRETARIAL AND CLERICAL

IDA CARLOMAGNE, ARLENE FELDMAN, HUGO FOSCO, RITA GOTTMANN, DOROTHY A. PEPPER, EILEEN REGELMANN, SADIE ROSENFELD, *ROSE SOLASZ, ETHEL A. STEIDLER

*Resigned during year.

Finances

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 1958

WITH COMPARATIVE FIGURES AT DECEMBER 31, 1957

Statement of Assets and Principal

	DECEMBER 31	
	1958	1957
CASH	\$ 439,786.08	\$ 354,402.67
INVESTMENTS, AT INDICATED MARKET VALUE:		
United States government bonds	772,642.50	996,587.50
Authority and revenue bonds	26,400.00	28,650.00
Public utility bonds	136,562.50	228,775.00
Preferred stocks	2,081,164.75	2,088,465.00
Common stocks	13,600,884.87	8,903,501.86
Total investments (see note)	\$16,617,654.62	\$12,245,979.36
HEADQUARTERS PROPERTY, AT COST	495,000.00	351,190.94
PRINCIPAL OF FUND	\$17,552,440.70	\$12,951,572.97

Statement of Changes in Principal

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31	
	1958	1957
OPERATING RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS:		
Operating receipts:		
Interest and dividends on investments	\$ 635,808.32	\$ 612,020.95
Sales of publications	42,313.61	49,723.36
Sales and rentals of films	1,447.66	1,798.93
Total operating receipts	\$ 679,569.59	\$ 663,543.24
Operating disbursements	688,440.48	605,173.37
Excess (or deficiency) of operating receipts over disbursements	\$ (8,870.89)	\$ 58,369.87
CHANGES IN INVESTMENT HOLDINGS:		
Increase (decrease) in indicated market value of investments held throughout the year	\$ 4,377,058.76	\$ (444,944.01)
Increase in indicated market value from purchase cost of investments purchased during the year	59,143.60	12,228.28
Gain (loss) on sales of investments based on indicated market value at beginning of year or purchase price during year	173,536.26	(6,652.91)
Increase (decrease) in principal resulting from changes in investment holdings	\$ 4,609,738.62	\$ (439,368.64)
Net increase (decrease) in principal	\$ 4,600,867.73	\$ (380,998.77)
BALANCE OF PRINCIPAL AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	12,951,572.97	13,332,571.74
BALANCE OF PRINCIPAL AT END OF YEAR	\$17,552,440.70	\$12,951,572.97

NOTE: Though the books of the Fund are maintained generally on a cash basis, the above statements show the investments owned by the Fund at their indicated market values.

Report of Independent Accountants and Auditors

The Board of Trustees

Twentieth Century Fund, Inc.:

We have examined the financial statements of Twentieth Century Fund, Inc. — December 31, 1958. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of Twentieth Century Fund, Inc. at December 31, 1958 and the changes in its principal for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

(signed) PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.

New York, N. Y., January 30, 1959

Total Operating Expenditures for the Year 1958: \$653,234

Although no detailed cost accounting records are kept, it is estimated that the total expenditures for the year were distributed as follows:

67%

PRODUCTION

19%

DISSEMINATION

14%

ADMINISTRATION

PRODUCTION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS: 67%

Production of research findings: research, writing, revision and editing of studies and reports; publication in book and pamphlet form.

DISSEMINATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS TO THE PUBLIC: 19%

Dissemination of research findings to the public through: distribution and promotion of publications; releases and articles for newspapers and magazines; radio and television programs; educational films and filmstrips; the Newsletter and Clipsheet; personal contact with key organizations and individuals.

ADMINISTRATION: 14%

General administration.

Cash Transactions, 1958

SUMMARY

Cash Balance January 1	\$ 354,403
Total Receipts	<u>1,702,650</u>
Total Receipts and Cash Balance	<u>\$2,057,053</u>
Total Disbursements	<u>1,617,266</u>
Cash Balance December 31, 1958	<u><u>\$ 439,787</u></u>

RECEIPTS

Interest and Dividends from Investments	\$ 635,808
Sales of Publications	42,314
Sales and Rentals of Films	1,447
Proceeds from Sale of Investments	<u>1,023,081</u>
Total Receipts	<u><u>\$1,702,650</u></u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Headquarters Activities		\$ 307,923
Research Projects		280,904
Antitrust Policies and Enforcement	\$ 24	
Technological Changes	21	
Civil-Military Relations	747	
Tropical Africa	7,898	
European Coal-Steel Community	15,694	
Distribution Costs and Methods	4,108	
Megalopolis	46,132	
Economic and Political Systems	10,185	
Pension and Welfare Funds	5,185	
Peacetime Uses of Nuclear Energy	18,998	
Europe's Needs and Resources	49,331	
Power and Peace	7,230	
Southeast Asia	42,485	
Time, Work, Leisure	39,328	
Honduras	13,333	
Yugoslavia	14,941	
European and Atlantic Economic Cooperation — exploratory	4,718	
Accounting — exploratory	146	
Armaments — exploratory	400	
Special Projects		6,054
Jacques Maritain Grant	4,500	
American Society for Political and Legal Philosophy	1,500	
Robert S. Lynd Grant	54	

Cash Transactions (*continued*)

Publishing of Survey Reports		\$ 41,253
Education and Dissemination		17,100
Motion Pictures and Filmstrips	\$ 7,360	
Radio and Television	3,375	
Special Dissemination	5,186	
Working Papers – Euratom	1,179	
Total Operating Expenses		\$ 653,234
New Headquarters Renovation Expenses		179,014
Purchase of Investments		785,018
Total Disbursements		<u>\$1,617,266</u>

Detailed Statement of Assets

DECEMBER 31, 1958 AND DECEMBER 31, 1957

	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1958		AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1957	
	<i>par value</i>	<i>market value</i>	<i>par value</i>	<i>market value</i>
BONDS				
Authority and Revenue Bonds:				
New Jersey Turnpike Authority				
3% Second Series, July 1, 1988	\$ 30,000	\$ 26,400	\$ 30,000	\$ 28,650
Total Authority and Revenue Bonds	0.1%	\$ 26,400	0.2%	\$ 28,650
Public Utility Bonds:				
El Paso Natural Gas Company				
5 1/4 % cv. debentures, September 1, 1977	\$115,000	\$ 136,562	\$115,000	\$ 121,900
General Telephone Corporation				
4 1/2 % cv. debentures, June 1, 1977			100,000	106,875
Total Public Utility Bonds	0.8%	\$ 136,562	1.8%	\$ 228,775
United States Government Bonds:				
Savings Defense Bonds:				
Series G 2 1/2 % July 1, 1960	\$ 20,000	\$ 19,580	\$ 20,000	\$ 19,460
Series G 2 1/2 % November 1, 1960	80,000	78,320	80,000	77,840
Series G 2 1/2 % May 1, 1961	55,000	53,680	55,000	53,350
Treasury 2 3/4 % September 15, 1961	200,000	195,125	500,000	499,375
Treasury 2 1/2 % November 15, 1961	150,000	144,937	250,000	246,562
Treasury 2 3/4 % April 1, 1980-75	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Treasury 3 1/4 % May 15, 1985	200,000	181,000		
Total Government Bonds	4.5%	\$ 772,642	7.9%	\$ 996,587
PREFERRED STOCKS				
	<i>shares</i>		<i>shares</i>	
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway				
Company 5%	5,000	\$ 51,250	5,000	\$ 45,625
Celutex Corporation 5%	2,000	37,000	2,000	35,000
Central Maine Power Company 3.50%	1,000	66,250	1,000	66,500
El Paso Natural Gas Company 5.65%	1,000	100,500	1,000	93,000
Empire District Electric Company 5%	500	49,000	500	47,000
Gulf States Utilities Company \$4.44	650	59,800	650	60,450
Helme (George W.) Company 7% n-c	1,000	36,000	1,000	32,500
Interchemical Corporation 4 1/2 %	1,000	92,500	1,000	86,000

PREFERRED STOCKS— <i>continued</i>	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1958		AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1957	
	<i>shares</i>	<i>market value</i>	<i>shares</i>	<i>market value</i>
Jersey Central Power & Light Company 4%	760	\$ 64,600	760	\$ 63,840
Monongahela Power Company 4.44%	1,000	86,500	1,000	89,500
Northwest Bancorporation 4.50% cv.	63	7,686		
Pacific Gas & Electric Company 5% 1st	1,500	37,500	1,500	38,438
Philip Morris, Inc. 4%	1,000	79,125	1,000	74,750
Radio Corporation of America \$3.50 1st	1,500	106,500	1,500	105,375
Reynolds Metals Company 4¾% "A"	2,000	94,000	2,000	82,500
Royal McBee Corporation 4½%	500	35,500	500	37,500
South Carolina Electric & Gas Company 5%	1,400	70,000	1,400	64,925
Tennessee Gas Transmission Company 4.90%	1,200	110,400	1,200	96,600
Tennessee Gas Transmission Company 5.25%	1,000	97,500	1,000	87,000
Toledo Edison Company 4.25%	925	77,931	925	81,400
Tri-Continental Corporation \$2.70	6,000	324,000	6,000	327,000
United States Rubber Company 8% n-c	1,000	146,250	1,000	146,000
United States Steel Corporation 7%	1,000	148,500	1,000	149,500
United States Tobacco Company 7% n-c	1,500	54,188	1,500	52,875
Virginian Railway Company 6%	3,750	47,812	3,750	42,187
Ward Baking Company 5½%	10	873	1,000	83,000
Total Preferred Stocks	12.2%	\$ 2,081,165	16.6%	\$ 2,088,465

COMMON STOCKS

American Can Company	1,000	\$ 50,250		
American Chicle Company			550	\$ 34,237
American Cyanamid Company	2,000	103,250	2,000	87,750
American Electric Power Company	4,704	254,604	4,590	180,731
American Natural Gas Company	1,100	72,050	1,100	52,800
American Telephone & Telegraph Company	3,222	724,950	2,900	485,750
American Tobacco Company	1,000	95,625	1,000	76,875
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company	7,500	211,875	7,500	127,500
Bank of New York & Fifth Avenue Bank	506	125,488	300	85,500
Beech-Nut Life Savers, Inc.	2,000	88,000	2,000	56,250
Bethlehem Steel Corporation	4,000	209,500		
Boston Edison Company	2,000	120,500	2,000	98,000
Brooklyn Union Gas Company	2,000	99,500	1,500	52,500
Canadian Pacific Railway Company	3,000	87,000	3,000	63,750
Central Illinois Light Company	4,400	146,300	2,200	105,600

COMMON STOCKS— <i>continued</i>	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1958		AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1957	
	<i>shares</i>	<i>market value</i>	<i>shares</i>	<i>market value</i>
Chase Manhattan Bank	1,350	\$ 78,300	1,350	\$ 63,787
Christiana Securities Company	10	141,000	10	121,000
Columbus & Southern Ohio Electric Company	3,000	108,375	3,000	96,000
Consolidated Edison Company of New York	2,500	162,500	2,500	110,938
Consolidated Natural Gas Company	2,100	106,575	2,100	92,400
Consumers Power Company	3,880	216,795	3,880	188,180
Corn Products Company	1,500	81,750	1,500	51,000
Dayton Power & Light Company	2,251	127,181	2,251	100,732
Federated Department Stores	93,000	5,161,500	99,500	2,997,438
First National Bank of Boston	1,077	88,583	1,077	68,524
General Electric Company	2,000	156,750	2,000	123,000
Guaranty Trust Company (N. Y.)	1,200	110,100	1,200	79,350
Gulf States Utilities Company	2,000	111,500	1,500	60,750
Kansas City Power & Light Company	3,000	150,000	3,000	115,500
McGraw-Hill Publishing Company	2,500	140,000	2,500	99,375
Mississippi River Fuel Corporation	4,000	150,500	4,000	110,500
National Biscuit Company	1,000	50,375	1,000	42,000
National Dairy Products Corporation	1,000	48,875	1,000	38,375
New York Trust Company	1,000	89,750	1,000	72,500
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation	3,500	135,188	3,500	103,250
Northwest Bancorporation	1,000	93,000	1,000	63,500
Ohio Edison Company	3,631	217,860	3,631	185,635
Otis Elevator Company	4,000	292,000	4,000	163,000
Pacific Gas & Electric Company	3,250	206,375	3,150	150,413
Pacific Lighting Corporation	3,000	161,625	3,000	120,750
Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company	1,575	234,675	1,400	164,850
Potomac Electric Power Company	5,775	160,256	5,775	132,103
Public Service Company of Indiana	2,000	92,000	2,000	75,000
Public Service Electric & Gas Company	3,000	115,500	3,000	89,250
Reynolds (R. J.) Tobacco Company "B"	2,000	181,500	2,000	130,000
Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation	6,000	247,500	6,000	171,000
Socony Mobil Oil Company	2,750	133,031	2,750	130,625
Southern Natural Gas Company	2,000	84,000	2,000	64,500
Southern Pacific Company	2,000	131,250	2,000	68,000
Southern Railway Company	2,500	138,125	2,500	76,250

COMMON STOCKS— <i>continued</i>	AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1958		AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1957	
	<i>shares</i>	<i>market value</i>	<i>shares</i>	<i>market value</i>
Standard Oil Company of California	2,000	\$ 119,500	2,000	\$ 91,750
Standard Oil Company of Indiana	3,000	141,750	3,000	107,625
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey	3,205	184,688	3,190	159,101
Standard Oil Company of Ohio	2,000	119,500	1,800	76,950
Texas Company	2,040	174,930	2,040	127,245
Union Carbide Corporation	1,000	126,125	500	47,500
Union Electric Company	3,000	98,250	3,000	82,125
Union Oil Company of California	1,122	51,893	1,100	45,238
Union Pacific Railroad Company	2,500	89,063	2,500	61,250
Wrigley (Wm.) Jr. Company	1,000	85,000	1,000	78,000
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company	1,000	117,000		
Total Common Stocks	79.5%	\$13,600,885	70.7%	\$ 8,903,502
HEADQUARTERS PROPERTY — at cost	2.9%	495,000	2.8%	351,191
TOTAL OF ALL INVESTMENTS	100.0%	\$17,112,654	100.0%	\$12,597,170
CASH		439,787		354,403
GRAND TOTAL OF ASSETS		<u>\$17,552,441</u>		<u>\$12,951,573</u>



THE TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND