7. The Print's assertion that institutions administering pension funds do not contribute to vigorous economic growth through their investments is entirely at odds with the facts. Generally speaking, private pension savings have been directed into highly productive outlets. The examples which we have presented are typical of the way pension funds are invested—with imagination and with high potential for economic growth. At the same time, these investments have been made with safety, as the record of virtually no investment losses in the past two decades attests.

8. In the decade ahead—indeed, for the foreseeable future—there will be an urgent need for a high rate of saving if we are to achieve our national goals of full employment and faster economic growth with reasonable stability of the value of the dollar. To achieve the rate of saving necessary for growth, we must have a healthy expansion of private pension saving. As Kuznets and others have pointed out so well, there have been powerful forces operating in the past to lower the rate of saving, and these forces will persist. It is even more necessary, therefore, to encourage the growth of contractual savings such as those accumulated through private pension funds.

9. Finally, other countries in the free world—notably in Europe—are so convinced that contractual savings are essential to economic growth that they are urging Government measures to stimulate such savings. The really pertinent questions about private pension savings are: In view of the fact that a very high rate of private pension saving will be sorely needed in coming years to aid in financing sound economic growth in the United States, Is the Government doing enough to encourage pension saving? What further steps can be taken to strengthen the flow of pension savings? These are the significant questions to be asked as we look to the future.