

of these companies. The Parent Company would have the right to appoint at least one-third of the Board of Directors, and might also subscribe capital. The Parent Company, which must necessarily be eager to apply its own principles to its own services, may well find an opportunity, in these subsidiary companies, to experiment in various schemes of management and organisation. The leading example of a subsidiary company will be found described in more detail in the chapter on agriculture.

But besides these enterprises directly initiated by the parent body, a warm welcome will be given to any individuals or groups sympathising with the aims of New Town and wishing to set up a business or trade within its borders. Companies so formed may for convenience be labelled as *Approved Companies*. This welcome will be a warm one, because we wish to attract to the town men and women of organising and executive capacity who desire to apply their idealism more directly to their daily work than they can usually do in commercial or manufacturing circles. We would give as warm a welcome to workers who wished to develop schemes of direct production by groups or unions. As much freedom as possible would be given to all such applicants coming to us, but the freedom must necessarily be a chartered one. The control of the trustees for New Town over both subsidiary and approved companies it is proposed to exercise in three ways: (1) The constitution of each company will need to be approved by the Parent Company before lease of a site is granted. (2) The Parent Company, through its audit department, will have the right to a confidential inspection of the books of every company, or of an individual employing five or more persons. (3) The disposal of the surplus remaining in the hands of a company after all usual and legitimate charges have been met, including a limited interest