

The Week

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- PROFITS SENSATION
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- INCOMES POLICY STATEMENT
- 700 JAILED IN MISSISSIPPI

VIETNAM CAMPAIGN

THE NEXT STEPS

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THE VIETNAM CAMPAIGN - THE NEXT STEPS

There is no doubt that the growing campaign against the war in Vietnam is having some effect on the Government. The "Commonwealth Peace Mission" brainchild of Mr. Wilson would seem, in part anyway, to be a reaction to the increasing criticism from all sections of the Government's subservience to the policies of President Johnson. In the last day or two statements by Government spokesmen have indicated a slight change in nuance: Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker speaking in White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, said that it would be a "major error for the U.S. to bomb Hanoi"; and a high-ranking Foreign Office official, speaking at the Birmingham teach-in, stated that the Government did not necessarily agree to everything the Americans were doing in Vietnam. Such wriggling should be a source of encouragement and spur us to greater efforts. Every time we see a sign of hesitation we must press all the harder on a clear-cut line that it is not possible for this Government to make any contribution at all to peace in Vietnam until it condemns the American bombing and calls for the withdrawal of U.S. troops.

The lobby must ^{be} the beginning of the campaign not its conclusion, and we must guard against any tendency to relax during the Summer months (especially if some gesture is made). The campaign must have two aspects: machinery must be built up to react immediately should further escalation take place or be threatened; and the Labour Party conference in Blackpool in October must be seen as the one place where a democratic discussion can take place on Mr. Wilson's handling of the Vietnam situation. In the meantime, the campaign must span the whole panorama of possible political and agitation activities so that the question of Vietnam is constantly before the public and constantly nagging at the Government. We have, on other pages, details of two initiatives in this respect. We are sure that the movement with its talent for ingenuity will come forth with many more ideas. May we offer our services as a connecting link in any such activities?

THE WEEK CHANGES ITS STAFF: We have now reached the end of our third volume. Our place on the left as a unique source of factual analysis is firmly established. To improve our service we are embarking on a summer campaign - full details of which will be announced next week. We are also reorganising our staff. Our 2 editors have been grossly overburdened, and are engaged in producing books. To allow them to concentrate on this work an editorial team has taken over. The members of the team will be announced when the team is complete.

Although it is vitally necessary to step up the campaign of protest against the British Government's appalling complicity in American intervention in Vietnam, there are very many active socialists who are feeling increasingly frustrated by the inadequacies of demonstrations and lobbies. More tangible aid to the people of Vietnam is needed. But, of course, such aid needs to be practical, and to feed the moral upsurge in the Labour movement here at the same time as it assists the victims of napalm raids in Vietnamese hamlets.

An encouraging step in the right direction has been taken by the group of people who are collecting medicants and bandages for Vietnam. They deserve every support from the unions and Labour movement at large. Could not this idea be extended? The Vietnamese hospitals must be in need of blood for transfusions: there have been so many attacks on civilians, even on leper hospitals, that donations of blood must be welcome in Hanoi, to say nothing of the beleaguered areas of South Vietnam, where both the freedom fighters and the poor villagers who are strafed by U.S. units must suffer fearful casualties. Why can we not set up our own unit to collect blood from donors in the British Labour and peace movements, to be sent to Hanoi? There would be both practical value and political effect in such a scheme: the moral weight of a queue of blood donors outside a van in front of the Conference Hall at Blackpool, during the Labour Party Conference, would far outweigh the 'statesmanlike' evasions of platform spokesmen during the debate there. Such a unit could tour the country, appealing for help and explaining the terrible situation in Vietnam.

I would be interested to hear from anyone who would like to help in such a scheme. It could be put up to socialist doctors and nurses, and staffed by volunteers, if financial and organisational support were forthcoming. Letters on this matter can be sent c/o The Week.

SCARBOROUGH SOCIALISTS' APPEAL

from Peter Baines

The socialists of Scarborough appeal to all members of the Labour Party to write immediately to Sarah Barker, Transport House, Smith Square, London S.W. 1., asking for an impartial tribunal to be set up to enquire into the activities of the Scarborough Labour Party. Such an enquiry would be a mere sham if all complainants were not granted equal representation. It has been suggested that expelled members of the Labour Party will not be heard. If this happens the resultant enquiry would serve only to "whitewash" the most undemocratic and repressive Labour Party in the country.

N.B. We have been informed that a number of M.P.s and other figures in the Labour Party have been so disturbed by the reports of the set-up in the Scarborough Labour Party that they have pressed for an enquiry. This would appear to us to reinforce the appeal of Mr. Baines.

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"Left" - the magazine of Birmingham University Socialist Union. Left-wing and radical views on the whole spectrum of political ideas and events.

Enquiries to: the business manager: Mr. P. Salvage,
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MAKE JULY 5TH VIETNAM INDEPENDENCE DAY

July 4th is Independence Day. It commemorates the best traditions of the American Nation, recalling the days when it was a byword for freedom, and when the hopes of all the oppressed peoples were fastened to the struggles of the pioneers among colonial freedom fighters.

Alas; those hopes have now solidified into chains. Now it is above all the American flag which symbolises colonial tutelage, cynical robbery, bloodletting and mayhem on a scale which makes the forays of European imperialism against the subject continents during the last century appear like children's games in comparison. Now, too, the roles have been reversed for Britain. If ever a Boston tea-party were needed, it is needed in the Thames today. Mr. Wilson appears to be quite happy to play the part of President Johnson's Charge d'Affaires. Meantime Labour drifts into greater and greater peril, as the lineaments of American policy are carved into the melting resolution of our Government to act for its people.

July 4th is on a Sunday this week. The American Embassy in Grosvenor Square will not be very busy. But on July 5th men with hangovers will roll in to work to face a normal busy day. We think that the day of Vietnamese and British Independence might well be celebrated then. If everyone who is against the Vietnam War in England, or even in London, were to telephone the U.S. Embassy during that day, in order to explain why we disapprove of U.S. policy, then the congestion at their switchboard would be a tangible indication to the embassy staff of how deeply unpopular the war in Vietnam is.

The number is GROsvenor 9000.

And if everyone who rang the U.S. Ambassador also sent a postcard to Mr. Wilson, this would do no harm at all.

IPSWICH C.N.D. DEMONSTRATION - FOR PEACE IN VIETNAM

Ipswich C.N.D. have organised what they hope will be a large demonstration on Saturday, July 3rd. This demonstration has been planned to coincide with the annual Labour Party Cooperative Fete held in Ipswich on that day. The rally, which attracts 15-20,000 people from all over East Anglia is to be addressed by Ray Gunter, Dingle Foot and other stalwarts of democracy.

Ipswich C.N.D. needs every bit of assistance possible for their counter demonstration. Everyone who can possibly come along on the day to help is urged to contact, as soon as possible, one of the following:

Bernard Staines; 20, Orwell View, Shotley. Tel: Shotley 296.
Gale Gewett; The Mill, Kirton Rd., Trimley St., Martin, Nr. Ipswich.
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We are looking for peace poems to be included in one or more broadsheets to be published in the immediate future. A year's subscription to our series is 7/-. Inquiries and submissions should be made to:

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BROWN'S INCOMES POLICY REJECTED.

The following is the text of the resolution on incomes policy, unanimously adopted by the participants of the Manchester Workers' Control Conference:-

1. The government's present incomes policy cannot command the effective support of the trade unions, because-
 - a) It does not adequately provide for the badly underpaid sections of the community, thus freezing into itself existing injustices. Before any beginning is made on the planning of incomes, certain basic principles must be applied, particularly those of equal pay for equal work for women and youths, the adult rate of pay at 18 years of age, and the establishment of a reasonable legal minimum standard. Further, fringe benefits and payments in kind are not standardized and cannot be taken into proper account in the present policy.
 - b) It does not provide for redistribution between social sectors of incomes. A precondition for any incomes policy must be that it takes from the sector of rentier incomes and adds to that of wages and salaries.
 - c) It is not underpinned by an adequate level of social welfare provision. Pensions in particular still need considerable augmentation, in spite of the recent very important increases.
 - d) It does not adequately control property incomes. Taxation is an inadequate weapon for preventing cheating by the employers. Only the complete accountability of every firm to its workpeople can provide the necessary checks and controls by which the unions can ensure that the norms of the policy are rigorously applied to the sector of property incomes. This requires that workpeople must as of right have access to all their employers' account books, and to such professional aid as is needed to interpret the data contained therein. This can be provided by trade union accountants and the officers of the inland revenue. Wages are already publicly known and controlled by the employers and the Inland Revenue; equity requires that profits be placed in a similar position.
 - e) It does not adequately control prices. In order to do this, the Labour Government should be pressed to set up machinery to effectively determine prices as opposed to the present P.I.B., which merely reviews the decisions, which have been taken unilaterally by business. The principles upon which the machinery would be based would be that:-
 - i. No increases in prices would be permitted without the authorisation of the prices control commission.
 - ii. Commissions would be set up in each industry with statutory powers to investigate all the accounts and cost elements in the firms concerned. All the findings of the commission would be made public.
 - iii. All decisions of the price control commissions would be legally enforceable.
 - iv. The structure of the commissions should ensure effective workers' and consumers' control in the decisions.
 - v. These commissions would be guaranteed the necessary finances and staff to enable them to function adequately.

f) The policy also causes us concern, because it is not founded in a strategic national plan for the development of planned, publicly owned,

continued over/

Incomes Policy Rejection continued/

democratically administered industry. Consequently, it will tend to benefit private interests rather than thrust forward and defend public priorities.

g) For all these reasons, it tends to undermine the freedom and power of the trade unions.

2. In rejecting the policy, we reaffirm our support for the T.U.C.'s composite resolution of 1964.

3. Further negotiations should be opened up with the unions, about the conditions of incomes policy, in which these detailed objections can be met. If this is done quickly, it may be possible to save the Government from a costly and demoralising defeat, and to contribute to the rallying of the Labour and Trade Union movement for socialist objectives, such as those outlined in Clause IV of the Labour Party Constitution.

BUDGET CONCESSION WORTH £450,000 TO TRUST

Speaking at a meeting of the Selection Trust on June 24th, Mr. Chester Beatty, the Trust's chairman, said he was much more optimistic about the effects of the corporation tax. It could now be that, on the basis of present profits and rate of dividend, tax liability may be only increased by £400,000 per annum instead of the previously estimated £850,000.

Mr. Beatty bases this revision not on the Finance Bill concessions that were made hard on the heels of his original statement on June 2nd., but on a further concession indicated by the Financial Secretary to the Treasury as recently as the small hours of Wednesday morning. The purport of this was that the previous scaling down for double tax relief purposes of the minimum holding in an overseas investment in the Commonwealth from 25% to 10% will also apply to certain non-Commonwealth countries where there is a reciprocal kind of 10% concession.

MUST HAVE 20% RETURN IN E. AFRICA

from a Financial Times report

A 20% return on an investment that matures in three years or less is widely expected by British Companies considering direct investment in E. Africa. Such a profit margin is apparently thought necessary to compensate for the political risks in the region, which is the main reason for British companies' reluctance to commit investment.

This is one of the general findings from a questionnaire circulated in January that has been analysed by the Overseas Development Institute. East Africa is generally regarded as a growth area by the companies replying to the questionnaire. Many felt that the most useful way of countering the political risks in the region would be an investment insurance scheme, if not too expensive. But many companies - notably those that have not yet invested in E. Africa - felt that the very high returns necessary to compensate for political risk were unlikely to be earned, or would be likely to exacerbate local feeling against expatriate capital. More than half the companies agreed that tax and other concessions were a definite influence on investment decisions, and most feared that the U.K. corporation tax would penalise overseas income. Some made the point that unless the E. African common market continued in force most manufacturing units there would become uneconomic.

Present at the 3rd Conference on Workers' Control, sponsored by the Voice of the Labour and Trade Union Movement, was a delegation of the strike Action Committee from Courtauld's Preston factory. On both days, members of this delegation made many valuable and distinctive contributions to the debate, and, at the close of proceedings, their representative Mr. Choudhury was invited to explain the background of the Preston strike.

He told us that the trouble started in a section of the works, covering the coning, box spinning and rewinding departments, where non white workers, mainly from India and Pakistan, make up 98% of the labour force. At 3 p.m. on 24th May 1965, the management issued instructions that each man should work $1\frac{1}{2}$ machines, instead of the existing manning of one machine per man. The workers were given three minutes to obey the ruling, failing which they were told they could collect their cards from the office. The workers staged an immediate sit down strike and, two days later, walked out.

The management has subsequently claimed that the new manning was in accordance with an agreement reached with the T.G.W.U., and a Union Official has also seen fit to state that the strike was not an industrial dispute, but a racial issue. Now, it is true that, some days before April 26th, there were rumours in Preston of some agreement being worked between management and unions, to force additional working in the 98% non white shops. A meeting of the workers took place on that day, and was attended by Branch and District Officers of the T.G.W.U., who made a public declaration that no agreement had been reached, though it was possible that one might be. At this meeting, it was voted unanimously that no such agreement should be concluded.

Another spokesman, Mr. Khaleq, asked us to pay particular attention to the various dates mentioned, in view of the clear procedure laid down between the management and the T.G.W.U., to the effect that one month's notice should be given in writing of any proposed alterations in working conditions. Mr. Khaleq said that he would have expected any such notice to be prominently displayed on works notice boards. This account of the meeting on 26th April is in direct conflict with the statements, subsequently made on television and elsewhere, that an agreement between the T.G.W.U. and the management had been signed on the 15th April. He referred to this statement and said that the Strike Committee had asked the Union Officers for a copy of this agreement, but were told that the T.G.W.U. had no copy and that the only copy was in the hands of the management. He also said that, assuming that an agreement had been reached on that date, there were still clear breaches of procedure. All Courtauld employees are bound by a Contract of Service between them and the Company, and he maintained that a written contract of service necessarily implied that any change in the conditions of service must also be written, agreed and signed by management and workers.

Our conference in Manchester included many Union and Constituency delegates from all parts of the country and we were all profoundly disturbed at the implications of these reports. As one delegate put it, "Immigrant workers are sometimes accused of agreeing to work longer hours, and to submit to worse conditions, than English workers. The striker's action on this issue had shown most clearly that this is not true. At no time had the

continued over/

Courtaulds Strike continued/

strikers been concerned with securing extra pay for the 50% work increase, but had rejected outright this worsening of their conditions, which, if accepted, would soon have been introduced at Courtaulds' other factories."

Other delegates made the point that, although attempts had been made to present this industrial dispute as a racial issue, it was obvious that the coloured workers had taken a stand, as responsible union members, to safeguard the working conditions of employees throughout the industry.

Mr Choudhury need have no fear. We are shocked at the attempts to disrupt working class solidarity by dragging racial overtones into what is clearly an industrial dispute. We are impressed by the reasonableness of his case - far more reasonable, I think, than many of us might have been under similar provocation. We return to our unions and constituencies determined to support his cause, which we recognise as being equally our own cause.

CONFED. CONDEMNNS LORDS' AMENDMENT

from a special correspondent

At its conference on July 25th the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions condemned the action of the House of Lords in amending the Trades Disputes Bill. The conference unanimously passed a resolution deploring the action of the Lords in amending the Bill in such a way "as to thwart the will of the House of Commons and defeat the intention of the Bill." The Lords amendment was "designed to weaken trade union rights," said the resolution which called on the House of Lords to withdraw from the position it had taken.

Mr. Jim Mortimer, general secretary of D.A.T.A., said the right to strike or threaten to strike in the cause of a trade dispute was not a privilege but a social right and that the amendment in the Lords had not been put by an obscure member but by Lord Dilhorne, a former Lord Chancellor. "This is a premeditated attack by the Conservative leadership upon trade union rights," said Mr. Mortimer. "The effect of this amendment is that protection will not be given to trade unionists if the threat of strike action is to secure the termination of employment of another person." He added that the Labour Party had gone to the country with a clearly stated intention to restore the protection which unions thought they had under the 1906 Act until the Rookes v. Barnard decision. This intention was clearly stated in the mandate of the Government and had been adopted by the House of Commons.

There was a strong feeling among delegates that it was about time the Labour Party took an unequivocal position on the House of Lords. While ever it existed it remains a threat to the trade union movement and a reserve weapon of the Tory party. It should be abolished forthwith!

SCIENTIFIC WORKERS BAN OVERTIME

from an industrial correspondent

On Saturday, June 26th, the Association of Scientific Workers begin an official overtime ban in companies which belong to the Engineering Employers Federation. The ban is in support of a claim for a substantial pay rise and in protest against delay in settling the claim.

The results of the elections to the new Irish Seanad are much as one would expect; their entire circumstances ensured that matters would be left much as before. The sixty Irish senators are chosen in three different ways; eleven are appointed by a Taoiseach: six represent the two Irish Universities (three for Dublin University, three for the National University of Ireland) and the remaining forty three are elected from lists submitted by vocational organisations and by the Oireachtas, by the outgoing senators, the new Deputies, and the Councillors of the Local Authorities.

It is clear that nothing can be expected from the Taoiseach's eleven; of them, eight are reliable Fianna Fail supporters, two are prominent protestants from the border counties, and the remaining one is James Connolly's daughter, Nora, as a sop to Fianna Fail's radical image. The University elections provided the one happy important change. In the Dublin University election, the Liberal Socialist, Dr. Owen Sheehy-Skeffington (son of the martyred pacifist of 1916) regained the seat that he had lost in 1961 and headed the poll. Nothing so dramatic occurred in the National University poll, where the left wing elements are less well organised and have to contend against clerical influences; however, its left wing candidate, Dr. Maire De Paor, did well to receive 700 odd votes at her first election, and she may hope for more next time. The elections for the 43 "Panel Seats" were tame affairs, simply because there have been no local elections since 1961, and, as a result, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the panel electorate is much the same as it was when it last operated. In the event, all parties were left as before. Such interest as there was appeared in the changes in the parties' personnel; the election of Labour's Jack McQuillan, in preference to its outgoing Senator, Con Desmond, the defeat of Dr. Noel Browne, and in Fine Gael, the replacement of Senator E.A. McGuire of the Federated Union of Employers by the technocratic economist, Garret FitzGerald.

But if the panel Election results have had little immediate positive effect, their influence has already had an unfortunate repercussion for the Labour Party. Senator Desmond's defeat, though giving the Party a Seanad spokesman for the west of Ireland, has left the Irish Transport and General Workers Union (Ireland's largest) without any senator. Accordingly, the latter feels a lessened benevolence towards the Party that failed to back its candidates. This would not matter as much as it does, were it not for the overall delicacy of Party - Union relations. Before 1944, the I.T.G.W.U. was affiliated to the political body; in that year, its General Secretary William O'Brien, was prompted by a pathological hatred for the great trade unionist James Larkin, to withdraw the union's affiliation and indeed to create a private I.T.G.W.U., 'National Labour Party'. The Party schism was soon healed, but affiliation was never restored. O'Brien's successors were prepared to pay the reasonable expenses of members who wished to act as candidates for any party. But in 1963, affiliation proposals were made at the Union Conference. They were backed by the Union President, John Conroy and by various members of the executive. They were opposed, however, by the General Secretary (and effective controller) F. Kennedy, the son of one of O'Brien's most obsequious underlings, and himself a believer in 'business unionism.' He managed to have the affiliation proposal referred to a Committee and kept it so referred during the 1964 Conference. In the meantime however, Conroy had campaigned in the local branches for acceptance of the proposal; Labour's successes in the 1965 General Election reinforced the arguments for it; affiliation was expected to be passed at the 1965 Conference. Unfortunately, this coincided with the Seanad election results, which included the defeat, not only of Desmond but of Conroy himself.

700 IMPRISONED IN MISSISSIPPI

from S.N.C.C.

Over 200 people were arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, on June 15th. There are approximately 700 people locked up within the confines of the Jackson State Fair Grounds. They are being housed in a large wooden building where Jackson usually holds its annual fairs. The bail is in the amount of \$50,000 but most people plan to stay in gaol rather than bring that much money into the state of Mississippi. The Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party office has requested money for food and housing for people coming in from other states with the intention of keeping the protests in full swing. They also need money for the people when they decide to leave gaol.

The demonstrations on June 15th were led by Mr. John Lewis, chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Mr. Charles Evers, District Director for the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People. They were both arrested. Mr. Lewis arrived in Jackson the previous night after he received word of the 472 people being arrested and charged with "demonstrating without a permit" and for those who went limp the charge was "resisting arrest."

The demonstrators are protesting against the convening of the special session of the Legislature which began on June 14th. They are making known their objections to the fact that the State Legislature, like the 5 Congressmen, were not elected by all the people and, therefore, cannot legally represent them. At a mass meeting held at the Morning Star Baptist Church in Jackson, Mr. Lewis stated "The Movement in Mississippi is a movement not of leaders, but of people. There will be no peace in Jackson and in Washington until the black people of Mississippi can have a voice in determining their economic and political destinies."

POVERTY IN ARKANSAS

from S.N.C.C.

Negroes in Arkansas receive only enough education to make them barely literate, have family incomes far below the U.S. Government's adequate level standard and are leaving the state at a high rate, states a special report published by S.N.C.C. The report, a statistical survey called "The General Condition of the Arkansas Negro", covers population, death rates, population characteristics, employment, income, education and voter registration of whites and Negroes in the state.

The report shows that the median income for Negro families in the state is \$1,636, whereas the U.S. Government's standard for adequate family income is \$3,000. The population of Arkansas has decreased 6.5% between 1950 and 1960 and 35% of the Negroes in the age range 20-44 have left during this period. "Arkansas is a society of the very young and very old; those too young to migrate and those too old," states the survey. The report is made up of 26 pages of comparative statistics, charts and graphs, accompanied by explanations and interpretat^{ive} material. This is the third report of this kind published by the S.N.C.C. research department. The two earlier publications covered Mississippi and Alabama.

The report is designed to serve as a reference source for S.N.C.C. staff, as a counterpart for earlier publications, to indicate guidelines for the future, more detailed studies, and to show how a large number of American citizens live in Arkansas. It can be obtained from S.N.C.C., 360, Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, 30313, U.S.A.

The Times on June 21st published a most remarkable table of profits of industrial firms. It was the main finding of a survey of Britain's top companies. Entitled "The Times 300", this survey is to be published each year and the full findings will be published in The Times Review of Industry and Technology. I have extracted the most important figures from the main table covering the top 100 industrial companies.

Rank	Company	Employees	Net profit before interest and tax		
			total £000	% to capital	per employee £
1	"Shell" Transport	75,200	179,228	14.9	2,383.35
2	I.C.I.	159,910	117,200	12.9	732.91
3	British Petroleum	-	217,200	26.0	-
4	Unilever	-	59,607	13.7	-
5	B.A. Tobacco	90,000	76,892	19.7	854.36
6	Courtaulds	72,000	37,101	15.4	515.29
7	Imperial Tobacco	45,000	39,107	15.5	869.04
8	Guest, Keen & N.	99,237	34,506	14.2	347.71
9	Esso Petroleum	12,700	11,933	5.1	939.61
10	P. & O. Steam Nav. Co.	40,651	8,511	3.7	209.37
11	Distillers	-	39,838	19.6	-
12	Bowater Paper Corp.	29,000	18,270	9.0	630.00
13	Ford Motor	62,418	24,194	14.0	387.61
14	A.E.I.	93,000	13,905	7.5	149.52
15	Vickers	56,078	9,378	4.8	167.23
16	Tube Investments	60,580	18,019	10.1	297.44
17	Hawker Siddeley	123,000	13,449	7.4	109.34
18	Steel Co. of Wales	24,000	3,736	2.0	155.67
19	Dunlop Rubber	103,700	22,834	14.2	220.19
20	Burmah Oil	-	29,167	19.2	-
21	Colvilles	19,800	8,824	5.8	445.66
22	Stewarts & Lloyds	59,000	19,171	13.6	324.93
23	United Steel	41,375	14,967	10.2	361.74
24	Allied Breweries	26,500	19,287	15.7	727.81
25	F.W. Woodworth	-	37,797	27.2	-
26	G.J.S.	70,000	34,310	23.9	490.14
27	English Electric	75,000	14,648	11.3	195.31
28	Marks & Spencer	25,500	28,175	23.3	1,104.90
29	B.I.C.C.	50,000	16,780	14.0	335.60
30	J & P Coats P & B	44,000	17,117	14.6	389.02
31	British Motor Corp.	93,000	21,804	20.3	234.45
32	Reed Paper	26,000	11,425	12.2	439.42
33	Ass. Portland Cement	-	14,605	15.0	-
34	Gallaher	15,000	20,837	19.9	1,389.13
35	General Electric	64,000	12,966	13.0	202.59
36	Ranks Hovis - McD.	58,000	15,373	17.9	265.05
37	Sears Holdings	-	13,646	16.1	-
38	British Oxygen	28,000	12,647	13.3	451.68
39	Turner & Newall	38,660	15,113	16.4	390.92
40	Leyland Motor	-	18,197	19.9	-
41	Watney Mann	19,500	12,657	14.5	649.08
42	Tate & Lyle	-	9,614	11.2	-
43	Whitbread	-	8,477	11.9	-
44	Brit. & Commonwealth ship.	-	2,453	2.9	-
45	Dorman Long	-	6,012	7.5	-

continued over/

Rank	Company	Employees	net profit before interest and tax		
			total £000	% to capital	per employee £
46	British Cocoa	31,005	8,073	9.8	260.38
47	Rank Organisation	45,463	11,326	15.8	249.13
48	Courage Barclay	6,800	7,334	9.3	1,078.53
49	Vauxhall Motors	33,754	18,924	26.2	560.64
50	John Summers	-	13,587	16.8	-
51	Metal Box Company	45,400	10,158	13.7	223.74
52	Plessey Co.	-	13,861	21.8	-
53	Delta Metal	21,450	11,546	20.7	538.28
54	Assoc British Foods	75,000	13,392	22.2	178.56
55	Debenhams	-	8,395	12.6	-
56	South Durham Steel	11,000	4,727	6.3	429.73
57	Bass Mitchells	6,500	12,117	18.2	1,864.15
58	Rolls Royce	43,549	7,937	11.0	182.25
59	Joseph Lucas	62,000	11,086	19.7	178.81
60	Int. Publishing Group	-	15,083	22.9	-
61	Scot & N'castle breweries	-	9,039	14.1	-
63	Montague Burton	28,000	4,243	6.7	151.54
64	Reckitt & Colman	20,000	11,415	19.6	570.75
65	Pilkington Bros.	-	6,846	12.0	-
66	Int. Computers	20,359	4,279	7.4	210.18
67	Phillips Electronics	-	6,101	11.4	-
68	Boots	43,204	11,835	22.2	273.93
69	Dalgety	-	5,723	11.5	-
70	Unigate	41,000	8,554	17.2	208.63
71	Wiggins Teape	17,022	5,776	11.4	339.33
72	Union International	-	2,036	4.2	-
74	Hudson's Bay	12,500	7,659	15.4	612.72
75	Spillers	23,608	10,531	20.3	446.08
76	J. Lyons	-	3,462	7.5	-
77	Furness Withy	3,000	1,912	3.8	637.33
78	Arthur Guinness	10,750	9,290	20.6	864.19
79	Thorn Electrical	-	8,467	21.9	-
80	Borax	-	5,583	12.0	-
81	English Sewing	19,200	5,048	12.9	262.92
82	United Drapery	-	11,536	26.2	-
83	Albright & Wilson	12,200	8,052	18.3	660.00
84	Rootes Motors	-	2,137	4.9	-
85	Lewis's Investment	20,762	5,806	13.0	279.65
86	House of Fraser	4,200	6,199	13.9	147.60
87	Gwent	-	4,032	13.9	-
88	Thomas Tilling	19,655	7,427	18.2	377.87
89	British Elec. Traction	-	8,429	19.3	-
90	Wall Paper Man.	-	7,358	17.3	-
91	Allied Suppliers	-	5,555	12.8	-
92	Fisons	-	4,611	11.1	-
93	Pye	-	5,927	15.9	-
94	Pressed Steel	-	7,092	15.6	-
95	Babcock & Wilcoz	-	2,457	5.6	-
96	Liner Holdings	-	11,964	4.7	-
97	Brook Bond	50,000	7,545	18.7	150.90
98	Glaxo	-	9,707	24.6	-
99	Consett Iron	7,337	890	2.1	121.30
100	Viyella	30,000	4,870	24.6	162.23

(missing firms - shipping - either made no profit or very little)

About forty students and young socialists attended a conference in London's Conway Hall on "Labour's first nine months -- a balance sheet". The meeting was organised under the auspices of The Week, Voice of the Unions and New Left Review, by the Labour student organisation, N.A.L.S.O. The main speakers were Ian Mikardo, M.P., and Frank Ward, of the staff of Tribune. Mr. Mikardo's speech was a tour de force, taking the whole range of Labour's performance in a most terse and yet sharply analytic way.

Mr. Mikardo placed three achievements on the credit side of the Government. It had properly braved the displeasure of the bankers in agreeing to increase pensions; its programme of legislation as laid out in the Queen's speech had been commendable; and Mr. Wilson had acted quite properly in governing as if with a majority of 50. But when the promises of the Party before the election were compared with its performance since, there were serious deficiencies. In at least thirty important sectors, pre-election pledges had either not been sustained, or had actually been dishonoured. In economic policy, the failure to apply physical controls, even such obvious ones as exchange control, imports controls, or effective regional development controls, forced the Government to rely on fiscal measures, bribery and exhortation as its main "planning" weapons. These were insufficient. No rational overall fuel and energy policy was being elaborated. No transport plan was being counterposed to Beeching's measures. Taxes were not being used selectively. In public ownership, no measures were yet mooted to take over water, and more important, the pledge to start new public enterprises on a competitive basis in growth sectors of the economy were not yet being taken up. In the field of exports, the promised long-term contracts with Commonwealth territories, based on state trading, had not materialised. Neither had any significant increase in East-West trade. Wage-planning had not in any way been harmonised with overall planning, which made Mr. Brown's policy quite unfeasible.

In social policy, the minimum income guarantee had been deferred until the next session. This could be understood: but was no reason to defer action to rectify outstanding injustices. Many hardships could be alleviated by administrative action which was not being taken. In education expenditure had been curtailed. In housing, the pledge to repeal the rent act was being honoured by a measure which threatened to introduce a most dangerous element of decontrol in rents, while building was being thwarted by skyhigh interest rates. A two tier system of finance, or cheap money, was essential to the housing programme. No steps were to be taken to ratify the ILO convention on equal pay. The Government's policy on immigration had turned out to be entirely different from what had been promised.

Lastly, in the fields of defence and foreign policy, no overall cuts had been made in the size of the defence estimates, whilst the Polaris base and the British nuclear arm were both being preserved in flat contradiction to party policy. If anything our foreign policy showed an even closer dependence on the U.S.A. than that of Sir Alec. This had revealed itself in innumerable sectors: Guiana, the total abandonment^{ment} of disengagement in Europe, and equivocation about the supply of war materials to South Africa, all figuring among them. A wide-ranging discussion took place on this indictment, which tended to settle on the urgent need for a sharp response from the left at the Blackpool conference this September. It is very clear that on many of these points there will be a significant opposition to the platform. The television cameras will unveil a new image of the Labour Party, in which the priorities of socialism can be very clearly spelt out to the public at large.