

place on production for use, and not for profit, as well as the recognition of the way in which so much that is valuable in civilisation has grown out of the elementary tasks of providing food, shelter and clothing, suggests that an attempt should be made to have these fundamental occupations all well represented in the town. This would tend to give stability, as well as breadth of interest, and it would be natural for the first market to be found in the town itself. It would also be desirable to develop in the town any industry for which the locality was specially suitable, either because of the existence of some particular raw material in the neighbourhood, or because it was a staple industry of the district. Further suggestions on this subject will be found to arise from the discussion of agriculture in Chapter V.

Our leading conception of industry as a form of service for the enrichment of human life brings us naturally to the idea of association in industry. For we are interlinked in a thousand ways, and cannot give service except mutually and by purposeful co-operation. "We are members one of another," and the main task of to-day is to work out forms for the expression of this truth—in domestic life, industrial group, neighbourhood centre, city, nation, or league of nations. And, naturally, the whole of our New Town enterprise will largely be a development of this theme. In this chapter we are concerned with its application to industrial life.

We recognise that the governing body of New Town will not have the sole voice in determining conditions of production and distribution within its borders. The same problems that face a local community or a single industry are being faced also by the nation, and, apart altogether from the special control of war-time, the growing sense of national responsibility is reflected in the increasing taxation of wealth, especially when "unearned," and such plans as those contained in the