

at once, and it may take long before the principle of "to each according to his needs" is thoroughly applied. Meanwhile it implies, at the very least, so long as we talk in terms of "wages," an adequate wage for every worker. Some standard will be set by the town for work under its own direct control, and every industry in the town will be expected to follow this example. The mere insistence on such rates of wages does not, of course, go more than a very small way towards solving the problem of the just method of providing for the support of industrial workers. Further thought and experiment in this matter will be necessary within New Town as well as outside it; we hope to encourage the growth of the right spirit—the "family" spirit extended to industry—and to make the town a ground where firms and companies and unions will find it natural to lead the way in experimenting with various forms of co-operation and co-partnership, of guild organisation, (whereby the worker is supported by the whole unified industry), and of other means towards abolishing the distinctions of wage and salary, and equalising the opportunities for fullness of life for workers of every class.

**Application to the Consumer.** In the next place let us consider what is implied in the demand for enrichment of life from the point of view of the consumer, or, let us rather say, of the community generally. It means, in the first place, that only those things shall be made which are of real utility. It means, in the second place, that they shall be of the highest standard in quality, workmanship and design. It means efficiency in organising production and distribution. It means that each New Town, as a whole, must give to the world more than it consumes. It has already been explained that the proposed town does not aim at becoming self-contained, meeting its own needs and consuming its own products; this would hardly be possible, even if desirable. But the strong emphasis we