

experiment and to profit by its mistakes as well as its successes. And there is now on foot a strong agitation that demands the founding of numerous carefully planned small towns as the right method of extending industry, and of building the necessary number of new healthy homes after the war. But we wish to point out once more, and as plainly as possible, how our plan takes us far beyond the scope even of the garden-city enterprise. We believe that the type of social organisation evolved during the nineteenth century has already been judged and found wanting. It has taught us lessons of self-reliance and energy, and shown how to increase the production of goods a thousand-fold. But it has left men and women in antagonism to each other, miserably divided into classes that live apart. It has largely destroyed the joy of work, so that the really beautiful things we make are few. It has sanctioned forms of slavery for men, women, and even little children. Just because the coming type of industry and of social life will insist upon wide forms of association and mutual service, as the means of development of personalities, as well as the best means of supplying physical needs, it will be necessary for the tests of such a way of life to be made on a considerable scale, and by means of an all-round and balanced co-operative effort. We believe that any success achieved in New Town, as such a pioneer experiment, will be due to the fact that the whole of our civilisation is slowly, often unconsciously, moving in the direction we intend to tread; that we shall therefore be able, from the beginning, to link up with many other bodies and movements; and that, within a space of years, other similar attempts towards the expression of the same ideals will be made, giving rise to wider opportunities of federation. And at length the body of those who have voluntarily adopted the principles of production for use and communal regulation of all services with a view to the