

pictures, explore jungles, carry out scientific research in public laboratories open to all qualified students, cultivate their gardens, write books, join in the acting of plays, invent new types of aeroplanes, learn to fly, weave rugs and learn languages.

That is a brief summary of the many, many things people would do if they had the leisure time. We all have hobbies. We all have those little things we like to do for the sheer joy of doing them—gardening, sports, and a thousand and one other things which satisfy our creative instincts. One, I believe, upon which far more emphasis ought to be placed is the matter of music. We have much too little music in our nation—much too little good music. If advantage were taken of the technological advancement in our country, and if people had ample leisure, we would have far more symphony orchestras, and far more grand operas and good music than we have at present.

Personally I cannot see how anyone can object to these objectives as being legitimate and proper. I suggest, therefore, that in the post-war world our objective is not to put people to work, but rather to arrange our economy in such a way that people will put themselves to work—and that is a vastly different thing. There is as much difference between those two states of mind as there is between freedom and slavery.

In the past the work of man has been largely for self-preservation. In the future the work of man should be mainly for self-expression. I believe, therefore, that the legitimate problem of the committee we are about to set up, and the committee on post-war reconstruction and rehabilitation, is the provision of an economic arrangement whereby there will be the most equitable distribution of the superabundance of goods which can be produced by the machine, the leisure which will be produced by the machine and the small number of necessary man-hours of nature-forced work which will remain. I believe that is a legitimate problem the committee must undertake and study.

When the problem of the distribution of goods, leisure and necessary work is tackled and solved, then I am satisfied that the need for the social legislation contemplated by the resolution under consideration to-night will largely, if not completely, disappear.

In a few words, in conclusion, I would suggest what I would consider a fair and equitable distribution of necessary hours of work, hours of leisure and the superabundance of goods which the machines can produce. I am sure all will be obliged to concede, by

[Mr. Kuhl.]

the time the war is concluded, that the necessary man-hours of work will be an absolute minimum. The people of Canada, all the way from sixteen to sixty, will not be required to put in eight hours a day to produce the standard of living they desire. There have been many statistics compiled as to what might be a possible division of these three elements. One which has come to me and which I think is one of the most reasonable is this. It was suggested that the necessary man-hours of work should be done by those most capable and able to do it, those possibly between the ages of twenty-five and forty-five years. Their working day would probably be reduced to six, five or four hours a day, depending only and entirely upon the extent to which solar energy is substituted for human energy. What would that mean? It would mean that those who would be most capable of doing the necessary work would not be so fagged out by the end of a day's work that they could not appreciate their leisure. They would still be in a physical and mental condition to appreciate either the creation or the rendering of some good music; or they would still be in the frame of mind to be able to indulge in any cultural pursuit of their choice. It would mean that those up to the age of twenty-five years, or thereabouts, would spend the first twenty-five years of their lives in obtaining the most complete training they could possibly secure, not only for their life work but for their leisure.

The reason why leisure has been a burden on people in the past is that, in addition to its being unpaid leisure, they have not had the training to satisfy their musical, artistic and other desires. Under the plan I suggest, once an individual reached the age of forty-five years or more he could retire. I believe this presents a most attractive division of the hours of labour and leisure.

The question which remains is this: How are goods to be distributed? What is to be the most equitable distribution of goods? It has been stated again and again that our production to-day is around nine billions of dollars. That includes to a great extent capital goods for the prosecution of the war. But in peace time it is no reason why we cannot step up our production of consumable goods to nine billions, and more, the extent depending only upon the willingness of the people to apply themselves to the machinery available. If our production were stepped up to a value of ten billions of consumable goods, that would be equivalent to \$1,000 per man, woman