

the war the motor-car industry produced automobiles to the extent of one for every eight Canadians. After the war, it indicated, the industry would be able to produce one for every four Canadians. This tremendous production, with a comparatively small number of man-hours of labour, is made possible largely through the development of electrical energy. The hon. member for Davenport has given us many interesting and profitable talks dealing with the erection of power plants and similar enterprises, but has it not occurred to him that every time a power plant is built, each new horse-power provides the equivalent of the work of ten men.

Mr. MacNICOL: Does the hon. member mean ten new jobs?

Mr. KUHL: No, I do not mean ten new jobs.

Mr. MacNICOL: It would be more like a thousand new jobs.

Mr. KUHL: Every horse-power of electrical energy developed creates mechanical men, to the equivalent of ten per horse-power. Up to the present time, according to statistics, our development of water-power has reached the point where approximately ten million horse-power are provided. On a twenty-four hour basis that is equivalent to 300,000,000 man-power. When that much mechanical power is added to our production I should like to be told where in the world all the jobs are going to come from in the post-war period, if our objective is to be the obtaining of jobs. If those who have suggested that full employment is our objective mean that men will be required only to do that work which machines cannot do, then I think I would agree with them. But if they mean that men must work eight hours or more, while at the same time machines must stand idle and rust, then certainly I will not agree with them. I submit that when a government, or for that matter any group of people, compels people to work when machines could do that work, it is imposing a condition of slavery upon the people. I submit further that when machines are available and governments or other groups compel men to work, they are usurping a prerogative which belongs to the Almighty alone. It is not work, as such, that men dislike; it is being compelled to work that men object to, and particularly being compelled to perform monotonous tasks which destroy all individualism. Compulsion, I submit, is the basis for slavery, and I understand that one of the great reasons for which we are fighting this war is to drive from the earth the philosophy of compulsion. Therefore I submit that if after the war we are

to have a work state, a state in which men will be compelled to work while machines stand idle, then we shall have fought the war in vain.

I assert that what we want in the post-war period is a world in which we are absolutely free from man-forced labour and as completely free from nature-forced labour as we can possibly make ourselves. I submit that the reason why we have this vast accumulation of machines, devices, power and mass production methods is because man is constantly endeavouring to free himself from nature-forced labour in order that he may have not only an abundance of wealth—and by wealth I mean goods—but also leisure. I consider that the striving on the part of men to free themselves from nature-forced labour is a legitimate objective which should be encouraged to the maximum. I suggest that by the time this war is concluded, the tremendous advances technology had made prior to the beginning of the war and the advances it certainly has made during the war will make leisure possible for all classes of people in the post-war world, not only for the white-collared workers but for the farmers, miners, lumbermen, factory workers and fishermen. If all the machinery, power and mass-production methods that have been developed and improved upon during this war are used in the post-war world it will mean that the necessary hours of work can be reduced very substantially. Why should a man be obliged to stay at a desk for eight hours a day when a machine can reduce those hours to seven or six or five or even four? And that applies all the way through our economy.

I consider that a legitimate and desirable objective. This subject of leisure is to me very intriguing. We all strive to obtain as much leisure as we can, but the objectionable feature with which I have always been confronted in any discussion of leisure is that most people are anxious for leisure for themselves but are not anxious to see their fellow men enjoy that privilege. Oh, yes, they say; leisure would not demoralize me, but my fellow man would become a loafer and a bum if he had too much leisure. I have encountered that attitude quite frequently. As I stated in a previous speech, leisure is not a loafer's paradise. It is an opportunity, the greatest opportunity a man can have, for the expression of his creative desires.

Man cannot live a complete life unless he obtains the opportunity to express the creative instincts which were given him at the time of his creation. With regard to the use of leisure time one writer has said that in their ample leisure men and women will do any of those things for which their long education has prepared them; they will paint