

remember their history know that during the period of the dark ages there was almost nil advance. When the dark ages began to lessen, out from the monasteries the monks and priests brought the knowledge and the intelligence of the ancients. They told the people how they could get more production by breeding cattle and breeding grass.

This was the agrarian revolution. It spread throughout Europe, thanks to the knowledge safe for a thousand years in the musty churches. The farmers of the western world used this knowledge. They bred their cattle and bred their grains. A great increase resulted. The result was rising prices. Because there was high production in comparison to previous standards, there was unemployment.

Surely hon. members remember the days of the peasant revolution. Surely they remember the 100 years war. This is all part of our school book history. Some may not remember because they have taken history out of the curriculum for the last number of decades. Prices rose four times during the agrarian revolution. Then they levelled off for 300 years. We learn what to do about this one by looking at our history. There is nothing new in this.

Move ahead 200 or 300 years to what is known as the commercial or banking revolution. That is where somebody discovered that instead of bartering together you use paper money. All over the world things began to flow much more swiftly. All over the world living standards rose. Prices rose as the new phenomenon increased distribution of wealth through paper money and lifted the whole world to new levels. When that was over, once again there was a long period of stability of prices for 100 years.

At the end of the eighteenth century there was the industrial revolution. It was sharp and to the point. Prices doubled again. Then they levelled off for 100 years, and actually went down. At the beginning there was unemployment and higher prices like we have now.

Look at the history of Great Britain, France, and Germany with all its divisions. You will learn the lessons about historic events that every person in this House should know. This particular situation that we face today is not just in Canada. It is all over the world. If one sits down and thinks for a minute, he will know what it is.

When people are short of food, they no longer lie down and die. They stand up and scream for food. People have radio and television. When they have poor living conditions, they no longer accept them like they used to do. They want these material things and want them now, not 100 years from now.

Whether you live in a communist country or in an underdeveloped country in Africa or Asia, the social revolution is here. There are two billion people insisting on enough food to eat, shelter for themselves at night, and a reasonably secure sense of living for the future and their old age. This is the social revolution of our times.

Those who say we need to go to a no growth situation and freeze those people for hundreds and hundreds of years in this poverty stricken situation do not speak with the knowledge of

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history. Once people get a taste of what it is like to move to a food supply as during the agrarian revolution in the early twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, they want to eat. Once they get a taste of trading goods with each other for mutual advantage, they want more of it. Likewise today. It is not only Canadians who want hospitalization, medicare, and a house in which to live. The whole world wants it.

I have not gone back to the decline of the Roman empire because it is identical. I have just taken the last thousand years. We must say to our senior civil servants who have held such a tight grip on western countries these past 30 years, let loose these bonds, let loose this desire to control and restrict us.

Sure, there has to be selective control, because there are some bad apples. The main thing is to let the controls off us. This is not only rough justice, a term originated by the hon. member for Halifax (Mr. Stanfield). It is rough justice. Think of it in terms of the person whose income has gone down 40 per cent in two years. Then you will see what rough justice is.

I appeal not only to the reason but to the heart. Get rid of these controls. Let us get out in a positive constructive way and get at the task we have to face in a world social revolution.

I ask these questions. Can these rising prices and unemployment be stopped? The answer, of course, is yes. How do we adjust to these rising prices and unemployment? That is the question to which we should be putting our minds. How can we make this adjustment equitably so that the burden is borne by all groups and not just a few?

In speeches I have made over the past 12 years I have been trying to put on the record of this House constructive proposals to try to get at these problems, because this is not new. These rising prices did not start in 1973. They just started running away in 1973. They had been with us for years, particularly since 1954.

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Take government costs. What do we mean by government costs? Most people think it means the staff employed in the House of Commons or the civil servants employed in Ottawa or in agencies across the country. But that is only a small proportion of government costs. The great proportion of the cost of government today goes to pay for the social services which we all want and which none of us wants to lose. We have never given any attention to the fact that the only way they can be paid for is in price increases. When you face that fact you begin to realize the necessity of delivering social services in a manner which will provide the same social benefits for half the cost.

All the figures are available to the government. Half the costs of our social services today are waste. Half of the costs! We have known this in Saskatchewan for 30 years because we pioneered hospitalization. I have seen the figures produced by the Saskatchewan government—they wanted them kept quiet lest they alarm the people. Consider rising costs in England. Look at the Clark Report of 1958. If people went to the hospital and visited the doctor and were unemployed at the