

child's ability to learn. This is one of the reasons that we are working with the medical clinic. It has to go much broader than that. There have to be improvements in the community as a whole in terms of housing, in terms of family problems, so that the children can have an opportunity to progress.

Senator McGrand: You are discussing these problems, and you say that is why you are working with the medical clinic. Now, would you just go on and tell us how you work with the medical clinic and what is the co-operation, the liaison, between this medical clinic and what you are doing?

Mr. Rosenfeld: In some situations it is direct. We have a remedial program for children with learning disabilities in the school.

Senator McGrand: Whom do you take those children to?

Mr. Rosenfeld: All of these children are examined by a doctor, because quite often it is found that learning problems have a basis in a perceptual motor handicap or neurological damage. The doctor has to find out if this is present or what factors in terms of these medical problems are hampering the child's progress.

Senator McGrand: Where do you go to get that service?

Mr. Rosenfeld: We go directly to the clinic. The doctors who have been hired by us have done the medicals for these children. Also, in the schools, when an emotional problem with a child comes up in terms of behaviour, we refer them to our psychiatrist at the clinic. On the other hand, doctors have often come to us with a three- or four-year old and said, "This child has a problem relating with other children. The mother is having a large number of problems at home. Would it be possible to put him in pre-school." As a result, both the mother and the child benefit.

Even with older children, 14-year olds, doctors have come to me and asked if we could possibly find a tutor for them because they are very upset that they cannot learn. Quite often we have found that the symptoms they are presenting are just simply psychosomatic—just a means of asking for help, help which through the educational program we can sometimes provide.

Senator McGrand: At the bottom of page 3 you say:

In July and August of 1968 medical services were offered by volunteer doctors who worked in the evening clinics held five days a week.

Then at the top of that page you mention the names of two doctors. Are these volunteer people or people you pay?

Mr. Wilson: There are two parts to the clinic. The day clinic, as you mentioned before, is operated by the one doctor and one part-time doctor, who are paid. We have two nurses who are paid. We have a receptionist who is paid, and the director of education is paid.

Medical students are there on elective, which is part of our school year, and the volunteer doctors who come at night are just that—volunteer doctors.

Senator McGrand: Do they come from the City of Montreal?

Mr. Wilson: They come from the Montreal General, the Royal Vic, the Montreal Children's Hospital, et cetera.

Senator McGrand: Are they graduate residents at any of these hospitals?

Mr. Wilson: They are practising physicians, specialists.

Senator McGrand: And their services are volunteered?

Mr. Wilson: Yes, because they are interested in this approach to health care.

Senator Fournier: We have heard quite a lot about the Pointe St. Charles clinic but we know very little about it. Where is your clinic situated in Pointe St. Charles?

Mr. Wilson: The exact address?

Senator Fournier: Suppose I want to find it.

Mr. Wilson: 900 Charlebois.

Senator Fournier: How about the population, you have some 40,000 people?

Mr. Wilson: 25,000. I gave you a sheet of statistics here. Population in 1961 was 25,500.