

gynecology, obstetrics, paediatrics, etc., should be selected (not politically appointed) by a Provincial Medical Planning Board (to be set up by the Medical, dental and nursing societies) and placed in a given municipality, provided with a small modern hospital (a new one to be built or an older one to be modernized). They would take over and control the health, prevention and cure of disease for the entire population, irrespective of economic or social grouping. All such members of this combined medico-surgical, dental, nursing group should be placed on salary. Such a team of active, keen and highly trained men and women could be easily recruited from among the younger and more energetic members of these professions. A high sense of social responsibility would be essential for appointment. The total cost of such a plan to be borne by municipal taxes and assisted by provincial grant. The Life Officers Association should be approached to offer their services (as they offered them in British Columbia) to work out the cost of such a scheme and place the whole on a firm actuarial basis. This is also necessary for the second plan.

20. SECOND PLAN - COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE.

Select a municipality which presents a fairly homogeneous economic pattern of income-level groups, and where relief recipients are at an irreducible minimum. No exclusion must be made, but all wage-earners and those gainfully employed must be included, irrespective of income. Only in such a way can true mutualization of insurance be possible. The actuarial figures will determine the premiums to be paid.

21. THIRD PLAN.

Voluntary Hospitalization of Health Insurance in a selected urban municipality of from five to ten thousand people.

22. FOURTH PLAN

Care of the unemployed on a fee-for-service basis covering the entire province based on the Essex (Ontario) County Model, with consideration of province-wide plans to include the low-income groups.

23. The necessity of a province-wide plan is made evident by the Speech of the Honourable Norman Rogers, On the National Employment Commission (official report of the House of Commons Debates) in March, 1936.

| The relief situation in Quebec:- | | <u>% of Dominion Total</u> |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|
| Employable | -104,220 | 31.37% |
| Dependents | 146,410 | 29.4% |
| Unemployable | 23,510 | 48.71% |
| Farmers' Families | 72,350 | 22.15% |
| TOTAL | <u>346,490</u> | <u>12% of population.</u> |

Percentage in relation to Dominion-wide relief (1,233,390)

$$\frac{346,490 \times 100}{1,233,390} = 28\% \text{ of Canada's unemployed.}$$

The % of unemployed on relief in Quebec is the highest in Canada and comprises 48.71% of the total unemployable in Canada. Such an appalling figure demands immediate investigation.

24. CONCLUSION. That in view of the emergency of the situation and the necessity for planning for permanent poverty, a Congress of French, English doctors, dentists, nurses, social service workers, Public Health officials, representatives of the Trades and Labor Council, the Unemployed, The Federated Charities, The Relief Commission and the Church should be called, sponsored by the French and English medical, dental and nursing societies to formulate plans for action. Only through the demands made by such a United Professional Front will the politicians be made to realize the potential force which the 10,000 members of the allied professions in Quebec represent.