

ism which has been hammered into them for over half a century. Hitler's ideas and those of his predecessors have been taught them from the cradle to schools and universities. German women are ninety percent behind der Fuehrer. Men of culture and refinement are his most reliable supporters. Their schools, then, will have to be purged of their militaristic ideas and a wholly new plan of reading and study will have to be devised for them. Religion will have to be reinstated as a moderating force on their emotions. This work cannot be done in a few years. It must go on under systematic planning and execution for at least a generation. This plan will call for a vast amount of work. Yet it is a work that must be done to guarantee the peace and prosperity of future generations.

Only then will we have a race of real people—a race filled with the classical and scientific genius of its predecessors, yet free from the chains of Prussian militarism which misdirected and enslaved its talents.

THE EVIL EFFECTS OF SOCIALIZED MEDICINE

James Morris, '46

Socialized medicine, often termed state medicine, is a form of medical organization strictly opposed to our present system. In socialized medicine the government runs the whole medical organization and pays the doctors a regular salary. This plan can place a doctor wherever it pleases, and obtains its financial help by means of a special tax inflicted on the people. Although state medicine has some advantages over our present system, I think that such a plan would meet with nothing short of complete failure in our country.

The medical system which we now have in Canada is not responsible for all the conditions which now exists. The condition in which medicine now finds itself is not a result of poor service, unequal distribution of physicians, or excessive fees. The increased cost of sickness is a direct result of outside parasitical growths, extravagant hospitals, unnecessary clinical laboratory tests, and nation-wide economic disturbances.

Many supporters of this new plan fail to see that medical progress would be sadly obstructed if medicine were socialized. It would be very difficult to cite even one or two major discoveries of maximum value to the science of medicine which have emanated from other than the isolated efforts of one or a few outstanding individuals. Yet we hear men who state that much more could be gained if standardized research workers were but trained, organized, and properly controlled. Such institutions for this work do exist, but what have they produced? What, indeed, as compared to the productions of the many individuals throughout the entire world, working independently but with a divine spark of genius?

Socialization of medicine would be unfair to many. The plan of state medicine as recently outlined by the trustees of the Milbank Memorial Fund proposed that the American people, sixty-three percent of whom received no medical, dental, or eye care of any kind, should be forced into supporting financially and yielding physically to the domination of a group of state employed men. It is difficult to see why every citizen should be compelled to comply with such a regulation.

It is not difficult to understand why most of our politicians are in favour of state medicine, call it public health insurance if you will. From the experience of other nations we know that the army of lay workers required to keep such a plan alive exceeds greatly the number of physicians needed, and federal employees constitute an important cog in any effective political machine.

There is no wisdom available today which can outline with certainty a health or sickness plan which would be successfully applicable to all of Canada. Conditions vary throughout the country, not only from the geographical point of view, but also with industrial conditions which are characteristic of each great area. So until someone can offer an effective plan, socialized medicine as a nation-wide reform is definitely—out.

