

Prescription for Survival. These words illustrate the breadth of his internationalism—and his humanity. Dr. Chisholm died in February 1971.

“.... As we go on with our specialized work in WHO and in the other agencies, we tend to become absorbed in our own particular assignments and to lose sight of the paramount aim for which each of our organizations was created: namely, to lay the economic and social foundations for a lasting peace. One immediate result of such an attitude could be that in a certain sense we might defeat the very purposes which our individual agencies are serving.

“What I am saying is simply that the word ‘progress’ has little meaning today unless it is applied in a total sense. It is obvious, for example, that, even if health campaigns are carried out successfully in a community, they do not promote social progress merely by restoring the health and the working capacity of a number of its members. There has been no social progress if the physically rehabilitated people merely swell the ranks of the unemployed, the dissatisfied or the hungry. The extra labour gained through such campaigns will mean progress only if the people freed from disease are assured of capital investment for production and stabilized markets for distribution, if they are thus guaranteed sufficient work and, in addition, are enabled to provide adequate educational and cultural facilities for themselves and their children....

“We must admit that we have so far failed to live up to the great hopes men and women throughout the world have placed in us. Despite occasional upsurges of international concern ... the nations of the world have, in their search for security, reverted to techniques and methods which the evolution of technology and science has made entirely obsolete.

“We are caught in a vicious circle which, if unbroken, cannot but result in the destruction of our civilization. On the one hand, we know and constantly proclaim that the more fortunate nations must be ready to invest an important part of their resources to banish the fear of war (which sooner or later may well lead to war), caused primarily by economic and social insecurity prevailing in the larger part of the world.

“On the other hand, it is precisely the fear of war which prevents many governments from embarking upon the economic rehabilitation of the underdeveloped areas; we are being told, indeed, that at this time overriding priority must go to rearmament and that no plans for large-scale economic development can be undertaken until the threat of war subsides.

“And so we witness the spectacle of governments spending billions of dollars for defence, while the same governments profess themselves unable to devote some 40 million dollars to financing one year’s operation of the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme, generally considered as a vital sector in our attempt to build for peace through positive means. The glaring contrast between the tremendous sacrifices we are forced to make for the piling up of instruments of war and destruction and the insignificant amount of energy and money we spend for constructive purposes is symbolic of the challenge modern man is facing.

“.... Each one of us must learn that the welfare of his own nation is today dependent on the welfare of all nations, and that therefore we must