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HAVE DECIDED TO REMAIN

He said at the time, "I have decided to remain in Baltimore because it seems to me, after careful consideration of all the elements in the case, that I can do my most effective work at Hopkins."

The renowned surgeon came from a non-medical family. His soft accent and the relaxed pace of his speech reflected his southern origin. He was born in Culloden, Ga., in 1899, and decided at the age of 13 to become a doctor after his father had been a patient at the Hopkins.

Again, as might be expected, Dr. Blalock was a man of many honors and memberships.

HONORARY DEGREES

During his career, a number of honorary degrees were bestowed upon him by such schools as Yale University, the University of Turin, the University of Rochester, the University of Chicago, Lehigh University, Hampden-Sydney College, Emory University, and Georgetown University.

At one time or another, he held 10 appointments as visiting lecturer, professor, or consultant to various medical institutions around the world. He was on the editorial boards of several medical journals, and belonged to a number of professional organizations.

ACADEMIES AND SOCIETIES

Dr. Blalock gave 42 endowed lectures during his career, and held membership in more than 45 medical societies and fraternities.

He belonged to both the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was elected in 1963 to the American Philosophical Society, elected in 1951 to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and was associate of the Academie des Sciences, Institut de France.

Membership in the Institute of France is an honor regarded as one of the highest honors in the scientific world.

Perhaps the greatest honor came to Dr. Blalock in 1949 when he was named as the world's outstanding vascular surgeon by the International Society of Surgery.

In 1960 he was awarded the Rudolph Matas Award in Vascular Surgery, one of the world's great honors for surgeons of the heart and blood vessels.

The American Medical Association awarded him the highest honor it can bestow in 1953 when it named him for its Distinguished Service Award. He was the 16th American to receive the award.

Modern Medicine magazine picked him in 1960 for one of its distinguished service citations. Election to the American Philosophical Society is one of the most prized academic honors in the country.

Winner of a number of local awards, Dr. Blalock was cited in 1948 by the Advertising Club of Baltimore as "man of the year."

BUILDING RENAMED FOR HIM

And only this year, the Hopkins, to which he gave so much, honored him by renaming the Clinical Science Building the Blalock Building.

Dr. Blalock, who lived at 117 Churchwardens Road, was married twice. His first wife, whom he married in 1930, was the former Mary Chambers O'Bryan, who died in 1958 at the age of 49.

A year later, he married Mrs. Alice Seney Waters, a widow.

Besides his wife, Dr. Blalock is survived by three children, Mrs. William C. Sadtler, William R. Blalock, assistant administrator of the Hopkins Hospital, and Alfred Dandy Blalock, and a sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackford.

TO PRINT AS A SENATE DOCUMENT
A REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE HUMPHREY AMENDMENT
TO THE FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ACT

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in all the discussion about foreign assistance, there is one area that has been free of criticism, and in fact has enjoyed the blessing of all Members of Congress. I refer to what AID is doing to encourage U.S. private enterprise to be more actively engaged in our foreign assistance efforts.

Here in the arena of private initiative, competition becomes a matter of ideas as well as commodities. We constantly are in search for new and better ways of doing things.

In this field the U.S. cooperatives, savings and loan associations, and credit unions have an enviable record. They are applying abroad the same know-how and skills that have made them so successful in our country.

I have received from Mr. David Bell, the Administrator of AID, the third annual report of our cooperative activities in AID, for the fiscal year 1964. I am delighted with our achievements.

These cooperative developments were carried out under section 601 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. I proposed this section of the act to make certain that the people in charge of our foreign aid would be aware of the good that cooperatives, savings and loan associations, and credit unions can do among the underprivileged people in the emerging countries.

U.S. cooperatives are engaged in a wide range of activities. Our U.S. cooperative enterprises now are helping in 48 countries.

What was only an idea 3 years ago is a worldwide reality today. In the cooperative idea, we are exporting one of the finest products of a democratic society. And the cooperative program is not one of dollars, but of people.

During fiscal year 1964, AID obligated only \$13 million for technical assistance for cooperative development and \$52 million for loans for cooperative-type projects. Our success was due in large measure to the skill and dedication of 360 cooperative technicians and consultants, recruited from all parts of our Nation. They took their know-how, their experience, and their missionary zeal with them to foreign lands, and showed people how they can do great things just by working together. They were helped, of course, by the people in these countries.

Their effectiveness was multiplied many times by the people they had trained to carry on. More than 27,000 persons received training in cooperative subjects in AID-supported centers or schools in Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, the Central American countries, Uganda, Kenya, Thailand, Korea, and Vietnam.

In this connection, we should not overlook the dedication of the thousands of Americans abroad who are working with voluntary relief organizations. Thirty-

one of the 242 voluntary relief agencies, missions or foundations eligible to work with AID in oversea programs included the development of "cooperative credit unions and loans" among their objectives.

This report provides one part of an answer to our critics who declare that AID does not reach down to the vast masses of people. It also brings out the importance of having nongovernment organizations participate in our foreign assistance efforts. In its cooperative undertakings, AID has tried to do as much of the work as is feasible by contracts with nongovernment organizations. In the field of cooperative enterprise, these organizations were mostly federations representing many hundreds of local associations. They include:

National Farmers Union, National Grange, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Credit Union National Association, National League of Insured Savings Associations, Foundation for Cooperative Housing, and the Cooperative League of the USA.

I wish time would permit me to call the roll of new cooperative developments that have been carried out under the banner of AID during the past fiscal year. The outstanding developments, of course, have been in Latin America, under the Alliance for Progress. And they will continue to grow. Promising beginnings now are noticeable in Africa, and there is a growing interest in the Far East and Near East, south Asia regions.

There has been a substantial growth in the formation of credit unions, savings and loan associations, and housing cooperatives. Rural electric cooperatives were established in Colombia, Ecuador, and Nicaragua. In Latin America, 1,100 credit unions have been organized. The 300,000 depositors, mostly from lower-income families, have invested \$12 million in savings. The 77 savings and loan associations have financed nearly 22,000 new homes.

This is a report of what we are doing in the new and developing countries. I would be remiss, however, if I did not mention an event which took place in our capital city this week. There were 80 campesinos—young farm leaders—in our city. They were not tourists. They had just completed 6 months of living and working on our farms in the Middle West.

They learned for themselves how our institutions work. They learned that life is not all peaches and cream here. They shared the good things, and took part in the townhall meetings, and the cooperative sessions. They went to church and to school. They learned what Main Street is like. They saw what makes America tick. There was sweat and hard work, leisure and fun, and the kind of life that goes on in small towns and rural areas all over America.

These 80 young farm leaders came from Bolivia, Chile, Peru, Colombia, and Venezuela. They were here as part of an AID project, carried out under a contract with the National Farmers Union.

These young farmers understand what makes America the land of the free and the home of the brave, understand better how democracy works, and how the people do have a voice in running their business and their country. This too, is what this report suggests.

Cooperatives can be a source for developing new leadership, which is a welcome element when older institutions and authorities are being replaced by new structures and new loyalties. They are a strong factor in social and national cohesion. They bring people together for constructive purposes, and break down isolation and factional hostilities that so often hamper development in new countries.

What is extremely significant, too, is that in the emerging countries, cooperative development is a means of strengthening the private enterprise economy, and many of the emerging countries are aware of this. It is the simplest and most direct means for helping people to gain some positive economic advantages through their own efforts.

I share with Mr. Bell his observation that "marshaling the human, material, and financial resources of the U.S. cooperative organizations can, we believe, help provide the know-how and the seed capital essential to the development of sound self-help measures by people in developing countries."

Mr. President, in order to make this document available for use of the many people and organizations interested, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a resolution providing that this Third Annual Cooperative Report to the Congress on the Implementation of the Humphrey Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 be printed as a Senate document.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The resolution will be received, printed, and appropriately referred.

The resolution (S. Res. 371) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be printed as a Senate document the third annual report to the Congress on the implementation of the Humphrey amendment, prepared by the Agency for International Development, fiscal year 1964, and that an additional five thousand copies be printed for use by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House insisted upon its amendments to the bill (S. 646) to prohibit the location of chanceries and other business offices of foreign governments in any residential area in the District of Columbia, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. MULTER, Mr. ABERNETHY, Mr. HUDDLESTON, Mr. SPRINGER, and Mr. HORTON were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to

the bill (S. 745) to provide for adjustments in annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. HAYS, Mrs. KELLY, Mr. ZABLOCKI, Mr. ADAIR, and Mr. THOMSON of Wisconsin were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. HARTKE:

Editorial on the recent legislative salary increases, published in the Hoosier Farmer for August 1964.

By Mr. MUNDT:

Excerpt entitled "The Charity Business," from Paul Harvey News for August 22, 1964.

THE SERVICE CORPS OF RETIRED EXECUTIVES (SCORE)—NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, a short time ago, the Small Business Administration undertook to launch a new program known as SCORE. SCORE stands for "Service Corps of Retired Executives."

Under this program, retired executives will call on small businessmen and give them the benefit of their management know-how.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article about this new organization published in the September 13 issue of the New York Times.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SMALL BUSINESSES TO TAP THE RETIRED FOR EXECUTIVE SKILL

(By Edward Cowan)

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Government announced today that more than 1,100 retired executives have signed up as volunteer consultants who will try to help small businesses find the road to greater sales and profits.

Under the aegis of the Small Business Administration, they will make up the Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE). They will advise struggling small businessmen eager for help, said Eugene P. Foley, Administrator of the SBA.

The agency will assign the volunteers primarily to companies and proprietors who have borrowed money from the SBA or who will obtain loans under the 1964 Economic Opportunity Act. The act is the cornerstone legislation of President Johnson's anti-poverty program.

In pilot projects in Boston and Washington, consultants have been assigned to 32 companies. The counseling program will be formally started nationally on October 5 in New York and other cities.

On that day, SBA field office officials will meet with SCORE volunteers, civic leaders and small businessmen to discuss how to put the program into operation.

The basic idea of the program is to make available to small concerns and individual proprietors the know-how of retired men who themselves were successful entrepreneurs and corporation executives. Accountants, lawyers, and marketing specialists also are wanted for the program.

While the SBA has not flatly ruled out assigning a volunteer to any businessman who cannot afford to hire a professional consultant, it wants to concentrate the talent available on companies that have borrowed money from the Government.

One reason for doing so is to increase the prospects for repayment of the loan. Another is the SBA already has much information about such companies.

One of the agency's major problems may be determining which volunteers are unqualified to be consultants. While the agency has attempted to direct its recruiting appeal to men of proved accomplishments, officials recognize that some of the retired men who volunteer may be more bored than competent.

LOCAL CREDIT CHECKS

Local credit checks may turn up some useful information about the applicants. Routine Federal Bureau of Investigation checks presumably will identify any volunteers who have unsavory backgrounds.

The agency is loath to undertake an extensive evaluation program because of the manpower, money, paperwork, and delay it would involve. Screening procedures so far are intended primarily to determine the nature of volunteers' talent and experience, in order to assign them to cases they will be most qualified to work on.

For example, Sidney Klein, the founder of S. Klein's department store in New York, has been working with small retailers in Washington. Lt. T. White, who directed training programs for Cities Service gasoline station managers, will perform similar duties for SCORE.

The volunteers will serve without pay. The agency plans to assign them to cases in their hometowns, thereby avoiding travel expenses.

About 20 percent of the recruits so far have come from the New York area. Most needed are volunteers from outside the big urban areas—from Maine, the Rocky Mountain States, and Mississippi, for example, an official said.

While the SBA's definition of a small business is not rigid, Mr. Foley said the typical counseling case would involve a concern with fewer than 25 employees.

THE NATION'S UNFINISHED BUSINESS—ADDRESS BY GEORGE MEANY

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, one of our Nation's greatest strengths is that it has a labor movement dedicated to the betterment of our social and economic society.

As the major spokesman for the American labor movement, AFL-CIO President George Meany in his Labor Day address this year placed in perspective the work of Congress and the unfinished work before us.

His message is a tribute to our efforts and accomplishments. It also is a reminder of what remains to be done.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Mr. Meany's remarks be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD.

There being no objection, the remarks were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows: