

U.S. Congress

UNITED STATES



OF AMERICA

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 92^d CONGRESS
SECOND SESSION

VOLUME 118—PART 2

JANUARY 26, 1972 TO FEBRUARY 2, 1972

(PAGES 1241 TO 2446)

DEATH OF JUDGE HENRY L. BROOKS, OF THE SIXTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

Mr. COOK. Mr. President, in December, the legal profession lost a most valued member, Judge Henry L. Brooks, of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. His friends in Kentucky, as well as those lawyers who practiced in the sixth circuit, will miss him and his sound knowledge of the law, judicial temperament, and balanced judgment.

I ask unanimous consent that an editorial appearing in the Louisville Courier-Journal be printed in the RECORD.

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

JUDGE BROOKS: EMINENT SYMBOL OF THE JUDICIARY

Henry L. Brooks had a rare combination of qualities which fitted him to an unusual degree for service on the bench. His sound knowledge of law won the respect of his professional colleagues. He had the "judicial temperament," the balanced judgment and the air of personal dignity that is proper to the courtroom. As various appointments came to him on his way up the judicial ladder, this newspaper praised him editorially as "able," "conscientious" and "exceedingly well qualified."

Judge Brooks had other qualities, however, that made people like him as well as respect him. There was something almost boyish in the geniality of his manner, right up to his sudden death soon after his 66th birthday. Though unflinchingly correct in his courtroom manner, he could also display a sense of humor and a warm understanding of human nature.

The courage with which he accepted a physical handicap, the removal of his larynx and the necessity to use a speaking aid, illustrated in the past five years the quiet strength of his character. His 15 years on the U.S. District Court for Western Kentucky were distinguished. It is sad that he had only two years to make his lasting mark on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF SENATOR MONDALE

Mr. MONDALE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a statement of my estimated net worth as of December 31, 1971, be printed in the RECORD.

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

Financial Statement of Senator Walter F. Mondale, December 31, 1971

ASSETS	
Residence in Washington.....	\$63,000
Automobiles:	
Chevrolet	2,275
Oldsmobile	2,675
Total	4,950
Cash in deposits.....	2,319
Household and personal goods.....	5,000
Cash value of life insurance.....	3,213
Personal contributions to Federal employees retirement system....	18,827
Total assets.....	97,309
LIABILITIES	
Mortgage on residence in Washington	37,562
Miscellaneous personal bills.....	900
Total liabilities.....	38,462
Estimated net worth.....	58,847

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to join my colleagues in commemoration of Ukrainian independence. January 22 was the 54th anniversary of this event, which took place in Kiev on January 22, 1918.

The independence of the Ukraine was short lived, but the spirit of freedom inspired at that time has lived on in the hearts of Ukrainian people everywhere. Their spirit is strong. They have remained attached to their native land and to the traditions which have made the Ukrainian culture one of the richest in history.

Although we honor the fight the Ukrainian people have made during Captive Nations Week, it is important that we also celebrate, with them, the independence of their nation. As the country that has stood for democracy and liberty for nearly 200 years, we recognize their goals of freedom and self-determination.

My home State of North Dakota is lucky enough to have a number of citizens of Ukrainian descent living within its borders. They settled in our State, I am sure, because its broad, open fields reminded them of the rich farmlands from which they were forced to flee. We are honored to have them in our presence and share with them at this time the celebration of the independence of their motherland.

TRIBUTE TO THE FRONTIER NURSING SERVICE

Mr. COOK. Mr. President, poverty, the environment, and the much talked about population explosion are all interrelated. I would like to share with my colleagues a newsstory appearing in the Washington Post concerning the excellent work of the Frontier Nursing Service in operating one of the best rural health organizations in the country.

I ask unanimous consent that the article from the Post be printed in the RECORD.

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

HIGHLY PRAISED NURSING SERVICE CUTS RURAL KENTUCKY BIRTH RATE
(By Kenneth Reich)

WENDEVER, Ky.—In the first half of the 1960s, 1,944 babies were born in Leslie County in mountainous Eastern Kentucky. In the second half of the decade, the number of births declined to 1,278.

The birth rate in the county slipped from 37.9 in 1962 to 23.4 in 1969. For the first time in memory here, school enrollment is actually going down year by year.

"It's the Frontier Nursing Service," explained Hayes Lewis, the superintendent of the county's public schools. "They've introduced birth control services. Families that were having 12 children now are having only one or two."

Birth control campaigns are having considerable effect throughout the Appalachian region, but here in Leslie County it is a new orientation of the Frontier Nursing Service—one of the nation's most successful rural health organizations—that accounts for the change.

"If families are smaller," explained its director, Helene Browne, "the economy in this area will rise. The education will be better." Miss Browne said the service is offering a full range of intra-uterine contraceptive de-

vices (IUDs) and finds that men are becoming interested in having vasectomies, a simple sterilization procedure.

The nursing service, which has had its rustic headquarters on a wooded hill in this hamlet for more than four decades, provides health services over an area of 1,000 square miles populated by about 18,000 mountaineers.

The service was founded in 1925 by Mary Breckinridge, a native of the region who decided, upon the death of her own two children, to devote the rest of her life to the medical and nursing care of children in remote areas. She served as director of the service until her death in 1963 at age 84.

"In 1925, the territory in the Kentucky mountains was a vast forested area inhabited by some 10,000 people," Mrs. Breckinridge once wrote. "There was no motor road within 60 miles in any direction. Horseback and mule team were the only modes of travel. Supplies came from distant railroad points and took from two to five days to haul in. . . . There was not in this whole area a single state-licensed physician—not one."

Within a few years, the Frontier Nursing Service grew to encompass a health program for the entire population of an area that even today remains relatively isolated, although it is now crisscrossed by narrow, tortuous roads.

Through 1968, service personnel delivered 15,490 babies, 9,079 of them in private homes. During this period, the service recorded only 11 maternal deaths, 2 less than a third of the national rate for white women.

The service, which has a 1971 budget of \$1,025,343, is engaged in activities that range from operating a 16-bed hospital in nearby Hyden to running the Frontier Graduate School of Midwifery. Ten nurses staff five scattered outposts, and others are at the headquarters in Wendover, where a new hospital is planned.

Many residents of the county talk of the nursing services in tones of veneration. Miss Browne says happily, "We've become so well accepted by the community. They trust us."

In this nominally Protestant area, there has been little resistance to birth control campaigns, and the recent trends are warmly welcomed by public officials.

In addition to disseminating intra-uterine devices, the service makes birth control pills available to those who ask for them and is carrying on an experiment with more than 60 women for Dr. John Rock, a birth control specialist.

"The decline in the birth rate is one of the most significant recent developments in the mountains," Miss Browne said in an interview. "It holds out as good a promise as any for reducing poverty."

CLEARCUTTING OF TIMBER

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. President, citizens waging an ever uphill battle to protect our Nation's precious timber resources from wanton commercial despoliation suffered a tragic defeat recently. It is a story that needs to be repeated to the Congress and to the Nation. I refer to the successful campaign by the timber industry's lobby to pressure the administration into killing a proposed and urgently needed Executive order to limit clearcutting—the practice of stripping the forest lands of all trees, regardless of their maturity or suitability for commercial use in order to cut down costs in harvesting timber.

This is one more example of the tragic failure of our Government in its responsibility to protect the survival of our national forest resources. It strongly points up the need for reform of the U.S. For-