

Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, the chairman and ranking minority member of the Senate Finance Committee, and the chairman and ranking minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Senator Carl Curtis and Congressman John Duncan.

ENERGY

Whereas:

Supplies for interstate gas have steadily declined since 1968 from 20 years of reserves to the dangerously slim margin of 10 years gas and oil supplies require a lag time—from exploration to development to the consumer—of 3-7 years);

Natural gas is an important source of fuel providing approximately 30% of our total energy needs, and an estimated 60% of industrial employment is dependent upon natural gas;

Domestic exploration and development for oil and gas declined from 1954 to 1973 because of higher risk and more expensive domestic drilling discouraged investors; and,

Offshore areas, and particularly high potential but unexplored frontier areas, offer the best opportunity for substantial increases in domestic oil and gas reserves and production;

Decontrolling oil and gas prices will lessen dependence upon foreign supply (40% of our oil needs) because development of our most promising reserves will thus be encouraged;

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

That the National Federation of Republican Women urge Congress to encourage not only self sufficiency and increased production, but also energy research coupled with conservation through the free enterprise system;

Deregulating the price of natural gas, both old and new, since the free market remains the best impartial allocator of scarce resources;

Encouraging more effective recovery from existing reserves where typically only 1/3 of reserves have been produced;

Encouraging a 3-fold increase in the production of coal (coal reserves are estimated to be sufficient to meet 200-600 years of use);

Encouraging development of nuclear electric generating capacity, while retaining the freedom of flexibility to adapt to changing circumstances or new technological developments, and providing tax incentives to achieve these goals;

That a copy of this resolution be sent to every Republican U.S. Senator and Representative.

BIG GOVERNMENT

Whereas:

Our Constitution instituted a structure of limited government and a federal system that insures liberty and freedom;

That system of limited government and federalism has been altered by the growth of government activity which by its very existence restricts the liberty of citizens and the efficiency and productivity of the American system;

Big government has grown through the creation of a multiplicity of agencies and departments whose regulations and bureaucracies interfere in every aspect of American life, sapping and destroying the strength of private institutions;

Such regulatory agencies are usually irresponsive to the will of the American electorate;

Bureaucracy and its regulations result in inefficiency in the private sector and a subversion of the rightful role of the government; and,

The costs of such inefficiency are paid by the American citizen both in the increasing taxes that government makes of the national income and in higher prices in the marketplace;

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

That the continuing growth of big government must first be stopped and then be reversed by such actions as the following:

(1) An immediate freeze on the hiring of federal employees;

(2) The repeal of all legislation that requires the States to fund and participate in "voluntary programs" that, if not undertaken, results in the automatic penalization of the States in other programs and funds.

(3) A complete review of the most expensive department of the Executive Branch, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in order to reduce its powers, size and costs.

We, the National Federation of Republican Women:

Urge Congress to eliminate unnecessary regulations which impose hidden costs to the consumer;

Urge Congress to oppose the creation of additional agencies, e.g. Consumer Protection Agency, which would harness business with additional regulations and increase the cost of products to the consumer;

Urge abolition of agencies which duplicate other regulatory codes, e.g. the Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA).

Commend the proposed work of the task force headed by Rep. Bill Archer (Rep.-Texas).

That a copy of this resolution be furnished to the President, Vice President and each Republican U.S. Senator and Representative.

BUSING

Whereas:

In the Brown vs. Topeka Board of Education the courts enunciated the principle that the Constitution requires that States must not, on the basis of a child's race or color, designate where he is to attend public school; to do so, said the court, violated the equal protection clause of the 14th amendment to the Constitution;

The Civil Rights Law of 1964, Section 2000 C (b), defines 'desegregation' as meaning the assignment of students to public schools, and within those schools, without regard to their race, color, religion or national origin, but shall not mean the assignment of students to public schools in order to overcome racial imbalance; and

In the Board of Education vs. Swann the court admitted "the legislation before us flatly forbids assignment of any student on account of race,"

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

That the National Federation of Republican Women urges passage of legislation which would prohibit forced busing or involuntary assignment of students because of race, color, creed or national origin;

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President, Vice President, and each U.S. Senator and Representative, and Justices of the U.S. Supreme Court.

CUBA

Whereas:

Communist dictator Fidel Castro continues to oppress and persecute the people of Cuba; He continues to espouse the exportation of Communism to other Western Hemisphere countries including the United States;

If the United States should lift the boycott of Cuba it would only serve to relieve the Soviets of the enormous economic burden of keeping its Caribbean satellite afloat; and,

To recognize Communist Cuba would be to withdraw our commitment to support the aspirations of freedom-loving Cuban people for self-determination;

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

That the National Federation of Republican Women urges the Administration to do all in its power to prevent the lifting of a complete boycott against Cuba and to maintain our present policy toward Cuba.

ANTI-TRUST; BUSINESS AND LABOR

Whereas:

The Federal Anti-Trust laws are discriminatory in that they apply to business but not to labor; and,

Labor unions have reached monopolistic proportions with commensurate power;

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

That the National Federation of Republican Women advocate the elimination of this double standard by action of Congress in amending Anti-Trust laws to include unions as well as business.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the President, Vice President and members of the United States House and Senate.

REX STOUT

Mr. RIBICOFF. Mr. President, our Nation lost one of its distinguished authors—and I lost a dear friend—when Rex Stout died last Monday, October 27, 1975. Rex Stout, a long-time resident of Danbury, Conn., was a master of the detective mystery novel. He created Nero Wolfe, a sleuth of near superhuman acumen, who successfully solved crimes and delighted readers throughout Stout's 46 mystery novels.

The Nero Wolfe books, which appeared in 22 languages and sold a total of more than 45 million copies, brought amusement, erudition and sheer joy to countless readers around the world.

But Rex Stout was more than an author. Before turning out his first mystery novel in 1934, he had been a successful banker and businessman. Later, during World War II, he led this Nation's media campaign against Nazi propagandists here and abroad. Even as the war's end neared, he continued to crusade against Hitlerism, joining organizations such as Fight for Freedom and the Council for Democracy, serving as chairman of the War Writers Board and organizing speakers and forums across the country to debunk enemy propaganda. After the war, he devoted his great talents and energy to the cause of world peace, attempting to mobilize public opinion in favor of limitations on the use of atomic weapons.

He was a special friend. It was a delight to visit him and his gracious wife.

Those of us who were his neighbors and friends in Connecticut will remember him also as an earnest and able farmer; he produced prize-winning pumpkins and peaches at his High Meadow Farm. He was as diverse in his interests as he was deep in his wisdom, having been at various times of his life a hotel manager, architect, and cabinet-maker.

His last novel, called "A Family Affair," was published last month, and was solid evidence of Rex Stout's craftsmanship. I ask unanimous consent that the following article from the New York Times be printed in the Record.

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

REX STOUT, CREATOR OF NERO WOLFE, DEAD
(By Alden Whitman)

Rex Stout, creator of Nero Wolfe, died yesterday of natural causes at his home in

Milltown Road, Danbury, Conn. He was 88 years old and had published last month his 46th Wolfe mystery, "A Family Affair."

In the gothic world of the mystery-murder-detective novel the doyen of American practitioners was Rex Todhunter Stout, a wiry, goat-bearded, argumentative intense, immodest, highly talented artisan. His principal handiwork was Wolfe, a Falstaff in girth and wit, a serious cater, a devoted orchidologist, an agoraphobe who solved crimes by sheer brainpower, albeit with the help of a brash but efficient legman, Archie Goodwin.

Nero Wolfe made his dazzling debut in 1934, when his creator was 47 years of age. And from then on the 286-pound sedentary sleuth triumphed over a varlet of venal forces that included the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He accomplished these feats between beers in a brownstone on West 35th Street, near the Hudson River, that had a hothouse on the roof. Dispensing with crime laboratories and the like, he relied on old-fashioned logic of the sort practiced by Sherlock Holmes, the vowels in whose name were identical to Nero Wolfe's, even to their order.

Mr. Stout's Nero Wolfe books, most of them published by Viking Press, appeared in 22 languages and sold a total of more than 45 million copies. They made their author happily wealthy, for he agreed with Samuel Johnson that "no man but a blockhead ever wrote except for money." And he wrote economically.

"I write for 39 consecutive days each year," he said. "I figure on six weeks for a book but I shave it down."

"Before starting," he explained on another occasion, "I do put up in front of me a handwritten list of characters, but I've never written out a single word of any plot.

"The plots come when I'm shaving, watering the plants, puttering around. Sometimes I think of them for three weeks, sometimes for three days. If you keep the main facts firmly in mind, and you don't let anything contradict you, you can move around freely."

Concentrating on his typewriter, he did not even stop to water his 300 house plants, a chore he delegated to his wife. "I don't drink when I'm writing because it fuddles by logical processes," he also confided, adding:

"But when I finish a book I go down to the kitchen and pour myself a big belt."

Mr. Stout was frequently asked about the origins of Nero Wolfe. A believer in the potency of the subconscious, he insisted that "Nero Wolfe just appeared—I don't know a thing about him." Others, however, offered explanations, including Alexander Woolcott, a friend of Mr. Stout's, who was certain that he had been plagiarized bodily. The critic and wit cited his physical resemblance to Nero Wolfe and their common distaste for exercise. Indeed, Mr. Woolcott fell to referring to himself as Nero and to a close friend and companion as Archie.

Christopher Morley, a Sherlock Holmes expert, argued that Nero Wolfe was patterned on Barycroft Holmes, the fat and gifted younger brother of Sherlock.

LIKENED TO ROBOT

And Alva Johnston. In a profile of Mr. Stout in *The New Yorker* a number of years ago, likened the detective to Ajeeb, a robot of the eighteen-nineties that appeared to beat all comers at chess. "He was thrown open from time to time so that the public could peer into his interior," Mr. Johnston wrote. "But in spite of every appearance of being an honest, clean-living machine Ajeeb had a guilty secret. He had a little man concealed about his clockwork person, the Great Pillsbury, one of the chess masters of the period."

Mr. Johnston speculated that "the colossal Nero Wolfe" was like Ajeeb because Mr. Stout was concealed about his person all the time. Most students of Mr. Stout agreed with Mr. Johnston when he wrote:

"Nero is odd and a trifle grotesque because he has all the foibles and peculiarities of the man inside him. The fat detective can't help being a knowing and versatile operator, since he gets his stuff from the variegated experience of the author, who has been among other things, banker, yacht Mayflower, boss of 3,000 writers of propaganda in World War II, gentleman farmer and dirt farmer, big businessman, cigar salesman, pueblo guide, hotel manager, architect, cabinet maker, pulp and slick magazine writer, propagandist for world government, crowd trainer, jumping-pig trainer, mammoth-pumpkin grower, conversationalist, politician, orator, potted-plant wizard, gastronome, musical amateur, president of the Author's Guild, usher, ostler and pamphleteer."

BOYHOOD IN KANSAS

This jack-of-all-trades was born in Noblesville, Ind., on Dec. 1, 1886, the sixth of nine children of John and Lucetta Todhunter Stout, both Quakers. Shortly after Rex's birth, the family moved to Wakarusa, Kan., and the boy was educated at a country school.

A prodigy in arithmetic, he was a public character in Kansas and was exhibited all over the state by the age of 9. The boy was blindfolded while someone wrote a long column of figures on a blackboard. Then the blindfold was removed and he was turned around, and within a few seconds he could give the correct total.

Fearing that his personality would be warped, Rex's parents called a halt to the exhibitions and took him out of school for a time. In this period he finished reading his way through his father's library—1,200 volumes of biography, history, philosophy and fiction.

After graduation from Topeka High School (he won a statewide spelling contest while there) and a brief stay at the University of Kansas, Mr. Stout joined the Navy and spent the next two years playing whist on President Theodore Roosevelt's yacht with seven warrant officers in need of an eighth. Tiring of cards, he purchased his discharge in 1908; and for the next four years he roamed the United States.

In this period he drifted into magazine writing, with articles and stories in *Munsey's in Everybody's*; and from 1912 to 1916 he cranked out a potboiler a month. He spent his fees more rapidly than he collected them, so he decided to quit writing ("I just got tired of having a date and no money for my laundry") for a more lucrative job until he hit upon the notion of selling bankers' child depositors. From that to the formation of the Educational Thrift System was only a brief step. Mr. Stout's deal with the bankers provided that they would pay him so much a child a year, with him furnishing the children and the bankbooks. The children provided the pennies for a weekly Bank Day, held in schools, that was to teach thrift and the declamatory system at the same time.

The scheme was so successful (bankers were delighted to be cast as benefactors of the young) that Mr. Stout was able to retire with \$400,000 in 1927 and go to Paris to write serious fiction. His first novel, "How Like a God," appeared in 1929 and provoked favorable comment, as did his next three "Seed on the Wind," "Golden Remedy" and "Forest Fire."

FORTUNE DIMINISHED

The Depression, however, reduced the author's fortune (his psychological novels were not financial successes) and he sought a way to make some quick money with his typewriter.

The detective novel proved the solution. For his first Nero Wolfe book, "Fer-de-Lance," came out in 1934 and brought in solid cash.

It was followed by many others, including, before World War II, "The League of Fright-

ened Men," "The Rubber Band" and "Too Many Cooks." These established Nero Wolfe as at least an equal to Eric Stanley Gardner's Perry Mason, who made his fictional bow in 1933, and gave Mr. Stout an excellent income that permitted him and his second wife, the former Pola Hoffman, to build a 14-room house on a farmlike estate near Brewster, N.Y. He had married Miss Hoffman, a fabrics designer, in 1932 after he and his first wife were divorced.

ANTI-HITLER CAMPAIGN

The war slowed down Mr. Stout's detective fiction, as he carried on a personal campaign against Hitlerism. He joined such organizations as Fight for Freedom, the Council for Democracy and the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. He became master of ceremonies on the radio program "Speaking of Liberty" in 1941, and during the war he had a hand in several national radio programs that debunked Nazi propaganda.

As chairman of the War Writers Board, he was a frequent and eloquent speaker at forums and rallies across the country. His pleas for a hard peace for Germany embroiled him in an acrimonious debate with Dorothy Thompson, the columnist, that was publicly settled when Mr. Stout conceded that there were a few "good" Germans.

After the war Mr. Stout turned his attention to mobilizing public opinion against the use of thermonuclear devices in war. He also advocated a world government, or federation, as a means of insuring international peace.

In addition, Mr. Stout resumed his Nero Wolfe novels in earnest and his gentleman-farming at High Meadow. He exhibited his products at the Danbury (Conn.) Fair over the years and sometime won prizes for his pumpkins and peaches.

Among the postwar whodunits were "The Silent Speaker," "The Golden Spiders," "If Death Ever Slept" and "The Mother Hunt." These and Mr. Stout's other mystery novels were celebrated in a learned essay by Jacques Barzun of Columbia University in a tribute to the author on his 79th birthday in 1965. He described Nero Wolfe and Archie Goodwin as "this sublime duet of Don Quixote and a glamorized Sancho Panza who go tilting together against evil."

Of all the Nero Wolfe books, "The Doorbell Rang," published in 1965, was the author's most controversial, for its villain was the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which he had long considered an "odious, overbearing and unprincipled" organization. In his review of the book for *The New York Times*, Anthony Boucher called "the duel between the private detective and the government forces a delight in high-comedy melodrama," but added that "purely as a detective story it is one of Stout's weakest."

TYPICAL OF HIS STYLE

At the conclusion of the book Mr. Stout paid off his dislike of J. Edgar Hoover, the F.B.I. director, in the following scene, which was typical of his writing style. The narrator is Archie Goodwin.

"The doorbell rang. I got up and went to the hall and saw a character on the stoop I had never seen before, but I had seen plenty of pictures of him. I stepped back in and said, 'Well, well. The big fish.'

"He [Nero Wolfe] frowned at me, then got it, and did something he never does. He left his chair and came. We stood side by side, looking. The caller put a finger to the button, and the doorbell rang.

"No appointment," I said. "Shall I take him to the front room to wait a while?"

"No. I have nothing for him. Let him get a sore finger." He turned and went back to his desk.

"I stepped in. He probably came all the way from Washington just to see you. Q' an honor."

"Pful. Come and finish this."
"The doorbell rang."

For many years Mr. Stout was a leader in the Authors Guild. As such, he was active in its efforts to win better contract terms with publishers and improvements in the copyright law and in its attempts to gain freedom for writers imprisoned in other countries for their political views.

Agile and with his Ancient Mariner eyes undimmed, Mr. Stout was rarely idle in his 80's. Among his Wolfe books published in that decade was "Please Pass the Guilt," which pleased both his gastronomic readers and his mystery fans.

Mr. Stout leaves his wife; two daughters, Barbara Selleck and Rebecka Bradbury; two sisters, Ruth and Mary Stout, and five grandchildren. There will be no public service.

STRIKE SUBSIDIES

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I have long been opposed to the providing of food stamps and welfare assistance to strikers. This amounts to the Government taking sides in disputes between labor and management. A strike is a device used by one side to gain leverage in a labor dispute. Management is much more likely to meet the demands of labor if it feels there is a good possibility that labor would go on strike. Labor, on the other hand, has a greater tendency to strike if it knows that the Government is going to assist its workers by providing welfare aid. This, I feel, is unfair intervention by the Government.

Mr. President, the taxpayer is the one who really loses in this situation. He is forced to support a strike which he may have no interest in or, even worse, one which he strongly opposes.

Mr. President, I am encouraged by the recent action taken by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in the form of a proposed regulation which would allow the individual States to deny welfare benefits to striking workers.

Mr. President, an editorial appeared in the Thursday, October 16, 1975, edition of the Greenville News which discusses the need for this regulation, and I ask unanimous consent that this editorial be printed in the Record.

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

The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare finally is coming to grips with the issue of paying welfare benefits to striking workers. The practice should have been eliminated long ago.

A new HEW directive denies aid to families with dependent children—the welfare category which covered strikers. Idle workers will not be allowed to get welfare unless they are otherwise qualified under a state's unemployment compensation law.

Only New York and Rhode Island currently provide unemployment benefits to workers on strike, and the validity of the laws in these two states is being questioned. A court test may be required, but it appears states may have to change their laws to bring them into compliance with the federal directive.

The HEW regulation does not deal explicitly with food stamps and other welfare aid, such as Medicaid. In final form, however, the directive is expected to virtually eliminate all welfare benefits to strikers.

The ruling, prompted by court actions and existing legislation, is designed to end the practice in many states of putting families on welfare when the breadwinner goes on

strike. In the past the option for such action has been left to the states.

The labor unions, of course, are opposing enforcement of the directive on the grounds that it punishes children because their father is exercising the legal right to strike. The argument is weak.

The philosophy behind welfare programs, as generous as it has become in recent years, is not so broad as to make the public responsible for supporting the family of a person who has a job and is voluntarily choosing to stay out of work.

The reason unions are resisting this welfare reform is obvious. The promise of welfare checks for a striker's family loads the dice in favor of unions in a labor-management dispute.

Strikes take place when both sides have weighed the economic consequences of a walkout. A situation where strikers are being subsidized by the government can hardly lead to a fair settlement of a bargaining stalemate.

The impact on public treasuries also is considerable. A study by the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Finance produced an estimate that a 71-day strike by the United Auto Workers against General Motors in 1970 cost the American taxpayer \$30 million various benefits paid to strikers.

This amount was nothing more than a \$30 million subsidy to the war chest of the UAW. General Motors, meanwhile, was forced to suffer a tremendous economic setback.

To be sure legislators and welfare officials often find it difficult to assure that welfare programs are not abused by able-bodied people. But the abuse is clear when it comes to welfare benefits for workers whose idleness results from nothing more than a union's strike strategy.

The taxpayer has no responsibility to make it easier for a striker to stay away from his job. The HEW directive is an important step toward the type of reform needed in the welfare system.

TRIBAL EYE EDUCATIONAL TV

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, we have read in the printed media and heard the debates around the country on violence on TV and radio, and when there is an opportunity for viewing excellent television presentation we rarely have an opportunity to congratulate the initiators or the producers.

I am taking this opportunity to recommend to you and the American people a presentation of public television called "The Tribal Eye."

In these days when we need to understand the rest of the world and in turn have the rest of the world understand us; this TV presentation takes us into the social mores and customs of many diverse people in many remote areas. "The Tribal Eye" television series takes the viewer on an exploration of hidden world, and say to the viewer, there are other ways of being human.

The entire program takes the viewer to 16 countries from the Arctic to Africa and on into the South Seas, filming tribal societies, their rituals and the finest examples of their art—masks, carved statues, gold work, textiles, bronzes, and so forth.

The entire series consists of seven programs made possible through a private grant and will be presented weekly through Sunday, November 30.

I take this opportunity to recommend to the American people a program for viewing by the whole family and with an

educational appeal for every American citizen.

ASKING LOADED QUESTIONS ON GUN CONTROL

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, as the Senate knows, Senator PERCY and I recently introduced S. 2152 and S. 2153, bills to improve Federal, State and local law enforcement capabilities to control illegal interstate violations of the 1968 Federal Gun Control Act.

We are all aware of the extraordinary efforts undertaken by the National Rifle Association to confuse the facts established by reputable polls that large majorities of the American people favor strong and meaningful Federal gun control legislation.

In an effort to persuade the public and Members of Congress that this is not the fact, the NRA has conducted a national opinion survey of its own. The questions upon which the survey is based are so "loaded" in favor of the NRA's position that the poll and its results must be considered it to be worthless.

Mr. President, two letters which I received from persons who received copies of the NRA letter and questionnaire properly condemn it as an effort to throw dust in the eyes of the public as to the real nature of the gun control issues which have been before us for so long.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the two letters to which I referred, from Associate Professor Arthur Pfeffer or the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City, and from Mr. Raymond J. Keyes, released with their permission as well as a copy of the NRA letter and questionnaire be published in the Record.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

JOHN JAY COLLEGE
OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE,
New York, N.Y., July 3, 1975.

HON. JACOB K. JAVITS,
U.S. Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JAVITS: In its effort to block gun control legislation, the National Rifle Association has distributed the enclosed "special survey packet" along with a letter from General Maxwell E. Rich. I received this material in the mail at my home.

As a professor at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, I have had the unfortunate experience of losing several of my fine police students to fatal shootings. Some fell in the line of duty to armed criminals or to persons involved in violent family disputes; others lost their lives in off-duty shooting incidents. Had nationwide gun control been in effect, I am convinced that most of these men would be alive and protecting the community today.

I am therefore appalled by the fear-mongering, rabble-rousing propaganda being employed by the National Rifle Association to protect, at whatever cost to America, its members' privilege of owning and playing with guns. It is shocking that this ignorant, frantic, and dangerous minority can exert the great influence it is said to exert over the elected representatives of all the people. The only encouraging aspect of the enclosed N.R.A. mailing is the desperation it reveals in the face of mounting support for gun control. Otherwise, the "survey" is an insult to the intelligence of every concerned citizen.