

Then, in 1980, after Iowa voters dumped liberal Democratic Sen. Dick Clark in favor of conservative Republican Roger Jepson two years earlier, Grassley took on Clark's liberal Democratic colleague, John Culver, after winning 90 of the state's 99 counties in the GOP primary.

His emphasis on pocketbook issues and his earnest demeanor, which belied Culver's charges that he was a tool of the Moral Majority and New Right, earned Grassley an unexpectedly comfortable victory with 54 percent of the vote.

Amazingly, for someone whose name and accomplishments are little-known outside of Iowa, and widely discounted inside the Washington Beltway, Grassley has one of the best records as a campaigner of anyone in the Senate. Of the 43 senators who have run for three or more terms, Grassley is the only one, other than John Warner (R-Va.) and two others who ran unopposed, who has significantly improved his electoral margin in each of the last three elections.

After winning 54 percent of the vote in 1980, he easily disposed of his Democratic challenger in 1986 by taking 66 percent of the vote, and crushed his opponent in 1992, highly touted state Sen. Jean Lloyd-Jones, by winning 70 percent of the vote.

The latter victory was one of historic proportions as he carried every single county while winning by the largest statewide margin in the county, and winning more votes than any candidate in the history of the state—President Eisenhower had the old record.

Grassley has an uncanny ability to translate national issues, such as defense fraud, tax reform, out-of-control government spending, congressional accountability, and international trade—especially for Iowa farm and manufacturing products—into issues of local appeal.

Grassley scored one of his major successes earlier this year when the 104th Congress enacted its first piece of legislation, the Congressional Accountability Act that made Congress subject to the same labor and anti-discrimination laws that apply to all Americans. Grassley has been pushing for such a law since 1989.

But it was his attack on government waste and fraud that first brought him public attention. In 1984, as chairman of the Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Practices, he publicized the notorious \$7,600 coffee maker bought by the Air Force. Then, in 1990, he won headlines by uncovering Pentagon purchases of \$999 screwdrivers and \$1,868 toilet seats.

Grassley is proudest of two major achievements, passage of the Congressional Accountability Act and his work with Rep. Howard Berman (D-Calif.) in promoting the 1986 "whistle blower" provisions, known as the "qui tam" amendments to the False Claims Act, which enabled the Justice Department to recover more than \$1 billion in civil fraud cases since 1986.

Over breakfast in the Senate Dining Room last week, Grassley, who had a very un-Iowa-like breakfast—a grapefruit with honey and black coffee—commented, almost apologetically, on the fact that very little major legislation bears his name.

"Sometimes I think the passage of legislation might not necessarily be the best way to measure a person's most important accomplishments," he said. "Sometimes, it's what you might do to stop a bad administrative action or get an amicus brief before the Supreme Court on child pornography."

Grassley has already signed onto Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole's (Kan.) presidential bandwagon, so it's no surprise he predicts Dole will win the bellwether Iowa caucuses next February. But he concedes that

Dole will have to beat the 38-percent figure he got in 1986.

And for those who want to bet a long shot, the most successful politician in Iowa history offers this startling advice: "Keep an eye on Phil Gramm [R-Texas]. He's the one to watch."

#### NAOMI ROSENBLATT

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, it has been my great privilege to have attended Naomi Rosenblatt's bible classes over the past few years. I have found her teaching to be directly related to my duties in the U.S. Senate. She is a splendid teacher, but more importantly, a fine, insightful person. I wish that time would allow me to attend more of her classes.

Naomi Rosenblatt takes the approach that the great stories of the Bible are relevant today—as we struggle with some of the same issues in running the United States as Joseph faced in running ancient Egypt for the Pharaoh.

Recently a review of her new book appeared in the Washington Post. It summarizes some of her classes that I have attended along with certain other Senators and journalists. I ask unanimous consent to have the article printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Washington Post, October 15, 1995]

#### THE BIBLE TELLS US SO

(By Jonathan Groner)

In an era when many of our politicians are still trying to locate the proper place of religion in American life, Naomi Rosenblatt has for several years played the role of Bible teacher to many of Capitol Hill's movers and shakers. The weekly Old Testament classes led by Rosenblatt, an Israeli-born Washington psychotherapist, have captivated tough political professionals like senators Larry Pressler and Arlen Specter and journalists William Safire and Marvin Kalb, *Wrestling with Angels*, co-written with her longtime student Joshua Horwitz but bearing Rosenblatt's stamp as chief author, grows out of these sessions.

It's Rosenblatt's first book, and what a fascinating effort it is; part biblical interpretation, part self-help treatise; a book that adopts an unmistakably Jewish perspective yet remains accessible to readers of all backgrounds.

Rosenblatt's ambitious project was to traverse the entire book of Genesis—amply familiar for the stories of Adam and Eve, Noah and the flood, the Tower of Babel, and the wanderings of the patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—and to derive from it universal and psychologically valid lessons about human character. Her approach to the first book of the Bible is inseparable from her therapeutic method.

Rosenblatt says that her role as interpreter of the text is to provide "a psychological and spiritual examination of the multigenerational family," by which she means the family of Abraham, Sarah and their descendants. Sibling rivalries, midlife crises, blended families, guilt and personal responsibility—these are the therapist's stock in trade. Rosenblatt is able to convince me, most of the time, that these also represent useful interpretive tools in understanding the biblical text.

Two thousand years ago, a rabbi said in the Mishna that he had learned more from his students than from his teachers. In struggling with these old riddles, Rosenblatt too enjoyed the assistance of her students. Like the Talmud, *Wrestling with Angels* is a distillation of discussions held over a period of years. And the questions with which Rosenblatt grapples, as she fully understands, were already noted by the rabbis of the Jewish tradition, who provided their own answers. What was the real nature of the sin of Adam and Eve? Why did God command Abraham to sacrifice his only son? With whom was Jacob really wrestling in his nocturnal encounter with the "angel"? What was the secret of Joseph's success in Egypt?

Yet Rosenblatt's method yields new solutions, or at least new versions of old solutions. Here is her interpretation of Jacob's wrestling with the angel: "Is this 'man' his twin brother, Esau, with whom he wrestled in the womb and whom he must confront the next morning? Is he Jacob's shadow self, the darker part of his psyche that doubts and fears—that he must integrate before he can become whole? Could he be an angle of death, Jacob's fear of mortality rising up to greet him on the eve of his brother's revenge? . . . It seems to me that the 'man' is all of these." Rosenblatt's sensitive reading takes full advantage of the ambiguity and mysteriousness of the biblical story, which is a dream an allegory, or both.

As might be expected, Rosenblatt is at her most convincing when she touches on the portions of Genesis that deal explicitly with intra-family conflicts. The text tells us this directly in Chapter 25, after all: Of her twins, Rebekah preferred Jacob, while Isaac, their father, chose Esau as his favorite. From these facts sprang rivalry and disruption that continued for generations. Rosenblatt's psychological filter is helpful here. She explains, for example, that the story of Jacob and Esau "is a strong warning to us of the danger to children when parents draw them into the shifting power balance of their marriage." That's as true now as it was then.

Rosenblatt's thoughts often echo and extend some of the interpretations already found in Jewish tradition. The result is as if one were seeing the old stories with new eyes. The tradition notes, for example, that once Isaac was consecrated and nearly sacrificed on the altar by Abraham, he took on a personal holiness and thus was never allowed to venture beyond the holy land of Israel. Speaking from a psychological perspective, Rosenblatt also recognizes how circumscribed Isaac's life was. As a child growing up in the shadow of a famous father, she argues, Isaac "never experiences the cathartic personal transformation that the other patriarchs undergo."

Or Rosenblatt explains how Jacob's "emotional blindness on his wedding night mirrors Isaac's physical blindness when bestowing his blessing on his son [Jacob]." This echoes an old rabbinical interpretation that emphasized how the onetime deceiver, Jacob, was later himself the victim of deception.

Not all of Rosenblatt's interpretations are on target. My understanding of the conflict between the wives of Jacob was not measurably aided by Rosenblatt's digression on the dilemma of 20th-century women who are torn between career and motherhood. Nor did her cursory discussion of the attempted seduction of Joseph in Egypt, citing modern views of sexual harassment, add anything to my thinking on either the Joseph narrative or the harassment dynamic. She somewhat shortchanges the whole Joseph narrative, a section of Genesis that gets better treatment from the brilliant contemporary critic Robert Alter.

But these are minor points. Rosenblatt's students on Capitol Hill feel privileged that she is their teacher, and now that this book is available, all of us who take the Bible seriously can consider ourselves similarly blessed.

#### THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, more than 3 years ago I began these daily reports to the Senate to make a matter of record the exact Federal debt as of close of business the previous day.

As of the close of business Wednesday, October 25, the Federal debt stood at exactly \$4,977,804,019,628.98. On a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,895.83 as his or her share of the Federal debt.

It is important to recall, Mr. President, that the Senate this year missed an opportunity to implement a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Regrettably, the Senate failed by one vote in that first attempt to bring the Federal debt under control.

There will be another opportunity in the months ahead to approve such a Constitutional amendment.

#### GOVERNOR LEAVITT'S DECLARATION REGARDING GREEK-AMERICAN VETERANS APPRECIATION WEEK

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I rise today to have printed in the RECORD a Declaration signed by Governor Mike Leavitt of Utah entitled: "Greek-American Veterans Appreciation Week, November 5–November 12, 1995."

During the week of November 5th, the Hellenic Cultural Association in Utah is sponsoring a series of events which include a variety of displays in the Hellenic Cultural Museum, Memorial Services and a Greek-American Veterans' Luncheon.

The events have been created to coincide with the 50th Anniversary of the ending of World War II and also for the annual observance of Veterans Day, November 11th.

I salute the Greek Community in Utah for this effort. To my knowledge they are the only Greek Community in America which is honoring their veterans in this way.

I extend my appreciation, support and gratitude to Chris S. Metos, Chairman of the appreciation week. I applaud him for his leadership in this endeavor.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the declaration be printed in the RECORD.

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

#### DECLARATION

Whereas, ancient Greece is universally recognized as the cradle of Western Civilization, and America historically has close affinities with the ideals exemplified in the Legacy of Ancient Greece and, more recently, with modern Greece; and

Whereas, the tiny country of Greece fought valiantly against overwhelming Axis forces

in World War I and World War II and thus contributed mightily to ultimate victory of the Allied countries; and

Whereas, immigrants to America from Greece and their descendants have established themselves as hard working, law abiding, patriotic, progressive American citizens; and

Whereas, Greek-Americans from the State of Utah have responded enthusiastically to the call for active military and merchant marine duty when needed by the United States; and

Whereas, thirty-five Greek-Americans from the State of Utah made the supreme sacrifice for their country in World War I, World War II and the Korean Conflict; and

Whereas, Greek-American veterans returning to civilian life have been highly productive in their chosen careers and professions, including business, medicine, law, engineering, education, etc., whereby the community, state, and nation have benefited greatly and will continue to benefit from their high qualities of leadership, work ethic, love and devotion to family, church and country; and

Whereas, Greek-American veterans of the armed forces and merchant marines of the United States and Greece are gathering at the Hellenic Memorial Cultural Center in Salt Lake City, Utah, Sunday, November 12, 1995, to honor their fallen comrades, to meet socially as a group, to affirm their faith, love and loyalty to the United States and to the Constitution; and

Whereas, the Hellenic Cultural Association-Hellenic Cultural Museum, a non-sectarian, independent, cultural organization seeks to honor these Greek-American veterans and their fallen comrades by sponsoring memorial services, museum tours, displays, and a Greek-American Veterans Appreciation Luncheon, Sunday, November 12, 1995, in Salt Lake City;

Now, Therefore, I, Michael O. Leavitt, Governor of the State of Utah, do hereby declare November 5 through 12, 1995, as Greek-American Veterans Appreciation Week in Utah, to be dedicated to the preservation of the Legacy of Greek and of American ideals, leadership, patriotism and citizenship as exemplified by the Greek-American veterans of the military and merchant marine forces of the United States and Greece.

MICHAEL O. LEAVITT,  
Governor.

#### JUDGE ROBERT E. WISS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding judge, a faithful naval officer, and a remarkable individual, the Honorable Robert E. Wiss, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. Judge Wiss was 66 when he passed away on Monday morning, October 23, 1995.

Judge Wiss was born in Chicago, IL in 1929 and graduated from the University of Illinois in 1950. He entered the service in that same year for 3 years of active duty but he did not end his military career at that point. He continued in the reserves and finally retired in 1988 as a rear admiral in the Navy's Judge Advocate Generals Corps.

Judge Wiss was an excellent lawyer who received his degree from Northwestern in 1956 and taught law at John Marshall Law School. He was a member of numerous bar associations and was admitted to practice before over a half dozen courts to include the U.S. Supreme Court.

He was truly a talented individual who loved the military, understood its mission, and believed in a strong national defense. He fully understood as well the need for the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Judge Wiss believed that the system was better than any other system of justice in existence but if change was needed, it should be pursued with vigor. If no change was in order, however, Judge Wiss did not tolerate anything short of complete adherence and respect for that system.

In the eyes of those who knew him, he was a legal figure of great stature. In his own mind, he was never important, only extremely fortunate. All people mattered to him and his wife and children most of all. Our thoughts and prayers will be with his wife Charlene and his three daughters, Julia, Karen, and Laurel. He will be missed.

#### IN MEMORY OF JUDGE ROBERT E. WISS OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. NUNN. I join with Senator THURMOND in paying tribute to the memory of Judge Robert E. Wiss of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces. Judge Wiss, who was in the midst of his term on the Court, passed away on October 23, 1995.

Judge Wiss joined the court in 1991 after a distinguished career in both the public and private sectors. In his civilian career, he served as a special counsel to the city of Chicago and as general counsel to Cook County. He had a very successful private practice, rising to senior partnership with the firm of Foran, Wiss, & Schultz. He also was a distinguished teacher, serving on the faculty of the John Marshall Law School in Chicago. He also played a leading role in many bar associations and civic activities.

In addition to his very active civilian practice, Judge Wiss had a lifelong commitment to military law. He served on active duty from 1950 to 1953, and in the Naval Reserve from 1953 to 1988, advancing to the grade of rear admiral. Highlights of his military career included services as director of the Naval Reserve Law Program and commanding officer of the Navy and Marine Appellate Review activity.

Judge Wiss appeared before our committee in 1991 following his nomination to serve on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces—which was then denominated as the Court of Military Appeals. He received the unanimous approval of our committee and was confirmed by the Senate.

In his 4 years on the court, Judge Wiss distinguished himself by his thorough scholarship, probing questions, and keen interest in preserving the dignity and fairness of the military justice system. He will be missed by his colleagues on the court, the lawyers