

FRANCES W. NOLDE, PIONEER
AVIATRIX

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I was recently advised of the passing of a distinguished American, Frances W. Nolde, of Reading, PA. In addition to an illustrious career as a pioneer in aviation and in the theater, she is the mother of a distinguished Washingtonian, H. Christopher Nolde, who is the husband of another distinguished Washingtonian, Mrs. Sylvia Nolde, who was my Executive Assistant for almost 14 years after serving in a similar capacity with Senator Jacob Javits.

Mr. President, I wish to acknowledge the life of Frances W. Nolde with a brief recitation of her career for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Frances W. Nolde was a woman ahead of her time, whose life spanned nearly the entire 20th century. She made unique contributions to the field of aviation as a pilot, World War II Civil Air Patrol leader, visionary, and achiever, all the while raising a family of seven children, founding and directing a country day school, and receiving acclaim as a civic leader in her home community. Musically talented, with a flair for the dramatic, Mrs. Nolde had a budding career on stage and in radio.

Born in Deposit, NY, in 1902, she attended Oberlin Conservatory of Music and graduated from Syracuse University with a BA and BS in Music. She married Carlton Brown, who later became an accomplished Hollywood screen writer. Their marriage ended in divorce.

Frances lived in the New York City area and played in a hit Broadway musical "Lady Be Good," starring Fred Astaire in the 1920s, and starred in one of the first radio soap operas, under her stage name Gloria Gay.

Upon marrying a successful businessman, Hans W. Nolde, Frances moved to Reading, PA, where she was one of the first to combine career and family and became well known for civic and philanthropic activities. She was a board member of the Junior League and founded and directed The New School, and country day school.

A pioneer in aviation, Frances Nolde was one of the early women pilots, beginning in 1940. During World War II she commanded a Civil Air Patrol [CAP] courier base, flying cargo and key personnel for the war industries. She held the rank of full colonel, the highest allowable to women at that time, and was the first National Director of Women in Aviation for the CAP.

In 1948 she won the inaugural All-Women's Transcontinental Air Race—Powder Puff Derby—from Los Angeles to Miami.

The Distinguished Citizen's Award for Leadership in the Advancement of Aviation was presented in 1950 to her by the Altrusa International Organization.

Mrs. Nolde served as an Airport Commissioner and arranged with General Carl A. Spaatz and the U.S. Air Force to rename the Reading municipal Air-

port as the General Carl A. Spaatz Field.

She later became associated with the Reading Aviation Service and was Public Relations Director of Aviation Consultants, Inc.

Upon her divorce from Hans, she moved to the Washington, D.C., area where she lived for more than 40 years. During that time she was employed by the U.S. Department of Commerce as the Director of General Aviation in the Defense Air Transportation Administration. She was responsible for the Civil Air Reserve Fleet and the National Emergency Airlift Plan. Mrs. Nolde was a member of the American Newspaper Women's Clubs, the Top Flight Club, and the Ambassador's Club.

Her accomplishments and contributions include: vice-president National Aeronautics Association; delegate to Federation Aeronautique Internationale [FAI]; vice-president, FAI Economic Technical Commission; Governor 99's (International Organization of Women Pilots) and Vice President of its Contest Division; Vice President and Treasurer of Aero Club of Washington, DC.; Board of Governors and membership Chairman of National Aviation Club; member President's "Women's Advisory Committee on Aviation."

Mrs. Nolde held a commercial pilots rating, and logged more than 10,000 hours flying time over her outstanding aviation career. A full biography can be found in *Who's Who In The World Of Aviation* and also in *Who's Who of American Women*.

A long time resident of Bethesda, MD, Mrs. Nolde was 93 when she passed away on October 22. She is survived by her son, H. Christopher Nolde, of Washington, D.C.; daughter Sally Lutyens of Manset, ME; daughter Frances D. Nolde of Maynard, MA; 9 grandchildren and 8 great-grandchildren.

SENATOR CHARLES GRASSLEY

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, CHUCK GRASSLEY is a man I much admire. Someday when I am out of here teaching a college course, I plan to cite CHUCK as a model Senator. He is not aware that I am placing this into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and I am sure that he would protest the cost. However, I believe it is well worth it because he is probably the hardest working, most decent Senator around here. I often say, "CHUCK GRASSLEY is a real U.S. Senator. He is the real McCoy." He keeps a low profile but gets a lot done around here that never is credited to him. He is the type of a U.S. Senator that I particularly like. While some are retiring from this body with much fanfare, and others are holding press conferences about their achievements, CHUCK GRASSLEY keeps quietly working away. In the end, he will go down as one of the great U.S. Senators.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a recent article that appeared in *The Hill* on October 25, 1995.

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

[From *The Hill*, Oct. 25, 1995]

SEN. CHARLES GRASSLEY—IOWA REPUBLICAN
STANDS OUT AS WORKHORSE AMONG SENATE
SHOWHORSES

(By Albert Eisele)

You can't get much more grassroots than Sen. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa).

Early this month, the 62-year-old crusader against federal waste was at the wheel of an International Harvester 1450 tractor, hauling a load of soybeans to a grain elevator near his family farm in northeastern Iowa.

The only working farmer in the Senate, Grassley interrupted his farming chores to issue a press release informing his constituents he had regained his Agriculture Committee seat, which he was forced to give up in January when committee assignments were redistributed after Republicans took control of the Senate.

But last week, Grassley was back in the Senate, behind the closed doors of the Finance Committee helping Republicans work out disagreements over their controversial \$245-billion tax cut package, and then defending that package from Democratic criticism in full committee.

"If you're concerned about balancing the budget, you'll be for this program," Grassley declared as he and his GOP colleagues sent their historic tax package to the Senate floor as part of the even more historic budget reconciliation bill.

Then, using a metaphor appropriate to his Iowa origins and his parochial view of his role in the Senate, once described by *Congressional Quarterly* as "pigs and pork," Grassley said, "The people of this country are tired of living high on the hog, and not worrying about our children or grandchildren paying for it."

For the man who is the philosophical heir of the late Rep. H. R. Gross (R), the quintessential penny-pinching legislator whom Grassley succeeded in the House in 1974, it was a characteristic moment.

Never hailed as an intellectual giant or an inspiring orator, the easy-going third-term senator has made his name, and compiled a truly imposing campaign record, by balancing the needs of Iowa farmers and small businesses with the national yearning for fiscal discipline in government.

Despite one of the lowest profiles in the Senate, Grassley has managed, by stint of sheer hard work, country-bred political smarts and a low-octane ego, to place himself in the middle of the Senate debate over the big ticket issues of tax cuts, budget balancing and welfare reform at the heart of the Republican revolution.

As a member of the Finance Committee, the number two Republican on the Budget Committee behind Chairman Pete Domenici (R-N.M.), and a member of the House-Senate conference committee on welfare reform which holds its first meeting today, Grassley is perfectly positioned to add to his already impressive electoral achievements in Iowa, where he has never lost a race.

Elected to the state legislature while studying for a doctorate at the University of Iowa—he left school after he was elected and never returned—Grassley took over his family farm after his father died in 1960.

By 1974, when he won a narrow victory over a Democratic opponent to replace the retiring Rep. Gross, Grassley has bought additional acreage—it's now just under 600 acres—and turned the farm over to his son Robin, who still farms it, with weekend help from his father in the fall and spring.

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.