Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as if in morning business for 8 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE VOID IN MORAL LEADERSHIP

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, last week, a new book hit the stands titled ''Blood Sport.'' It is written by Mr. James B. Stewart.

The book is an account of the Whitewater issue. Many of us have had trouble understanding the issue. Reading this book helps. It makes a complicated financial scandal read more like a story.

Mr. Stewart was given access to sources by the White House. In part, it was because he is ideologically compatible with the Clintons. Those are Mr. Stewart's bona fides for the book he writes about the President and the First Lady.

In his own words, Mr. Stewart paints the character of the first couple this way:

> [T]he Clintons themselves proved no different from their recent predecessors in the White House, deeply enmeshed in a Washington culture so accustomed to partisan distortion and ''spin'' that truth is the most frightening prospect of all.

Let me repeat that last phrase, Mr. President: ''* * * that truth is the most frightening prospect of all.''

Mr. Stewart's observation seems to substantiate those of columnist Charles Krauthammer. On January 12, Mr. Krauthammer's column appeared in the Washington Post under the title, ''Why Whitewater Now?'' In it, he calls Whitewater ''a scandal that appears to be all coverup and no crime.'' He then asks the logical question: Why would there be a coverup if there's no crime? He asks the question of both Whitewater and Travelgate.

Here is his conclusion: ''Because the vanity of the Clintons is not that they are merely law abiding * * * but that they are morally superior.''

In Whitewater, the Clintons certainly are vulnerable. In October 1991, bill Clinton said: ''Let's not forget that the most irresponsible people of all in the 1980s were * * * those who sold out our savings and loans with bogus deals.''

Meanwhile, we now find that Mrs. Clinton drafted the option papers for Castle Grande on behalf of Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan. Federal regulators have called Castle Grande a sham operation. Isn't it fair, then, to lump the Clintons into the same category of, using Clinton's words, ''the most irresponsible people of all in the 1980s?''

In Travelgate, the Clintons are once again vulnerable. Using Mr. Krauthammer's words, the ''morally superior'' Clintons, had an interest in covering up their nonillegal actions. After all, just how morally superior can one be when sacking seven innocent employees for a relative and a rich Hollywood crony, who, both, by the way, advised the action and stood to profit from it?

And finally, there's Cattlegate. During the 1992 campaign, the Clintons railed against Wall Street's high rollers. We later learn that the First Lady's luck had turned $1,000 into $100,000. Once again, the target of the Clintons' railing might well have included the Clintons themselves.

Mr. Krauthammer sums this all up in a phrase: ''Political duplicity.'' He says: ''[T]he offense is hypocrisy of a high order. Having posed as our moral betters, they had to cover up. At stake is their image * * *''

Mr. President, it is my view that there's a serious lack of moral leadership in the White House. By moral, I mean basic values such as honesty, trust, forthrightness. It is the quality most needed in the Presidency—in a President. The governed expect that their elected officials, their leaders, will be role models.

Franklin Roosevelt is a more credible source than I on this point. He once said: ''The Presidency is not merely an administrative office * * * It is more than an engineering job * * * It is preeminently a place of moral leadership.''

Clearly, FDR understood the importance of the First Family setting an exemplary standard for the governed.

I feel obliged to share these observations, Mr. President. Having long been a student of politics and history, I adopted a view held by another Roosevelt—Teddy Roosevelt. He commented on how important it is to criticize the President when warranted:

> [I]t is absolutely necessary that there should be full liberty to tell the truth about his acts * * * Any other attitude in an American citizen is both base and servile. To announce that there must be no criticism of the President * * * is not only unpatriotic and servile, but is morally treasonable to the American public * * * It is even more important to tell the truth, pleasant or unpleasant, about him than about any one else.

Mr. President, I feel the same obligation felt by Teddy Roosevelt—to tell the truth about the President. Pleasant or unpleasant. And the crucial issue is the same one proclaimed by Franklin Roosevelt—moral leadership.

In my view, there is a void in this White House of moral leadership. As we approach a new era, a new millenium, and a new world, this is not desirable. How can we be leaders of the free world without strong leadership at home?

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. GRAMS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

A BOOK THAT BRINGS NEW UNDERSTANDING TO A TRAGIC ILLNESS

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to talk about a book I recently read, and to recommend it to anyone who seeks to learn more about Alhzeimer's Disease. The book is called ''He Used To Be Somebody'' and it is a poignant, soul-searching account of one couple's struggle with the disease as told through the eyes of the wife and caregiver. The author is an extraordinary woman, Beverly Bigtree Murphy.

What made this story particularly moving for me is that I knew the man about whom the book is written. Tom Murphy was a good friend of mine. Even if you did not know Tom personally, however, you come to know him over the course of the book. And it is by watching the loss of his great spirit and personality little by little to this disease that the reader comes closer to understanding the reality of Alzheimer's.

The book is made up of episodes that illustrate the process by which Alzheimer's disease takes away a loved one. Through her personal anecdotes and history, Beverly Bigtree Murphy conveys a larger picture of what life with an Alzheimer's sufferer is like in a way that no clinical account can. She manages to incorporate in the book her whole ordeal, describing problems caused by lack of understanding from family and loved ones, discouragement from doctors, legal battles and the financial strain.

What other people would describe as a nightmare scenario—what is in fact a nightmare, the author accepts as real and shows how she has worked through it. In order to fight the fear, anger and sadness, she uses her strong resolve and her love for her husband.

There is a lot to be learned in this book about the effects of grief and the emotional toll of the disease. In addition to being a love story and a very personal account, ''He Used To Be Somebody'' also addresses the larger social issue of Alzheimer's disease. It seeks to disabuse the public of the misconceptions and distortions in the media and in society that stem from a fundamental lack of understanding. In this way, Beverly Bigtree Murphy acts as an advocate for Alzheimer patients and their families.

She asserts the power of positive thinking, and describes her realization that even in the face of a hopeless, unchangeable situation, people still have choices. They can choose how to respond. In ''He Used To Be Somebody,'' we see Beverly Murphy choose love over anger. Through her description of isolation, loneliness and feelings of being trapped, she achieves what she describes as: ''a mission to increase awareness of caregiver needs, and to work as an activist to improve the care of and attitudes towards the frail elderly in this country.''