

From his abolitionist Quaker heritage and his own sense of moral and religious imperatives, he drew strength for vigorous opposition to racial discrimination. He was an early friend and supporter of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. At crucial points in the civil rights struggle he appealed directly to Presidents Eisenhower and Nixon to hold to strong stands for public policies to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination and to advance equality in human rights.

On another central Quaker testimony, pacifism, he was forthright about the importance and complexity of the issue as faced by those holding political power. He struggled openly over the personal dilemma of how an individual or a state can effectively confront challenges of violence and tyranny. He wrote and spoke eloquently against war, for international reconciliation, and in support of the rights of conscience for objectors to military service, and for those who chose military service. If a government does not successfully practice peaceful relations with its neighbors, then it will face a choice of evils in times of crisis. Thus, reluctantly, he concluded during World War II that military resistance to Hitler aggression was necessary.

Avoiding simplistic admonitions for a "back to the church" or "back to the bible" movement, he called for the reinvigorating of religious faith as the essential force necessary to sustain the ethical, moral, and social principles on which a humane and livable society must be built. He warned against what he called "churchianity" and "vague religiosity," but he also cautioned against the overly optimistic expectations of secular social-reformism or of a too-easy social gospel.

His emphasis in his books and lectures on the importance of family life was not theoretical but a reflection of his role as husband and father. He and Pauline Goodenow, who met while they were students at William Penn College, were married in 1924. They had three sons and one daughter: Martin, born in 1925; Arnold, born in 1930; Samuel in 1936; and Elizabeth in 1941. They knew him, throughout his life, as a loving and devoted father who found ways to be available to them in spite of his heavy work responsibilities and frequent speaking trips. He consciously determined that his children should not pay a heavy price for his public career.

Tragedy struck the family in the fall of 1954 when it was discovered that Pauline was suffering from an inoperable brain tumor. The family was in the process of moving to Washington, D.C. where Elton was beginning an assignment with the U.S. Information Agency. Pauline had been a strong support an inspiration, providing needed criticism of his writings and encouraging him to fulfill his opportunities for national ministry—and managing a busy household in spite of years of chronic illness. Pauline died in early 1955.

Virginia Hodgkin, a widow with two children, became Elton's secretary at Earlham in 1950 and moved to Washington to continue her work with him at the USIA. In September, 1956 Elton and Virginia were married at the Washington National Cathedral, with both families in attendance. Virginia proved to be a valuable partner as well as devoted wife. With her help, he wrote and published 17 books in the next 18 years, ending with his autobiography, *While It Is Day*, in 1974. Virginia died in 1984.

As a writer, Elton Trueblood developed a style that emphasized clarity, conciseness, and simplicity. Among his literary mentors, of whom he spoke with the greatest sense of admiration and debt, he always listed Blaise Pascal, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Abraham Lincoln, and C.S. Lewis. He was grateful for their skill in treating serious subjects with ample use of aphorisms, anecdotes, and humor. He also liked to paraphrase Mark

Twain on how to get started with your writing by saying you simply had "to glue your trousers to your chair and pick up your pen without waiting for inspiration."

To many who knew him, Elton was an almost awesome figure because of his self-discipline. To his editors at Harper and Row, he was a delight to work with, always turning in clean copy that required little editing, was delivered on or before his promised deadline, and was sure to appeal to a diverse and numerous audience. During his most productive years, he rigorously divided his day into periods of meditation, exercise, writing, and family life. Most of his books he wrote in a small cabin at the family summer home in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania during the summer break in the academic year. He would contract to deliver his manuscript in early September, and begin writing on the Monday after the Fourth of July. He wrote between eight in the morning and noon, Monday through Friday, in longhand on a yellow pad. He never got personally involved with typewriters or computers!

Although his earlier books were of the longer academic type, he came to feel that any book with a serious public message, with any hope of impact on its readers, should be limited to 130 pages. He generally followed his own prescription.

Likewise, in his public speaking, he believed in being brief and to the point. His sermons and popular lectures were rarely more than twenty minutes, thirty at the outside. In classroom lectures he filled the required fifty minutes, often without a note, and ended exactly at the bell. His popularity as a public speaker was such that he could easily have devoted all his working time to the well-paying lecture circuit. Instead, he limited his speaking engagements to those audiences he wanted to reach or help, saving most of his time and energies for teaching and his family. He spoke without fee for those who could not afford to pay, but charged a standard amount for those who could.

Although he led a very busy and highly productive life, countless individuals from all walks of the life remember Elton Trueblood with deep gratitude for time he spent in private conversation with them, hearing their problems, their hopes and their dreams—and giving advice. He had extraordinary gifts in encouraging others to believe in their potential and to develop the discipline to use their gifts fully. He was a living example of the good advice he gave to others.

WAS CONGRESS IRRESPONSIBLE? THE VOTERS HAVE SAID YES

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the incredibly enormous Federal debt is like New Year's Resolutions—everybody talks about making them but rarely do very much about them.

The New Year arrived a little over a month ago, but the Senate is bogged down about passing a balanced budget amendment to the U.S. Constitution. The Senate had better get cracking—the clock is ticking and the debt is mushrooming. As of the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, January 31, the Federal debt stood—down to the penny—at exactly \$4,815,826,745,802.15 or \$18,280 per person calculated on a per capita basis. This debt, don't forget, was run up by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. President, most citizens cannot conceive of a billion of anything, let

alone a trillion. Yesterday, President Clinton authorized a \$20 billion in loan guarantees to Mexico. This figure was so disturbing to the American taxpayers—80 percent of them—that I felt compelled to discuss them during Foreign Relations Committee hearings. Now, multiply that \$20 billion by 240—this equals the total debt of our Federal Government.

Which sort of puts it in perspective, does it not, that Congress has run up this incredible Federal debt totaling 4,803 of those billions—of dollars. In other words, the Federal debt, as I said earlier, stood this morning at 4 trillion, 803 billion, 795 million, 968 thousand, 326 dollars and 50 cents. It'll be even greater at closing time today.

PRESIDENT ARISTIDE'S PROGRESS IN HAITI

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on October 15, 1994, I was privileged to join Secretary of State Warren Christopher and other United States officials and congressional leaders in accompanying President Aristide on his return to Haiti after more than 3 years in forced exile. Before departing for Port-au-Prince, President Aristide pledged that upon his return, his government would work for peace and reconciliation among all sectors of Haitian society.

I believe that President Clinton has done a remarkable job in fashioning a policy that has led to the restoration of the duly elected President of Haiti. Special commendation must go to the men and women in the United States Armed Forces who have been deployed in Haiti to ensure a stable and peaceful climate within which the newly restored civilian government may begin the difficult task of rebuilding Haiti. Without the presence of these committed men and women, the dreams and aspirations of the Haitian people to live in a democracy would stand no hope of fulfillment.

More than 100 days have now passed since that historic day last October. President Aristide has kept his commitment to work for peace and reconciliation among all Haitians. I believe that he has made significant progress in the areas of governance, security, economic reconstruction, and meeting the basic needs of the Haitian people. Obviously much remains to be done.

The Embassy of Haiti has prepared a detailed report on the measures taken by the Haitian Government during the first 100 days of the restoration of democracy. I ask unanimous consent that report be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

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

HAITI SINCE THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY: ONE HUNDRED DAYS OF PROGRESS

"The Government and people of Haiti take pride in the achievements of the last one