

and of the question of arms limitation talks with the Soviets.

I think his conclusions, particularly with respect to the deployment of the ABM, are certainly shared by many. The question of what we should do with respect to the MIRV has, of course, still not been fully debated in this body. It would involve the question of the Poseidon, and would involve title III and a few other things of that kind, on which research and development have already gone forward. But I suspect we will be into that at some length after we finish the debate on the pending measure. Meanwhile, I simply wish to express my thanks to the Senator for his careful consideration of the situation, and I welcome his support on behalf of the ABM.

Mr. SPONG. I thank the Senator from Colorado. Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. MONDAY

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the previous order, that the Senate stand in adjournment until 11 o'clock on Monday morning next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, July 28, 1969, at 11 o'clock a.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, July 25, 1969:

U.S. AIR FORCE

Gen. John P. McConnell, [XXXXX] (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force, to be placed on the retired list in the grade of general, under the provisions of section 8962, title 10, of the United States Code.

Gen. John D. Ryan, [XXXXX] (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force, to be appointed as Chief of Staff, U.S. Air Force, for a period of 4 years beginning August 1, 1969, under the provisions of section 8034, title 10, of the United States Code.

Lt. Gen. Seth J. McKee, [XXXXX] (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force,

to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President in the grade of general, under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, of the United States Code.

The following-named officers to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President, in the grade indicated, under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, of the United States Code:

In the grade of general

Lt. Gen. John C. Meyer, [XXXXX] (major general, Regular Air Force), U.S. Air Force.

Lt. Gen. Jack J. Catton, [XXXXX] (major general, Regular Air Force) U.S. Air Force.

In the grade of lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. Harry E. Goldsworthy, [XXXXX], Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. John W. Vogt, Jr., [XXXXX], Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Timothy F. O'Keefe, [XXXXX], Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. George S. Boylan, Jr., [XXXXX], Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. George B. Simler, [XXXXX], Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. David C. Jones, [XXXXX], Regular Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Paul K. Carlton, [XXXXX], Regular Air Force.

The following officers for appointment as Reserve commissioned officers in the U.S. Air Force, to the grade indicated, under the provisions of sections 8218, 8351, 8363, and 8392, title 10, of the United States Code:

To be brigadier general

Col. Clarence E. Atkinson, [XXXXXXXX], Delaware Air National Guard.

Col. William J. Crisler, [XXXXXXXX], Mississippi Air National Guard.

Col. Jack Motes, [XXXXXXXX], California Air National Guard.

Col. Earl C. Pate, Jr., [XXXXXXXX], Tennessee Air National Guard.

U.S. ARMY

The following-named officer, under the provision of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. William Joseph McCaffrey, [XXXXX], U.S. Army.

Lt. Gen. Richard Giles Stilwell, [XXXXX], Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army), for appointment as senior U.S. Army member of the Military Staff Committee of the United Nations under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 711.

The following-named officer to be placed on the retired list, in grade indicated, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be lieutenant general

Lt. Gen. Harry William Osborn Kinnard, [XXXXX], Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army).

The following-named officer, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of

importance and responsibility designated by the President, under subsection (a) of section 3066, in grade as follows:

To be lieutenant general

Maj. Gen. George Irvin Forsythe, [XXXXX], Army of the United States (brigadier general, U.S. Army).

IN THE NAVY

Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, U.S. Navy, for appointment as Chief of Naval Operations in the Department of the Navy for a term of 2 years.

Vice Adm. Kleber S. Masterson, U.S. Navy, and Rear Adm. Robert J. Stroh, U.S. Navy, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral when retired, pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 5233.

Rear Adm. C. Edwin Bell, Jr., U.S. Navy, having been designated for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, for appointment to the grade of vice admiral while so serving.

D.C. COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

William S. Thompson, of the District of Columbia, to be an associate judge of the District of Columbia court of general sessions for the term of 10 years.

IN THE AIR FORCE

The nominations beginning LaVerne F. Huston, to be lieutenant colonel, and ending Donald C. Zartner, to be 2d lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 8, 1969; and

The nominations of Col. William R. Jarrell, Jr., to be Registrar, U.S. Air Force Academy, and Richard H. White, to be 2d lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 15, 1969.

IN THE ARMY

The nominations beginning Claude W. Abate, to be captain, and ending James E. Robert, Jr., to be captain, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 26, 1969; and

The nominations beginning Jimmie B. Kinder, to be major, and ending Dwight Williams, Jr., to be 2d lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 10, 1969; and

The nominations beginning Glenn E. Nida, to be colonel, and ending Gerald D. Cox, to be 2d lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 18, 1969.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The nominations beginning Hugh E. Loftin, to be captain, and ending Wayne M. Wynkoop, to be 1st lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on June 26, 1969; and

The nominations beginning Garland S. Bishop, to be 2d lieutenant, and ending Bruce M. Windsor, to be 2d lieutenant, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on July 2, 1969.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADDRESS BY GOV. MILLS E. GODWIN, JR., OF VIRGINIA

HON. WILLIAM B. SPONG, JR.

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, July 25, 1969

Mr. SPONG. Mr. President, last Friday it was my pleasure to attend Virginia

Night at the National Press Club along with our Governor, the Honorable Mills E. Godwin, Jr., several other members of the Virginia congressional delegation, and numerous civic and industrial leaders from our State.

The division of industrial development, Virginia Travel Service, the Virginia Ports Authority, the departments of agriculture and commerce, and the Virginia

State Chamber of Commerce all joined together to arrange an outstanding meal featuring Virginia dishes and a variety of door prizes reflecting the best in our State's resorts and products. Governor Godwin was the principal speaker of the evening and, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that his speech be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

There being no objection, the speech

was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS BY GOV. MILLS E. GODWIN, JR., VIRGINIA NIGHT, NATIONAL PRESS CLUB, JULY 18, 1969

I understand some of you who live across the river had a little difficulty getting to the press club tonight, and I am sorry. We have spent nearly \$200,000,000 in the last five years to correct that situation, but there seems to be some hold up here on The Hill.

If we could just persuade a few more Congressional committee chairmen to move to Virginia and drive to work every day, I think you would get the Three Sisters Bridge in no time at all.

I think I know some folks who can sympathize with you. They have just had a little difficulty trying to get into the Governor's Mansion.

Everyone in politics understands that the entire political process and everyone in it is always fair game for jokes, but I think we understand too that when all is said and done, this is the way we choose our leaders in America, and nobody has yet figured out a better way.

There may be more efficient ways and less costly ways. There certainly must be ways that are easier on the candidates. Those of you who have followed campaigns at one time or another come to appreciate that in terms of sheer stamina, there is nothing more demanding than the campaign trail, and probably nothing that produces more heartbreak.

A man pushes himself and his staff to the point of pure exhaustion. If he loses, he has to put on a smile. If he wins, he finds that the job is far more complicated and far more difficult than he ever imagined.

I don't want to be mistaken for a political analyst, but I think the primary results have a certain significance to what is happening in Virginia today.

For the first time that I can remember, the voters in the primary were given a choice among various shades of political philosophies.

Some of the candidates didn't accept labels as "conservative," or "moderate" or "liberal," but I think by and large the voters did.

Obviously, personalities are going to enter into any political campaign, and I take that factor into account in my conclusions.

But to me, it is plain that the political center in Virginia continues in a moderate position. At the same time, I think the vote demonstrated that Virginia is looking more to the future than to the past.

We realize that this is the twentieth century, and that Virginia's new place in that century is enhanced by our high traditions of the earlier years which give added flavor and substance and balance to current accomplishments.

This is true in politics. It is true in state and local government. It is true on our city streets. It is true on our college campuses.

For the state as a whole, I think it is significant that there has been unrest and violence and political upheaval to the north of us, to the south of us and to the west of us, but Virginia is one state on the Eastern Seaboard that has not had to call out the National Guard for civil disturbance of one kind or another.

It is one state where protesting college students have come to the capitol with their hair cut and wearing coats and ties.

On the other side of the coin, we have a record of sound progress in race relations, in integration in our schools and colleges and boards and commissions and public bodies that will compare with any state in the South and many other states in the nation.

We have doubled the student population at our state institutions of higher learning in five years. We have built half of a state-

wide system of community colleges that will eventually reach our entire college age population.

We have built more than half of our interstate highway mileage and a third of a supplementary state-financed arterial four-lane system. We have begun a program to triple the number of state parks and recreation areas and we have passed new laws governing clean air and clean water.

And we have done these things without major turbulence and without a great chorus of protest.

There is nothing special about that record. There is no extra credit due our elected officials or our law enforcement men or our college administrators, although I think they have done a good job.

We have our dissidents and our militants and our extremists just as other states do.

But I think that our record is a positive expression of a respect for tradition.

I would admit to you that there are some expressions of Virginia traditions that are not so positive, but we're not talking about them.

There is just no doubt that Yorktown and Jamestown and Williamsburg are still the spiritual center of Virginia, even if you count the Tenth Congressional District.

We have talked so much about them that we believe in them and in what they stand for, and I think it is a good thing that we do.

You understand that everything happened first in Virginia, so we have more experience to learn from than any other state.

One thing we have learned in Virginia is that we have some catching up and some keeping up to do, and as usual, we are falling back on Thomas Jefferson.

We have invoked his spirit for years in certain political connections, but it turns out he is just as helpful in promoting education.

I am not so sure what he would have thought of the sales tax, or of our recent bond issue, but he did borrow money for the Louisiana Purchase.

I don't suppose that I have contributed a great deal tonight to your understanding of Virginia politics, but you can take some comfort from the fact that not very many people do understand it.

What all of us who have taken part have tried to do is to give you a sample of Virginia hospitality, including some handsome door prizes, for which we all have to thank the Virginia industries and attractions that made them possible.

In these remarks, I have simply tried to say that Virginians are alive to the necessities of progress, that they do understand and appreciate the material and social emergence of the South, but that they are equally aware of tradition, of integrity, of the necessity for law and order and for justice.

Whoever her leaders may be in future years, Virginia will continue to progress, but she will not go overboard in any respect.

I thank you all for coming, and I thank the board and the management for permitting us to enjoy this evening with so many of the interpretive and inquisitive minds and the attractive wives of The National Press Club.

A PRAYER FOR ASTRONAUTS

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1969

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, the prayers and hopes of people all over the world went with the astronauts on their historic trip to the moon.

"A Prayer for Astronauts" written by Ed King was recently broadcast over station KDKA in Pittsburgh, Pa., on "Party Line," a program featuring Ed King and his wife Wendy.

I call the attention of my colleagues to this prayer and submit it for the RECORD at this time:

A PRAYER FOR ASTRONAUTS

You, up there, known and praised by a thousand different tongues, called a thousand different sacred names and titles, we come again to ask another favor.

Ah, we have asked so many; for your blessings on our angry crusades; for your approval of our unholy causes; asking special privileges for our selfish motives; demanding that you align with our cause; spewing ultimatums to the skies; and shaking our fists at your heavens.

We come again, for this time we prepare to explore the space that surrounds us, and examine the wonders you created. Earth-bound man is heading into those heavens that have so long enchanted us.

We, your children, who have so long feared the night and welcomed the dawn. We, who have felt the tidal pulse within ourselves, felt the seas roll and the waves crash, and looked with awe at that night light you bequeathed us.

How long have we read into that moon portents and omens! That it runs red with war, predicts tomorrow, maddens the mind and causes hounds to bay.

Now, we are going there. No, not we, just three men; three test pilots who have long outflown death through the upper reaches.

We send them on a mission of good will—the greatest will. For now we embark on a voyage not for trade nor conquest nor plunder nor glory. Not like those explorers of before who sailed to steal or sell or gain or enslave, we seek no land, no gold, no riches and no ravishment.

The banner we carry bears not the insignia of the warrior's fist but the human question mark. And that first foot that touches the revolving jewel in the night sky is not the conqueror's heel but the innocent footstep of the seeker after knowledge. We come not to shout "this is mine!" but to ask "What are we?"

Three of us, three intrepid children outfitted with what knowledge we can give them and what tools we can devise are off on this peaceful adventure. A mission of curiosity, of good intent and hopeful purpose.

Smile upon it, and them.

How long their journey! How vast the distances! How infinite the unknown space! We hope we on earth have done all we can do for our three voyagers.

Please, you, who knows the sparrow's fall, hold them safely in the hollow of your hand.

HOW USEFUL IS THE MOON?

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1969

Mr. TEAGUE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the July 28, 1969, issue of U.S. News & World Report contains excerpts from a new book entitled "U.S. On the Moon—What It Means to Us." Because of the importance of our future national space activity and the outstanding success of man's first landing on the moon I am including this significant article in the RECORD:

HOW USEFUL IS THE MOON? A PRACTICAL ANSWER

Of what use is the moon? Can man colonize it, mine it for hidden riches, use it for a military base? Answers to these questions are among many given in a 256-page book, "U.S. on the Moon—What It Means to Us," just published by "Books by U.S. News & World Report." Here are excerpts from one of the book's 12 illustrated chapters—this one entitled "Our Lunar Base":

Getting sufficiently established on the moon to do extensive exploration and research will be as difficult as getting there in the first place.

In the initial years of moon exploration, landing vehicles will serve as shelters, scientific laboratories, living quarters, and radio stations. In far years ahead, visitors to the moon will work in underground stations covered over by the moon's surface material to shield them from heat and cold.

Provided an atmospheric cocoon, the inhabitants of these stations will be able to live in comfort, moving in air-pressurized tunnels through an underground network of laboratories. Dressed in pressurized space suits, they will go above ground for excursions of days or weeks into the lunar badlands.

The stations may well be international colonies, much like scientific stations in the Antarctic. . . .

The exploration for usable natural resources in the moon's crust will begin early. Perhaps these will be gold or diamonds, but moon explorers will be far happier if they find water or substances they can use for rocket fuel.

Water is needed not only for drinking, but for cooling electrical equipment, for heating and air conditioning, and for growing food. The electrical generating devices called fuel cells used in manned space vehicles produce some water. They generate electricity through a chemical reaction between hydrogen and oxygen, and water is a by-product.

Permanent moon stations will probably require nuclear power plants because they can generate large amounts of electricity over long periods with a very small amount of uranium or plutonium fuel.

It is possible that there is water on the moon. If, for example, the moon was once a part of the earth, it could have taken a huge amount of water with it when it was spun away. If it passed very near the earth and was captured, its gravity could have siphoned water away from the earth's oceans. Today the moon's gravity, weak as it is, is still strong enough to pull the earth's seas and oceans, thereby causing our tides.

Some scientists believe that there is a layer of ice—like permafrost in the Arctic—not far beneath the moon's surface, insulated well enough that it does not melt under the searing midday sun. Others have suggested that there is boiling water deep within the moon, and that even today steam is escaping through lunar fissures. This suggests the possibility of steam-powered, steam-heated and cooled moon colonies.

Or it may be possible to extract water from the moon's rocks. Scientists have detected evidence of sulphur at some places on the moon's surface. On earth, sulphur is invariably associated with water-bearing rocks. But to extract water from the rock itself will require enormous sources of energy.

Bizarre schemes have been suggested. One idea is to place huge, metal-foil mirrors at places in space called "libration points," where the gravity of the earth and the gravity of the moon are balanced. Theoretically, objects placed at these points would remain there, drifting neither toward the earth nor toward the moon. Giant mirrors so located would require only tiny control jets to keep them oriented so they could concentrate and focus the sunlight on a desired point on the

moon. That would drive the temperature as high as 800 degrees, enough to chemically break down the rocks, making it possible to capture their water.

Growing food on the moon is an especially interesting problem. What we call moon soil may be extremely poor or void of plant nutrients, but we might turn to a science called "hydroponics" to produce vegetables.

Years ago, scientists found they could grow plants without soil. The technique involves using tanks filled with chemically treated water. Wire-mesh screens are placed over the surface of the water and covered with rocks or cinders. Such materials merely hold the plants in place; the roots stick down into the water and grow there. Some plants flourish this way, producing more and better fruit than they do growing in rich soil. . . .

Until ways are found to develop resources on the moon, explorers will have to make more and more efficient use of what they have. Even human waste materials will have to be carefully saved. Some of it, urine for example, will be treated to extract fresh drinking water.

The successful search for sources of oxygen or hydrogen would be as important as the discovery of usable water on the moon. This would raise the possibility of one day refueling rockets on the moon for their return trip to earth, or even for missions deeper into the solar system. . . .

As we look ahead to the time when man will establish himself as a resident of the moon, we might ask about the moon's potential for military uses. Can operations on the surface of the moon do anything to enhance our national security back on earth?

In the early days of the space age, there were real fears that the Soviet Union's lead would enable the Russians to establish control of the moon. When any potential adversary can operate in an environment where we cannot, it is a matter of great concern to military planners.

Now, an international treaty, signed by both the United States and the Soviet Union, forbids placing weapons in space or on the moon. It also prohibits a country from making territorial claims on the moon.

From a technical viewpoint, it would be possible to establish missile-launching pads on the moon to send bombs against targets on earth. The best insurance we have against this happening is the moon's great distance from us. If an intercontinental missile were fired at the United States from the Soviet Union, we might have no more than 15 minutes' warning, because the approaching warhead is shielded from radar detection by the horizon until it is in the latter phase of its flight.

On the other hand, a missile launched from the moon to the earth could probably be detected two or three days before arrival, giving time for defensive missiles to be launched to intercept it in space.

By the same token, it offers no advantage to use the moon for spying on earth when this can be done infinitely better by satellites in low earth orbit. Looking at the earth from the moon one cannot see evidence that our planet is inhabited. But satellites in earth orbit can even spot missile sites and detect rocket firings.

Satellites can be placed in stationary orbits so they observe the same point on the earth's surface all the time. At an altitude of some 23,300 miles, such satellites travel around the earth in the same time it takes the earth to turn on its axis; the result is that the satellite stays in the same place in relation to landmarks on earth.

Such constant surveillance can never be possible on the moon, even if some magical devices could be built which would allow observation of small objects. A given area on the earth would be in view only half the time because of the earth's rotation.

Nevertheless, weapons on the moon could have blackmail potential, just as a nuclear

power could intimidate other nations by placing a bomb in earth orbit. It might be psychologically intimidating.

As for nonmilitary aspects, scientists have planned an exhaustive search for any evidence of life. They would be most surprised if they found any, but the possibility cannot be altogether discounted. If there is not life in the form of viruses or bacteria, there might conceivably be molecules left over from the process of life formation on earth. . . .

If the possibility of finding some crude form of life on the moon is farfetched, the idea of using the moon as the site for exciting new astronomical laboratories is not.

Just as the atmosphere filters out most of the radiation sent our way by the sun, it forms an opaque window which lets us see only a little of the energy coming from the stars. So, despite the advances of modern astronomy, scientists still have to do a great deal of guesswork about the characteristics of stars and their life and death.

In recent years, some of the most exciting discoveries of science have come from the field of radio astronomy. Gigantic telescopes which collect radio energy are making it possible to study the universe in an entirely new way.

But radio telescopes miles in diameter are needed to really take advantage of the opportunity to study the noise from the stars. It is difficult to find sites for such laboratories because of their susceptibility to interference from electronic equipment on earth. The back side of the moon is an ideal place. Protected from all interference, a radio telescope could gather information unobtainable either on earth or in earth orbit. Here again, the low gravity on the moon would offer an advantage. It would be possible to put up a gigantic receiver like a child's erector set. The structure could be built without the massive support required on earth, where gravity would make it topple.

In recent years, astronomers have discovered objects called quasars which seem to be so far away that their radiation we are now receiving was emitted before the solar system was formed. Even now they appear to be moving away from us at velocities approaching the speed of light.

Radio energy is being studied from other objects called pulsars, which seem to be extremely small, yet generate incredible amounts of energy. They send out pulses so accurately timed that when they were first discovered it seemed that they might be intricate radio signals from another civilization somewhere.

Our lunar base, then, will extend our vision and hearing so we may perceive a greater part of the universe than has ever before been apparent. At the same time, it will enable us to look back closer than ever toward the day of creation.

COINS OR TOKENS?

HON. JAMES A. McCLURE

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1969

Mr. McCLURE. Mr. Speaker, a few Members of Congress and a few others in the Treasury Department have said recently that there is no reason why our coins should continue to have silver in them. And so, it is being suggested that we take silver out of the half-dollar. Indeed, if the Government starts minting "silver dollars" again, there are those who would have us do so without the use of any precious metal whatsoever.

Columnist Alice Widener wrote about

this recently. She says that our currency is already so debased that it constitutes little more than tokens for laundromats and coke machines. Miss Widener makes some very good points as to what is happening to our monetary system, and I would like to include her article at this point in the RECORD:

**OUR CURRENCY SO DEBASED THAT COINS
BECOME MERE TOKENS**

(By Alice Widener)

NEW YORK.—Ever come home from abroad with a pocketful of petty cash in small coins of foreign lands? The only thing to do with the ersatz pieces of metal alloy is to put them away for a return trip some day to where you came from, or else give them to the kids at home to play store with. The alloy coins aren't money outside the borders of the land that minted them.

Well, now our American dimes, quarters and fifty-cent pieces are going to be play money anywhere except inside the U.S.A. Our Treasury Department—which all during the Kennedy and Johnson Administrations created a lollapalooza of a credibility gap by stating again and again that it had no silver shortage—has announced there will be no more silver in U.S. coins.

Without precious metal, our coins are nothing but tokens for laundromats and subways, Coke machines and parking meters. We'll have only what I described in a column of April 11, 1967, as "push button money."

This month, Irene Eigler, secretary of a prominent attorney in Tampa wrote to me: "Among my collection of newspaper clippings is an article you wrote in the Tampa Tribune on January 7, 1965: 'Silver Cutback in Coins Means One Thing: Devaluation.' I also saved Sylvia Porter's article in which she

countered with the statement that our currency is not backed by any precious metal but by faith. I came to this country in 1951 as an immigrant from Germany. My parents lost their savings in the two devaluations of the mark. America has been very good to me; yet I am watching with growing concern what is happening in the U.S.A., of which I have been a citizen for many years."

In reference to the foregoing letter and also as a warning to readers, permit me to say again that demonetized coins—that is, coins without silver or gold—are devalued coins. They are not money in the sense that they are not freely convertible into currency of other lands.

It is important for us, the victimized American people, to know who is responsible for demonetizing our coins and making it necessary for us to jingle only push button tokens in our pockets. The villains are not greedy business men or private bankers; they are not stock market speculators or millionaires.

The villains are the New Economists who persuaded Franklin D. Roosevelt and succeeding American Presidents that they could spend and spend the taxpayers' money for every giveaway and adventure, at home and abroad, because when the U.S. Government piles debt on debt, "We only owe it to ourselves."

Here at home, from now on, we may have "faith" in an alloy two-bits. But try and hand one out as payment for a tiny trifle across our borders! Nobody else will have two-bits worth of "faith" in our coins.

During the Johnson Administration, the New Economists had their way and removed all gold backing from our paper dollars, claiming they could be demonetized and still be as good as gold. I hope they are. But we had better support the Nixon Adminis-

tration's serious efforts to halt inflation in our country.

Otherwise, the U.S. dollar will be devalued this year when the British pound is devalued again and other foreign currencies are revalued. Besides, President Nixon can't undo all the damage done to our currency by his wildly extravagant predecessors. All he can do now is try to lessen the devastating effects of their debasement of our currency.

**PFC. PETER F. McLAUGHLIN
KILLED IN VIETNAM**

HON. JOSEPH M. GAYDOS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 24, 1969

Mr. GAYDOS. Mr. Speaker, Army Pfc. Peter F. McLaughlin, a brave young man from Hazelwood, was recently killed serving his country in Vietnam.

I wish to honor his memory and commend his courage and valor, by placing in the RECORD the following article:

PFC. PETER F. McLAUGHLIN

Army Pfc. Peter F. McLaughlin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Regis D. McLaughlin of 420 Flowers Avenue, Hazelwood, Pennsylvania, was killed after serving 10 months in the Army, four of which were with the 4th Division of the 12th Infantry in Vietnam.

Pfc. McLaughlin a graduate of Central Catholic was 20 years old July 7th. He had worked at Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. before entering the Army.

Beside his parents, he is survived by three brothers and five sisters.