

citizens by our tax system—the obligation to file timely and correct tax returns. A failure to discharge this basic obligation in a timely way, either by personal effort or by selecting a reliable tax advisor, does not constitute a proper ground for special legislative relief from the rules contained in the applicable statute of limitations.

For these reasons, I have withheld my approval of H.R. 5677.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 21, 1968.

HOUSE BILL DISAPPROVED AFTER SINE DIE ADJOURNMENT—JOSEPH H. BONDUKI

I am withholding my approval of H.R. 4939, "A bill for the relief of Joseph H. Bonduki."

The bill would confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Joseph H. Bonduki, based upon his allegedly wrongful separation in 1953 from employment with the then International Information Administration of the Department of State.

Mr. Bonduki appealed twice to the Civil Service Commission which ruled that the agency's action, based upon medical suitability, was warranted and in accordance with established procedures. Eight years later, in 1961, Mr. Bonduki filed suit in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. The same reasons advanced before the Congress for this protracted delay were presented to the Court. The action was dismissed because of Mr. Bonduki's failure to seek timely relief.

In 1966, Mr. Bonduki again instituted suit this time in the United States Dis-

trict Court for the Southern District of New York. This litigation was dismissed because Mr. Bonduki had presented his claim to a Federal court in 1961 and that court had dismissed it even then as being untimely. This second dismissal was upheld upon appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

Thus, the legislation runs counter to three court decisions and offends the strong public policy in favor of finality of judgments. It would force the United States to defend a suit on a 1953 claim upon which there was a ruling in 1961 of prejudice to the Government because of the delay in filing suit. Finally, the legislation is preferential in that it would permit Mr. Bonduki's unreasonably delayed and judicially barred claim to be litigated, whereas other employees similarly situated have not been given that opportunity.

LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 25, 1968.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mrs. DWYER:

H.R. 20578. A bill for the establishment, in a continuing basis, of the Commission on the Organization and Operation of the Executive Branch of the Government; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 20579. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.J. Res. 1473. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Interior to erect a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on House Administration.

H. Res. 1325. Resolution authorizing the

appointment of a select committee; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADDABBO:

H.R. 20580. A bill for the relief of Tereas Giacoboni Volpe; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BIESTER:

H.R. 20581. A bill for the relief of Dr. Seung Chul Karl; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HELSTOSKI:

H.R. 20582. A bill for the relief of Ki-Boon Yang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 20583. A bill for the relief of Seung Ick Yang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 20584. A bill for the relief of Mr. Cristoforo Costa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 20585. A bill for the relief of Vincenzo Covello; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RESNICK:

H.R. 20586. A bill for the relief of Helen Andreakos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RODINO:

H.R. 20587. A bill for the relief of Daniel Sriquei; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, the following petition and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk:

408. The SPEAKER presented a petition of Henry Stoner, of Portland, Ore., relative to establishing a committee to investigate reserved powers alluded to in the 10th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Rules.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SOVIET MOVES IN EUROPE

HON. STROM THURMOND

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, October 11, 1968

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, yesterday I addressed the Senate on the increased tensions which the Soviets have brought into central Europe with their massive deployment of troops with their massive deployment of troops in Czechoslovakia. I spoke of the necessity for positive action to back up the usual rhetoric.

I have just received a copy of an editorial published yesterday in The State, one of South Carolina's distinguished newspapers. The State points to exactly the same problem in similar terms. I would especially like to call to the attention of the Senate this important question: "Is it too much to hope that some day, somewhere, somehow, the leaders of the free world will assert themselves, capitalize on Communist blunders, and demand, rather than grant, concessions?"

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the editorial be printed in the Extensions of Remarks.

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

SAME OLD STORY

The British have a rather effective way of impressing motorists with the need for caution on dangerous stretches of highway. After a few notices of sharp curves, bad hills, or the like, there will suddenly appear a final sign which states simply:

"You Have Been Warned."

Discerning citizens of the world, regardless of nationality, should now be able to visualize just such a sign rising above the occupied country of Czechoslovakia.

The world has indeed been warned that the Soviet Union has lost none of its determination to impose its brand of Communism upon as much of Europe—and of the world—as it is able to do. The expansion of Communism in the Western world has been without force of arms as a general rule in recent years, but the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia proved that the Kremlin's leaders are prepared—in mind as well as resources—to employ military force when necessary.

In the long run, Russia's roughshod treatment of one of its own Communist satellites may prove to be the salvation of free Europe. The members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have been shaken out of their growing lethargy, the American builders of "bridges to the East" have been sobered, and

a reassessment and revitalization of NATO's military establishment seems in the making.

But even as the West wakes up to the continued existence of a Soviet threat, the Communists again hold the initiative. It long has been a trick of dictators, of whatever label, to accuse their adversaries of precisely the evil actions (or intentions) which they themselves are promoting. And so it is again: The Soviets have sought to justify their invasion of Czechoslovakia by saying it was necessary preventive of West Germany aggression against the Czechs.

This bald-faced allegation has been accompanied by strong hints that Russia might find it necessary (and legal under the peculiar cast of the Communist mind) to intervene in West German affairs. The Western response, while firm enough, is still a response—not an initiative.

And what is quite likely to result is another in the long and often humiliating series of setbacks to Western diplomacy. We foresee the possibility, indeed the probability, that the current Soviet threats—actual in the case of Czechoslovakia and implied in the case of West Germany—will be used as a lever to extract some sort of concession from the Western powers.

The men in the Kremlin are past masters at this game. When they find themselves at an impasse or at a point of international embarrassment, they simply whip up a crisis,