

sor nation. Nothing would harm the cause of the Russian Communists more than to be ejected from membership in the United Nations for nonconformance with the resolution on Hungary. This would be not only a severe blow to Russian prestige, but it would also serve notice to the hundreds of millions of captive peoples and the many submerged nations under Russian control that the nations of the free world were determined to make the United Nations an effective organ of peace with justice. I shall continue my efforts to bring about Russian conformity with the United Nations Resolution on Hungary and I invite you to join with me in this effort.

One of the major considerations which caused me to be one of the original sponsors of the Captive Nations Week resolution was my concern for the growing ignorance of the nature of Russian Communist imperialism in the Eisenhower administration. The present trend toward appeasement of the Russians, which I am sure is well known to all of you here, is the certain course to war. Two world wars in my lifetime were started because of appeasement of the dictators. No thinking person can deny that the more the dictator is appeased, the greater becomes his appetite for more conquest. The only way we can prevent war is to stand up against the dictator and to be firm in our support of the right of all people and all nations to self-government and free political institutions.

The people of the world were uplifted by the action taken in Congress to memorialize the third week of July as Captive Nations Week. The stirring words of this resolution brought a message of hope not only to the hundreds of millions of people who yearn for freedom behind the Iron Curtain, but also to the people in the some 20-odd countries of the free world which have won their national independence since the end of World War II, and those now struggling for this goal on the African continent. This was the clarion call of freedom's cause, and it was received as such by the multitudes of the world who had been awaiting positive political leadership from the Government of the United States. To the common man the world over, the Captive Nations Week resolution stands as a denouncement of any efforts to appease the Russian dictators.

The people of the United States were shocked when, a few days after Congress enacted the Captive Nations Week resolution and it became the law of the land as Public Law 86-90, President Eisenhower announced that he had invited the bloody handed Russian leader Khrushchev to make a state visit to the United States. This shock resulted from the inability of the common man the world over to reconcile our Government issuing a universal declaration of national independence, and a few days later witnessing our President embracing the leader of the most brutal tyranny known in the long history of mankind. It is little wonder that people the world over are losing faith in our word when the actions of our President belie that word.

I do not know what caused President Eisenhower to invite the new Russian Czar Khrushchev to the United States, although several reasons have been advanced for this strange behavior. Some people hold that the Khrushchev tour of the United States, accompanied as it was with complete access by him to all our mass media of communication, particularly television, was part of the "mirage of peace" concocted by the Madison Avenue soap salesmen. This was intended to be a 1960 political special in which the "mirage of peace" would be used to justify the Republican campaign slogans of peace, prosperity, and progress. Fortunately for the cause of peace with justice, the "mirage of peace" has now been exposed

as a fraud and a massive deception of the American people.

For those who innocently believe that by allowing Khrushchev to see first hand the great industrial power of the United States, he would be dissuaded from his evil ways and would, practically overnight, give up the Communist objective of world conquest, the evidence is overriding to the contrary. Khrushchev has interpreted his visit to the United States as a sure sign of the triumph of communism in the world, as an indication of weakness on the part of the United States, as reason to believe that the policy of appeasement guides our foreign policy. Our allies in NATO and SEATO have begun to wonder whether the United States has wearied in its task of leading the cause of human freedom. The uncommitted peoples of the world are showing dangerous signs of looking toward Moscow and its claims to represent the wave of the future. The people of the captive nations behind the Iron Curtain are surely wondering whether the United States is being led down the road to associating the destiny of our Nation with the Russian despots in a common effort to hold the slave empire of communism together. This, my friends, is the Pandora's box in the field of world affairs which President Eisenhower's invitation to Khrushchev has opened up.

But there is a brighter side to life than that which results from the Khrushchev visit to the United States. There are evergrowing signs that the people of the United States are becoming restless and dissatisfied with the failure of leadership by the Eisenhower administration. The American people will not long suffer at being second best, too little, too late, and a national posture of passivity in circumstances of opportunity calling for dynamic action. Here is what I mean by circumstances of opportunity calling for dynamic political action:

1. The second summit meeting: President Eisenhower must challenge the Russians on the Captive Nations Week resolution. He should make certain that the Russians understand that we mean business by the terms of this resolution. He can seize the initiative by challenging the Russians to permit free and unfettered elections in all of the captive nations listed in Public Law 86-90, now the Captive Nations Week resolution, such elections to be under United Nations supervision.

2. President Eisenhower should challenge the Russians to either live up to the terms of the United Nations Resolution on Hungary or face action by the United States to strip them of their membership in the United Nations.

3. President Eisenhower should demand that the Russians live up to their 1955 summit conference pledges for a free and united Germany. A free and united Germany, attained by unfettered elections under United Nations supervision, would automatically eliminate the Berlin crisis.

If the President fails to take action on these three points it will be fair and proper for the American people to say that the second summit conference was nothing more than a part of the Republican "mirage of peace" and a further step along the road of appeasement.

I share with you the glorious memory of the ages long struggle of the Hungarians to win and maintain their national independence. Like you, I am convinced that the cause of justice among and between nations must be made the foundation stone of our foreign policy. The Captive Nations Week resolution, now Public Law 86-90, proclaims that the aspirations of the people of the captive non-Russian nations for their national independence and freedom, is a powerful deterrent to war and one of the best hopes for a just and lasting peace.

I am completely convinced of the truth of this statement and shall continue to support this cause with all the strength and vigor at my command.

**St. Catherine's High School Plays in the Knights of Columbus Invitational National Basketball Tournament at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. GERALD T. FLYNN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 17, 1960

Mr. FLYNN. Mr. Speaker, St. Catherine's High School of Racine, Wis., a former girls' academy became a coeducational Catholic high school in 1924. It serves the city of Racine, Wis., and has an enrollment of approximately 1,350 boys and girls. Its enrollment continues to increase and is limited only by the physical capacity of the school to accept more students. The school is under the management of the Sisters of St. Dominic, who maintain a convent at Racine. The president of the school is Rt. Rev. Msgr. S. B. Witkowiak who has done an admirable job in inaugurating a program designed to secure the greatest effort from every individual student. His plan is being studied carefully.

The school has always had an excellent record scholastically. Its athletic teams have enjoyed recognition for their ability and for winning many championships on both a city, district, and State level. The athletic director for the school is Rev. Anthony Zukaitis and the basketball team has been coached for the last several years by John McGuire. His talents and fame, as a coach in Wisconsin, are legend. He has the ability to get the most from a boy and has a record of wins that would do credit to the most famous coach of our day. His teams have won the last two Wisconsin State Catholic basketball championships and, for the second time, have been invited to play in the Knights of Columbus Invitational National Basketball Tournament at Georgetown University. Last year, St. Catherine's won the consolation championship.

The students of St. Catherine's High School staged a fundraising drive and raised the money necessary to send their team to Washington. Over 100 students will accompany the team by train and there will be, at least, that many adults coming to Washington from Racine for the basketball tournament this weekend.

The 1959-60 team averaged 61 points per game. Their opponents averaged 34 points per game. They have long been known by the nickname of Angels. Their colors are black and white. The players on this year's team are: James Hesse, Joseph Gamell, Charles Wood,