

condemnation and our praise. Barbara took advantage of this forced lull by turning to biography. Her book on the life of the novelist Jacqueline Susann was made into a television movie starring Michele Lee.

Cited by the Library of Congress as the author who raised sexism in health care as a worldwide issue, Barbara Seaman is a co-founder of the Women's Health Network, a non-profit organization devoted to giving women a greater voice in the health care system. In addition to the works cited above, Barbara is the author of *For Women Only: Your Guide to Health Empowerment, Free and Female* and *Women and the Crisis in Sex Hormones*. Her most recent book, published in 2003, is *The Greatest Experiment Ever Performed on Women: Exploding the Estrogen Myth*, which presaged recent studies that proved that estrogen was doing more harm than good for menopausal women.

I continue to be in awe of Barbara Seaman's contributions to the public good. A native of Brooklyn and currently an Upper West Sider, Barbara's life and accomplishments are a reflection of the strength and vitality of New York City itself.

I would like to join Barbara's friends and family in marking this special occasion; I trust that she will be surrounded by the warmth of happy memories, good cheer and loving friendships. Mr. Speaker, I request that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to Barbara Seaman, a friend to all Americans and a force for women's health.

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE POLISH SATURDAY SCHOOL IN CHEEKTOWAGA, NY

HON. BRIAN HIGGINS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 2005

Mr. HIGGINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and salute the Msgr. P. Adamski Polish Saturday School in Cheektowaga, NY, which will celebrate its 50th Anniversary on Saturday, October 15. The school was founded thanks to the commitment of people belonging to the Polish Teachers Federation and the Polish Veterans Union. They were deeply convinced that only an educational institution which provides instruction in the Polish language, history and culture could keep their identity alive.

Classes were held for the first time on October 1, 1955 at the Polish Union House. From the very beginning, the school was extremely successful and six weeks after opening, it moved to the premises of St. Stanislaus Parish, where it stayed for more than 40 years. Since 1996, the site of the school has been located at the parish of St. John Gualbert in Cheektowaga.

Since its creation many people: parents, chaplains and teachers, put much effort to make the Polish Saturday School a well-functioning educational institution. Its authorities have always tried to provide high quality teachers and staff and a positive learning environment for its students.

Today the school consists of 86 students and 10 teachers. Its main goals are to teach the language and culture of Poland, and to

help people both young and old reconnect with the Polish tradition of their parents and grandparents. In order to better achieve these aims, the school runs kindergarten for children beginning at 4-years-old and provides classes for adults in learning the Polish language and history. The Polish Saturday School is an accredited institution and its students complete their education with an examination, which gives them three Regents credits honored by every public high school in the NY state.

The Director of the school is Mrs. Mira Szramel, and all organizational issues belong to the Parents' Board and its Chairman, Krzysztof Sokolowski. The school, a nonprofit institution, is financed thanks to the small tuition fees from parents and the donations from various Polonia organizations and individuals. Invaluable help comes from the Chaplain of the school, Father Tadeusz Bocianowski and Parochial Vicar, Father David Bialkowski.

The 50th Anniversary, also called the Golden Jubilee, is a wonderful occasion for paying tribute to those who throughout these past years created the school community and taught young people the Polish language, culture and tradition. Their hard work and devotion will never be forgotten by Polonia. From its foundation, the Polish Saturday School was focused on teaching children but also served the local Polish community. During the past 50 years, the school has built a strong presence among Polish-Americans in Buffalo. Students have always actively and willingly participated in the life of Polonia, preparing national and religious celebrations. They and their parents are proud of their Polish roots, cultivate their tradition and thus enrich the great diversity of American culture.

The 50th Anniversary celebrations on Saturday, October 15, will consist of two main events. There will be an artistic program prepared by students of the school, as well as short speeches by invited guests. The official program will be followed by dinner and a dance with music played by 'Polanie'. On Sunday, October 16 there will be a special Mass at St. Stanislaus Church, celebrated by Bishop Edward Grosz and by the Chaplain of the Polish Saturday School—Father Tadeusz Bocianowski. These celebrations will be an important event not only in the history of the school, but also in the history of Polonia in Western New York.

CELEBRATING NATIONAL REVIEW'S SUCCESS

HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 2005

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, as a subscriber of National Review since high school I know personally its historic impact on American culture providing for conservatism to be the respected political philosophy of today.

Despite withering assaults, the majority achievement of conservatism today is largely due to the courageous intellect of William F. Buckley, Jr.

I am grateful to be identified as a National Review Republican. On October 8th, The Washington Times' lead editorial chronicled its significance:

NATIONAL REVIEW AT 50

National Review met the world on Nov. 18, 1955, on an upbeat note. "There is, we like to think, solid reason for rejoicing;" began founder and longtime editor William F. Buckley Jr., which was just a little odd. No one, liberals and conservatives alike, could quite understand Mr. Buckley's enthusiasm. Surely, with America's destiny in the competent hands of social planners and international bureaucrats, conservatism was dead. What, then, is the point of a conservative journal, especially one greeting the world with a wink and a smile? Mr. Buckley appeared to concede the point, admitting "it seems altogether possible that did National Review not exist, no one would have invented it. Nevertheless," he added, in what would become the right's rallying cry, National Review "stands athwart history, yelling Stop, at a time when no one is inclined to do so, or to have much patience with those who so urge it." And with that the standard was raised, the battle joined, and the rest, as they say, is history.

This week in Washington, National Review celebrated its 50th anniversary. Once more there is, we're sure Mr. Buckley still thinks, solid reason for rejoicing. The world has changed: Communism, not conservatism, is dead or dying; the social planners, not the capitalists, have retreated to the universities; and America (not the international bureaucracies) has spread freedom throughout the globe. Of course, more needs to be done. But 50 years ago, few conservatives would have predicted the country could ever get this far. "It is idle," Whittaker Chambers wrote to his friend, Mr. Buckley, in 1961, "to talk about preventing the wreck of Western civilization. It is already a wreck from within." Even if Chambers' prognosis was a bit too shrouded in doom, it was still a lonely time to be a conservative. With its trademarked irreverence and schoolyard sense of mischief, National Review "crashed through," as Mr. Buckley put it, to break the dangerous lock liberals had taken for granted and offer the "non-licensed non-conformists" (i.e. conservatives) a place to call home.

So to say that National Review had something of a monopoly on the conservative audience is true, since there was simply nothing else. It also diminishes the peculiar challenge Mr. Buckley and his staff faced—namely, just what was conservatism? On Thursday, President Bush lunched with Mr. Buckley and others to mark the occasion, during which he described this three-ring conservative circus: "[Mr. Buckley] had voices that included ex-communists who knew better than most the threat posed to America by the Soviet Union. He had voices such as free marketers who knew that markets could deliver better results than bureaucracies. He had voices from traditionalists who understood that a government of and by and for the people could not stand unless it stood on moral grounds."

By combining these [still] feuding factions into a political philosophy with mass appeal, National Review worked to remake the Republican Party. To do this, as well as to purge the extremists, it made poking fun at liberals almost a sideshow.

With 50 years behind it, how has National Review done? Columnist and former NR editor George Will called it "the most consequential journal of opinion ever," which is no overstatement. On the Internet, in multi-million-dollar institutes and in Washington, conservative ideas are ubiquitous. They brought Ronald Reagan to the White House, who in turn brought down the Evil Empire. It is as true today as it was in the dark days of 1955 that one's conservative journey usually begins with National Review. May it remain so for another 50 years.

HONORING MEL J. RIDDILE, NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR

HON. TOM DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 2005

Mr. TOM DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mel Riddile, the MetLife/National Association of Secondary School Principals (NASSP) National High School Principal of the Year.

Dr. Riddile, the principal for J.E.B. Stuart High School in Falls Church Virginia, was named National High School Principal of the Year and will be recognized in Washington, DC, during the Principals' Institute for State and National Principals of the Year on November 11–12, 2005.

Dr. Riddile received a Bachelor of Arts in Education from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and a Master of Arts in Educational Administration from George Mason University. He received his doctorate in Educational Leadership from George Peabody College of Vanderbilt University. He has served Fairfax County Public Schools for over 33 years, first as a social studies teacher and then serving as assistant principal in three area Fairfax County High Schools before taking the head position at J.E.B. Stuart High School in 1997.

He is a member of numerous educational associations including the National Association of Secondary School Principals, and the Association for Supervision and Curriculum and Development. He has been invited to speak all over the country to share his experience with other educational leaders, and has been recognized by the International Baccalaureate of North America and featured in National Geographic Magazine.

During his tenure, J.E.B. Stuart High School moved from being one of the lowest achieving schools in Fairfax County to becoming a NASSP Breakthrough High School. Dr. Riddile's campaign to achieve literacy for all students has been a success. He integrated annual pre- and post-testing of all students; and established a reading lab and mandatory after-school tutoring for at-risk students. He and his staff developed a differentiated approach to increase adult and student contact outside the normal classroom setting, creating a school of achievement while creating a sense of community. The school now serves as a national model for serving disadvantaged and diverse students. In addition, Dr. Riddile has worked with the PTSA in successfully growing the school's scholarship fund, to help graduates achieve their dreams of higher education.

Dr. Riddile has dedicated his life to ensuring that all students are given the opportunity to achieve success. Over the past 33 years, he has made a lasting impact on thousands of students and truly deserves recognition for his achievements. I am proud to know him and to have the opportunity to work with him.

I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding Dr. Mel Riddile and congratulating him on this distinguished achievement.

HONORING GENERAL NARINDER SINGH, A FREEDOM ACTIVIST

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 17, 2005

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I note the passing of General Narinder Singh, a leader in the struggle for freedom for the Sikhs in Punjab, Khalistan. General Narinder Singh was an army general who became an activist for his people in his retirement. He frequently spoke out against the atrocities committed against the Sikhs in India. On a visit to the United States, General Narinder Singh said that "Punjab is a police state." Unfortunately, it is still a police state today.

Punjab police recently have arrested numerous Sikhs, held them incommunicado, and tortured them on charges of militancy. This is the same "militancy" that India claimed to have eradicated several years ago! In June, 35 Sikhs were arrested and many more were charged for making speeches in support of freedom for Khalistan, the Sikh homeland, and raising the Sikh flag in front of over 30,000 cheering Sikhs. Even a former Member of Parliament was arrested for making a speech. The same thing happened in January at a protest on India's Republic Day. Mr. Speaker, does this sound like the act of a tyranny or a democracy?

We must not just watch while India forcibly suppresses the freedom of Sikhs and other minorities. The time has come to stop our aid and our trade with India. It is also time to enact a formal resolution calling for a free and fair plebiscite on the question of independence. The essence of democracy is the right of self-determination.

Mr. Speaker, the Council of Khalistan recently published an excellent press release on the passing of General Narinder Singh, which I would like to place in the RECORD.

COUNCIL OF KHALISTAN

IN MEMORY OF GENERAL NARINDER SINGH

Washington, DC, October 12, 2005—General Narinder Singh, a strong spokesman for an independent Khalistan, died recently. He was 86. He served in the army and became an activist for the Sikh Nation after his retirement. He spoke out for human rights and for freedom for Khalistan, the Sikh homeland that declared its independence on October 7, 1987. General Narinder Singh travelled to countries such as the United States in support of these causes. He participated in political events in Punjab, Khalistan, aimed at securing freedom for the Sikh nation. "General Narinder Singh will be sorely missed," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "We salute his courage and we honor his memory. On behalf of the Sikh Nation, I extend deepest sympathies to his family." Dr. Aulakh said.

General Narinder Singh correctly called Punjab "a police state," and it remains one to this day. India has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. In addition, India has also killed more than 90,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, over 300,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, and thousands of Christians and Muslims elsewhere in the country, as well as tens of thousands of Assamese, Bodos, Dalits ("Untouchables," the dark-skinned aboriginal people of South Asia), Manipuris, Tamils, and other minorities. The Indian Supreme Court called the Indian gov-

ernment's murders of Sikhs "worse than a genocide." The Movement Against State Repression (MASR) reported that 52,268 Sikhs are being held as political prisoners in India without charge or trial, some since 1984! Amnesty International reported that tens of thousands of other minorities are also being held as political prisoners. We demand the immediate release of all these political prisoners.

Cases were registered against dozens of Sikhs for raising the Sikh flag at the Golden Temple on the anniversary of the Golden Temple attack in the presence of more than 30,000 Sikhs. Warrants have been issued for their arrest. The flag of Khalistan was also raised on Republic Day, January 26. 35 Sikhs were arrested at that time. Some of them have been denied bail.

Recently, Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh formally apologized to the Sikh Nation for the genocide against the Sikhs in November 1984 in which over 20,000 Sikhs were killed in Delhi and surrounding areas while Sikh police were locked in their barracks and Indian radio and television called for more Sikh blood. This apology establishes the Indian government's responsibility for the genocide against the Sikh Nation. India must end its occupation of Khalistan, which is the root cause of this genocide. Sikhs are a sovereign nation and they are fighting for their freedom.

In September 1995, Indian police arrested human-rights activist Jaswant Singh Khalra following his report exposing the government's policy of mass cremation of Sikhs, in which over 50,000 Sikhs have been arrested, tortured, and murdered, then their bodies were declared unidentified and secretly cremated. He was murdered in police custody. His body was not given to his family.

"Only a sovereign, independent Khalistan will end the repression and lift the standard of living for the people of Punjab," said Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan. "Democracies don't commit genocide."

"The flame of freedom still burns bright in the hearts of Sikhs despite the deployment of over half a million Indian troops to crush it," Dr. Aulakh said. "As Professor Darshan Singh, a former Jathedar of the Akal Takht, said, 'If a Sikh is not a Khalistani, he is not a Sikh,'" Dr. Aulakh noted. Last year, Punjab Chief Minister Amarinder Singh signed a bill cancelling the agreements that allowed the diversion of Punjabi water to non-riparian states. The bill asserted the sovereignty of Punjab. Sardar Atinder Pal Singh, a former Member of Parliament, held a seminar on Khalistan in Punjab. It was well attended and featured outstanding presentations, including one by Professor Gurtej Singh, IAS, Professor of Sikhism. There have been several recent marches through Punjab demanding the establishment of an independent Khalistan. "The Khalistan movement is on the rise and India is on the verge of disintegration," Dr. Aulakh said.

History shows that multinational states such as India are doomed to failure. Countries like India's longtime friend the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, and others prove this point. India is not one country; it is a polyglot like those countries. In Forbes magazine, Steve Forbes wrote that India is doomed to disintegrate like the Austro-Hungarian Empire. "India is not a homogeneous state," he wrote. "Neither was the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It attacked Serbia in the summer of 1914 in the hopes of destroying this irritating state after Serbia had committed a spectacular terrorist act against the Hapsburg monarchy. The empire ended up splintering and the Hapsburgs lost their throne." India is doomed to fall apart just as Austria-Hungary and the others did.