leagues to read it carefully. April 23, 1998

THINK TANK PREDICTS INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR

[Azyi Haniffa]

WASHINGTON—A scenario prepared for the Pentagon by the semi-official Rand Corpora-
tion, a highly respected think tank which re-
cives some federal funding, finds large-
scale humanitarian operations in a nuclear
combat zone in South Asia following the year-
old conflict to have rendered an "unmanage-
situation in Kashmir."

The scenario, contained in Rand's report
titled "Sources of Conflict in the 21st Cen-
tury: Regional Futures and U.S. Strategy,
"or face utter destruction."

withdraw from occupied Pakistani territory
that India cease all offensive operations and
that Pakistan 's involvement has not precisely
great rival and increases its material and
sees these revolts as a way of weakening its
with India," the scenario notes, "Pakistan

major attacks all along the international
which attack military installations."

In noting the constraints in such a sce-
Aung San only marginally usable for airlift oper-
On both sides."

This results in the United Nations imme-
diately endorsing a massive relief effort,
which only the United States—with its air-
flight fleet and rapidly deployable logistics ca-
capability—can lead."

"Within 48 hours—after the cease-fire has been accepted by India—but before it is
firmly in place—"the advance echelons of
multinational, but predominantly American,
relief forces begin arriving in India and
Pakistan."

In noting the constraints in such a sce-
ário, the Rand report notes the war has ren-
dered many air bases in both India and Paki-
stan only marginally usable for airlift oper-
ations.

"U.S. citizens," it states, "are scattered
throughout both countries, and the host gov-
ernments' attitudes toward their evacuation
are not known."

The U.S. President meanwhile has assured
the nation in a broadcast address that only the
"smallest number of troops will be deployed on the ground in either
India or Pakistan."

In a preface to the report, Rand said the
study, sponsored by the Deputy Chief of
Staff, Plans and Operations, "was intended to serve Air Force longrange planning
needs." It said the "findings are also relevant
to broader ongoing debates within the Depart-
ment of Defense and elsewhere."

PUNJAB IS STILL A POLICE STATE UNDER AKALI RULE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 23, 1998

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, we had hoped that the election of a new Sikh-led government
in Punjab would end the tyranny that has characterized that state even under the rule of the
Akali Dal. Unfortunately, that has not been the case. Former Justice Ajit Singh Bains,
chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organiza-
tion (PHRO), recently described Punjab as
a police state. His colleague, Justice Bains
is right. Punjab is a police state. I call upon the Punjab
government to begin prosecuting police,
to bring in independent human-rights monitors,
to release all Sikh political prisoners, and
to begin observing the basic rights of all human
beings. If it will not, America should ban all
trade with Punjab and demand an internation-
ally-supervised plebiscite on independence for
Punjab, Kahlistan. These are the best steps
we can take to insure that the rule of law and
the culture of freedom finally come to the Sikh
homeland.

I am placing the Council of Kahlistan's letter
to Mr. Dogra into the RECORD."

[Open Letter to Punjab DGP Dogra From Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President, Council of
Khalistan, April 16, 1998]
Only when the fundamental rights of all people are observed can any country call itself democratic and free. We Sikhs are moving towards true democracy and freedom in our homeland. You can either help in this process or hinder that process. So far you have done the latter, I hope for the sake of your own conscience, you begin to do the former.

It is your responsibility to end the police tyranny in Punjab, otherwise, history and the Sikhs will judge you. PANTH DA SEWADAR, DR. GURMIT SINGH AULAKH, President, Council of Khalistan.

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE DIGITAL ERA

HON. DARLENE HOOLEY
OF OREGON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 23, 1998

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to submit an article to the RECORD entitled “Digital Watch: The Big Picture” by Jerry Meyer, the Chief Executive and President of Tektronix, a global high-technology company based in Wilsonville, Oregon. This article describes the challenges and implications of the transition to the digital transmission of television, telecommunications and information technology signals.

Directed by Congress in the Telecommunications Act of 1996, the Federal Communications Commission mandated a ten-year period for the transition from analog to digital broadcasting.

This industry imperative to disseminate the new technology has not necessarily created an instant demand for digital products, but it has driven the development of remarkable new interactive technologies. Mr. Meyer, whose firm is a global distributor of high technology components, including testing and interactive video equipment, is in an ideal position to observe trends in the digital industries.

While emphasizing the unpredictability of these new markets, his article offered me a clear perspective on the possibilities that digital broadband offers now and in the future. I am taking place to capitalize on those opportunities. Thus, I am inserting this article into the RECORD and commend it to all of my colleagues for their reasoned approach to the new digital era.

DIGITAL WATCH: THE BIG PICTURE

By Jerry Meyer

Even if you’ve heard the hype and seen the product demos—amazing color and clarity, images so real they look almost 3D—chances are you haven’t given much thought to their consequences. Now, worry about how a broadcast signal reaches their television set or computer terminal, and most don’t have to in order lead profitable, happy lives. Yet the move from a world of analog signals to a digital version, raises a host of questions. Just how much will consumers shell out for enhanced quality? Who will deliver it? It can mean that when the product is compressed for delivery, the quality of the image is reduced. The Ed Sullivan Show to the digitally supercharged computer games of Sega Saturn. Let alone transitioning, this seems monolithic, and it isn’t pre-programmed. As the laboratory tools of digital conversion and compression become available at a price that makes them accessible, movie studios, producers, and advertisers are applying their creative genius to the new delivery system.

A simple comparative glance at a digital television picture and an analog picture will give you a hint of how drastic the improve-ment really is. The superfine visual and audio quality is brought about by a technology chain that links satellite makers, cable operators, content providers, and electronic manufacturers.

Are consumers responding? Without a doubt. Although just 150 commercial satellites spin overhead today, you can expect to find the sky cluttered with almost 2,000 of them in just seven years. When you consider that that could provide a mark-etable more than 1 billion people with new media moguls like Rupert Murdoch are running hard to put in place the content and capability to service those markets.

There are an estimated 50 million people surfing the Internet. Last year, computer sales outpaced those of television. At the same time, it is clear that the consumer is not wedded to a particular delivery system and will shop for price and quality.

The mad scramble for digital conversion has created dynamic responses, but it has also allowed some companies a vantage point to Tektronix, I am able to measure the needs of the people who are using digital technology everyday. As demand for digital broadband grows for better ways to test and measure the digital stream of information—whether into a TV or onto a computer screen—I see some patterns and possible pitfalls.

The debate over whether consumers will use their televisions or their computers for digital images ends up being about ease of use. Whether my “network appliance” is made by Sony or Philips or comes mail order from Dell or Compaq doesn’t really matter. What matters to the consumer is: Is it better than what I already have? Does it cost more than what I already have? Does it give me access to?

Already, computer makers and their chip makers, electronic makers will have a great opportunity. Some pundits and news media would have you believe that analog TV is going to fade from the scene. Without a doubt. Although just 150 commercial satellites spin overhead today, you can expect to find the sky cluttered with almost 2,000 of them in just seven years. When you consider that that could provide a market of more than 1 billion people with new media moguls like Rupert Murdoch are running hard to put in place the content and capability to service those markets.

The debate over whether consumers will use their televisions or their computers for digital images ends up being about ease of use. Whether my “network appliance” is made by Sony or Philips or comes mail order from Dell or Compaq doesn’t really matter. What matters to the consumer is: Is it better than what I already have? Does it cost more than what I already have? Does it give me access to?

Some pundits and news media would have us believe that 90 million television owners are going to drive down to the store Monday morning and buy brand new digital televisions. Current prices for the screens make that unlikely, but just as with the VCR, when consumers finally get a glimpse of something that is demonstrably better—and digital is—computer makers and General Motors see the opportunity. Most large-scale manufacturers are already making plans for the 10-year analog to digital changeover mandated by the FCC. Some are putting their chips on alliances, like Intel, see an advantage to being on the consumer’s desktop. And, of course,