

I would like to enter the India Abroad article into the RECORD, and I strongly urge my colleagues to read it carefully.

[From India Abroad, Apr. 17, 1998]

THINK TANK PREDICTS INDIA-PAKISTAN WAR
(By Aziz Haniffa)

WASHINGTON—A scenario prepared for the Pentagon by the semi-official Rand Corporation, a highly regarded think tank which receives some Federal funding, finds large-scale humanitarian operations in a nuclear combat zone in South Asia following the year 2005, which is fueled by an "unmanageable" situation in Kashmir.

The scenario, contained in Rand's report titled "Sources of Conflict in the 21st Century: Regional Futures and U.S. Strategy," paints a picture where "the insurgency in Indian Kashmir has become unmanageable," so much so that "despite the best efforts of the Indian government, the insurgency has begun to spread into Punjab."

"Recognizing that it has been left behind in its conventional military competition with India," the scenario notes, "Pakistan sees these revolts as a way of weakening its great rival and increases its material and diplomatic support, including training and sanctuary, to both insurgencies."

By early the following year, it predicts, "Pakistan's involvement—never precisely subtle to begin with—becomes highly visible when two Pakistan soldiers, acting as trainers for Kashmiri insurgents, are captured in an Indian commando raid on a rebel-controlled village."

According to the scenario, "India warns Pakistan to desist from supporting the insurgencies and threatens dire consequences. Pakistan initiates diplomatic efforts to isolate India while increasing levels of covert support for the insurgents." In the spring of 2006, the scenario shows that "India dramatically increases its counter-insurgency operations . . . and the rebels are pushed into precipitate retreat."

Pakistan's response, it says, is "by infiltrating a number of special-forces teams, which attack military installations."

India then mobilizes for war "and launches major attacks all along the international border, accompanied by an intense air campaign."

Consequently, according to the Rand scenario, "the Indian Army makes significant penetrations in the desert sector and achieves a more limited advance in Punjab, capturing Lahore and heading north toward Rawalpindi and Islamabad."

Additionally, "a supporting attack from Kashmir is poised to go at the proper moment," and conventional missile and air strikes "have done extensive damage to Pakistani military infrastructure, while India's air bases, in particular, have been hit hard by the Pakistanis."

The scenario notes that "fearful that the Indians will use their emerging air superiority to locate and destroy the Pakistani nuclear arsenal and perceiving their military situation as desperate," Islamabad demands that India cease all offensive operations and withdraw from occupied Pakistani territory "or face utter destruction."

But it paints a picture of India pressing on with its conventional attacks while announcing that while it would not "initiate the escalation of the conflict," it would "surely respond in a * * * devastating manner" to any Pakistani gambit.

Bringing in the nuclear dimension to its scenario, the Rand report then notes that as Indian forces "continue to press forward, Pakistan detonates a small fission bomb on an Indian armored formation in an unpopulated area of the desert border region; it is

unclear whether the weapon was intended to go off over Pakistani or Indian territory." India responds by destroying a Pakistani air base with a two-weapon nuclear attack.

Condemning the "escalation" to homeland attacks, Pakistan then attacks the Indian city of Jodhpur with a 20-kiloton weapon and demands cessation of hostilities.

But India strikes Hyderabad with a weapon assessed to be 200 kiloton and threatens "10 times" more destruction if any more nuclear weapons are used during the conflict. Pakistan then offers a cease fire.

Meanwhile, according to the scenario, "pictures and descriptions of the devastation in Jodhpur and Hyderabad are broadcast worldwide, and Internet jockeys—playing the role ham radio operators often have in other disasters—transmit horrifying descriptions of the suffering of the civilian victims on both sides."

This results in the United Nations immediately endorsing a massive relief effort, "which only the United States—with its airlift fleet and rapidly deployable logistics capability—can lead."

Thus, 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 scenario, the Rand report notes the war has rendered many air bases in both India and Pakistan only marginally usable for airlift operations.

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

The U.S. President meanwhile has assured the nation in a broadcast address that only the "smallest practical 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 Department 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 reigned there. Unfortunately, that has not been the case. Former Justice Ajit Singh Bains, chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization (PHRO), recently described Punjab as a police state. As the Council of Khalistan recently pointed out in a letter to Punjab police chief P.C. Dogra, Punjab remains a police state even under the rule of the Akali Dal.

Since the Akali government took power in March last year, over 100 atrocities have been documented, including murders, rapes, and many instances of torture by the Punjab police. The Akali government has not freed any of the Sikh prisoners held in illegal detention, some since 1984, nor has it brought charges against even a single policeman. Even the Congress Party governments in Punjab and

Delhi charged a few police officers who committed the most visible abuses. Yet despite a Supreme Court order that the police officers who kidnapped human-rights activist Jaswant Singh Khaira on September 6, 1995 be indicted, the Akali government proudly boasts that no action has been taken against any police officer.

Earlier this month, members of the Khaira Committee had their tires slashed by the police during a court hearing. Mr. Khaira's wife, Paramjit Kaur Khaira, has been falsely charged with bribing a witness, who is now under police protection. Two other witnesses have also had their rights infringed. Kikkar Singh was falsely implicated in two cases, and PHRO Vice Chairman Kirpal Singh Randhawa recently wrote to the Chief Minister and the President of the World Sikh Council exposing a police conspiracy to eliminate him.

In March, a 17-year-old Sikh girl named Hardip Kaur was gang-raped by four policemen. In February, two Sikh youths were arrested while riding their bicycles in front of a Gurdwara (a Sikh temple.) Also in February, a Sikh named Malkiat Singh died from torture by the police at the Ahmedgarh police station. Plainclothes police even occupy the Golden Temple in Amritsar, the holiest of Sikh shrines, which was the scene of a brutal desecration and massacre by the Indian military in June 1984.

Even Justice J.S. Sekhon, a member of the government-appointed Punjab Human Rights Commission, expressed his concern about police behavior. He said that his commission has received 90 complaints about police misconduct. Some incidents have resulted in death. This does not sound like the way a democracy operates. 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 internationally-supervised plebiscite on independence for Punjab, Khalistan. These are the best steps we can take to insure that the rule of law and the glow of freedom finally come to the Sikh homeland.

I am placing the Council of Khalistan'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]

PUNJAB IS A POLICE STATE—END POLICE ABUSES NOW!

MR. DOGRA: Recently Justice Ajit Snigh Bains, the chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization, described Punjab as a police state. He is right. Your police have murdered, raped, tortured, and secretly cremated tens of thousands of Sikhs since 1984.

Last week the human-rights community in Punjab met with the Chief Minister. They detailed numerous abuses of human rights by the police. Your police slashed the tires of Khaira Committee members. The Supreme Court ordered the indictment of the police officers who kidnapped Jaswant Singh Khaira on September 6, 1995, yet they are still at large. Mr. Khaira's whereabouts remain unknown. Mr. Khaira published a report exposing the police tactic of abducting Sikhs, torturing and killing them, then declaring their bodies "unidentified" and cremating them. For this, the late Tarn Taran police chief, Ajit Sandhu, threatened that

"We made 25,000 disappear. It would not be hard to make one more disappear." It has been two and a half years since Mr. Khalra was kidnapped. When will your police take responsibility?

Kikkar Singh, who is a witness in the Khalra case, was falsely implicated in two cases and remains in jail. Kirpal Singh Randhawa, Vice-Chairman of the Punjab Human Rights Organization, is a witness in the Khalra case. He wrote to the Chief Minister and the President of the World Sikh Council exposing a police conspiracy to eliminate him. These illegal actions show the lengths that the police will go to in the effort to cover up their own responsibility for the reign of terror that has engulfed Punjab.

Just in the last year, over 90 atrocities by police have been documented in Punjab. Last month, a 17-year-old Sikh girl named Hardip Kaur was waiting for a bus to take her to her family's village. She was offered a ride by two police officers, and this innocent young girl accepted. She was taken to a house where these officers and two other police officers gang-raped her all night. In February, Malkiat Singh of the village of Bisgawa died from torture inflicted by the Inspector and Sub-Inspector of the Ahmedgarh police station. In February, two Sikh youths who were riding their bicycles in front of a Gurdwara were picked up by your police and stuffed into a police jeep. They are accused of being militants, but the residents of their village say that these charges are unfounded. These are just some of the most recent incidents. How can a country that operates this way call itself a "democracy?"

It is a well-known fact, reported by the U.S. State Department, that police officers have received cash bounties for killing innocent Sikhs. It was in pursuit of one of these bounties that the police murdered a three-year-old child and claimed that he was a "terrorist." Do you consider that acceptable police practice?

Your police even continue to occupy the Golden Temple, the holiest of Sikh shrines. It has been fourteen years since the desecration and massacre known as Operation Bluestar. There is no better illustration of the fact that there is no place for Sikhs in India's "secular democracy."

During a recent visit to Punjab and Chandigarh, Canadian Revenue Minister Herb Dhaliwal said that only when the problem of harassment of people and insecurity of property is solved will outsiders be encouraged to invest in Punjab. He called for democratic change. It is you and your police force that can end the harassment and abuse of human rights. Only then will the door be open for real democracy to function in Punjab.

Recently, Justice J.S. Sekhon, a member of the government-appointed Punjab Human Rights Commission, said that he is worried about the inhuman behavior of the police. He noted that the police have been torturing people in the police stations and that the law does not allow this. Even though militancy has yielded to peace in Punjab, he said, his commission has received 90 complaints against the police. Justice Sekhon said that the commission is taking a serious view of these complaints, especially those that resulted in death in police custody. He added that the police must be more cooperative and humane towards people. What further proof is needed? Punjab is a police state.

As Justice Sekhon said, your police force has a long way to go before it begins to resemble the law-enforcement arm of a free state. As the Director General, you bear ultimate responsibility for these crimes. Even your own allies are exposing the reign of terror that you police have imposed on the hardworking people of Punjab.

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 that 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 never forgive 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 broadcasting creates and the scramble now 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 its reasoned approach to the new digital era.

DIGITAL WATCH: THE BIG PICTURE

(By Jerome 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. Most people never worry about how a broadcast signal reaches their television set or computer terminal, and most don't have to in order to 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 to them? With telephone companies, Internet service providers, and media powerhouses all scrambling for a ride on the wave, what will the much-heralded "digital world" of the future really look like?

NOW YOU SEE IT, NOW YOU DON'T

A virtual hurricane, the digital revolution is sweeping the worlds of telecommuni-

cations, broadcasting, and multimedia, carrying consumers from the analog world of The Ed Sullivan Show to the digitally supercharged computer games of Sega Saturn. Like all transitions, this event isn't monolithic, and it isn't pre-programmed. As the laboratory tools of digital conversion and compression become available at a price that makes them salable, programmers, 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 improvement really is. The superfine visual and audio quality is brought to you thanks to a technology chain that links satellite makers, cable operators, content providers, and electronic manufacturers.

Even telephone companies like GTE (which recently bid to buy Internet service provider BBN Corp. for \$616 million) and US West are fast expanding beyond their traditional delivery mediums. Digital technology will make packaging offerings of wireless services such as paging and data transfer more widely available.

In a sense, the perceived needs of the consumer are driving this revolution into a digital state of high quality and dependability. It is no longer enough to deliver the consumer to another technology barrier. Motorola's global scale Iridium project is just one attempt to deliver digital technology into a world marketplace.

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 market of more than 1 billion people, it's no wonder 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 televisions. 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 caused some confusion. From my vantage point at Tektronix, I am able to measure the needs of the people who are using digital technology everyday. As demand 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 or less? What programming or content will 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 consumer electronic makers will have a great opportunity. Most large-scale manufacturers are already making plans for the 10-year analog to digital changeover mandate by the FCC.

Already, computer makers and their chip allies, like Intel, see an advantage to being on the consumer's desktop. And, of course,