

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

RECOGNITION OF THE 125TH ANNIVERSARY OF COPYRIGHT IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the 125th anniversary of the statute which established our national copyright system in the Library of Congress.

Our Nation's Founding Fathers recognized not only the need to protect the rights and property of individual Americans, but also the importance of providing incentives to stimulate the economic and cultural growth of the United States. Thus, in article I, section 8 of the Constitution, they gave the Congress the power "To promote the Progress of Science and Useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries."

In 1870, Congress passed our first copyright law which established a system of copyright registration through the Federal district courts. This system was certainly inadequate in terms of keeping a readily accessible public record of copyright registration and an organized collection of the works which had been submitted for registration. The 1870 legislation transferred the entire copyright business from the Federal courts to the Library of Congress. For the first time, our Nation had a central point for both copyright registration and for the holding of record copies of registered works.

By bringing copyright into the Library of Congress the law also provided the basis for making the Library what it is today—our Nation's Library whose collections are a reflection of the entire breadth of American creativity. By 1875, copyright deposits became the most important source of acquisition for the Library. For works such as maps, musical scores, and graphic arts, copyright deposit accounted for almost 90 percent of all such material acquired by the Library.

The Library's reliance on copyright deposits continues to this day. The Library of Congress collections now encompass almost 110 million items, a substantial number of which have come to the Library as a result of copyright. The type of material received has broadened over the years to include photographs, television shows, movies, compact discs, and computer programs on CD-ROM's. The value of the material transferred to the Library from the copyright system in fiscal year 1994 was in excess of \$15 million.

The importance of the Copyright Office to the Library and the work of the Office in advancing the principles of copyright in a changing technological world is being acknowledged today by the Librarian of Congress, Dr. James Billington, in a program being held in the great hall of the Thomas Jefferson Building. Our Register of Copyrights, Marybeth Peters, will also address her staff on the current and future role of that important office.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Courts and Intellectual Property, I work closely with the Copyright Office on the significant copyright issues Congress must address. This year those issues include proposals to extend the term of copyright and to grant digital performance rights in sound recordings.

Today I join Dr. Billington and Ms. Peters in saluting the Copyright Office for its work in keeping our national copyright system strong and for the role it continues to play in fortifying the Library of Congress.

COMMENDING LT. COL. ALAN KRUSE

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to commend Lt. Col. Alan Kruse for all his help with plans to redevelop the Joliet Army Ammunition Plant. Colonel Kruse very capably served as the commander of the JAAP, and has dedicated much time and effort to supporting plans to productively utilize this expansive area.

Colonel Kruse was involved with the Citizens Planning Commission that endorsed a plan to use much of the land for conservation and recreation, as well as a veterans cemetery, two areas for economic development, and a county landfill.

This plan has developed into legislation that is very close to passing both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Without the help of Colonel Kruse, seeing this project become a reality may not have been possible. It is so encouraging to have such aggressive, and dedicated people such as Al Kruse working toward this goal.

I extend my sincere thanks and best wishes to Lt. Col. Alan Kruse. He will be missed in Joliet; and we would love to have him back soon to visit the Midewin National Tallgrass Prairie, and the Joliet National Cemetery.

TRIBUTE TO MS. LADISLAVA POTASKI KRAWIEC

HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding American citizen as she approaches her 75th birthday. Now living in Ridgefield, NJ, Ms. Ladislava Potaski Krawiec has dedicated her life to serving her family and community. She served as a school and community nurse for 45 years until her retirement in 1987. At a time when women were not encouraged to attend college, Ms. Krawiec continued to develop her health care skills through schooling at various

colleges throughout New Jersey. She eventually attained the title of head nurse at Belleville Hospital in charge of diabetes, arthritis, and general medicine.

She did not allow her dedication to her career to interfere with her commitment to her family. After the birth of her first child in 1945, Ms. Krawiec became active in her local PTA and worked to strengthen the health care services in the Ridgefield community. After becoming a part-time nurse at her daughter's school, she decided to return to school at night and 4 years later graduated cum laude from Jersey City College with a BA in health education and school nursing.

Even though Ms. Krawiec's children have grown into adulthood, and she has retired from her nursing career, her volunteer work still continues. She is currently serving in her 11th year as president of the American Legion Auxiliary and she chairs the SHARE program which provides low-cost meals for senior citizens.

Ms. Krawiec's commitment to her family, job, and community serve as a model to all of us. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing a happy and prosperous 75th birthday to Ms. Ladislava Potaski Krawiec.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. J.C. WATTS, JR.

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, last Friday that we were in session, I had an unavoidable speaking conflict in Oklahoma. It was an event that had been scheduled 6 months before I came to Congress. On H.R. 483, I would have voted yes and on the House Resolution 179, I would have voted yes.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I was absent from the House on Monday, July 10, 1995, in order to attend the dedication of the new salinity laboratory at the University of California, Riverside, which is very important to my region of California. I regret that I missed the votes that day related to the appointment of Representative GREG LAUGHLIN to the Committee on Ways and Means.

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

COMMENDING AN ARTICLE IN THE
WALL STREET JOURNAL**HON. DUNCAN HUNTER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend to the House an article in today's Wall Street Journal. Written by the very thoughtful and articulate Bruce Herschensohn, it details, concisely, just what the President is giving away by recognizing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

DON'T REWARD VIETNAM
(By Bruce Herschensohn)

This week, President Clinton plans to give full diplomatic recognition to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Most of the controversy surrounding the move has focused on the POW/MIA issue. While this is important, it obscures the real significance of the administration's decision: By recognizing Vietnam now, Mr. Clinton would send a message to foreign governments that it's unnecessary to keep agreements with the U.S.

U.S. troops were removed from South Vietnam because of the agreements initiated on Jan. 23, 1973, by Henry Kissinger for the U.S. and Le Duc Tho for Vietnam. Before we make any new agreements with Hanoi, wouldn't it be worthwhile to remember the contents of this treaty, the last one between the two countries?

Chapter 4, Article 9 of the Paris Accords states that "the South Vietnamese people shall decide for themselves the political future of South Vietnam through genuinely free and democratic general elections under international supervision." Article 11 guarantees the "democratic liberties of the people: personal freedom, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of meeting, freedom of organizations, freedom of political activities, freedom of belief, freedom of movement, freedom of residence, freedom of work."

The accords were taken seriously by the American side. When President Nixon informed the nation of the signing of the accords, he said, "The people of South Vietnam have been guaranteed the right to determine their own future without outside interference."

But to this day, more than 22 years later, the Paris Accords remain unobserved by the Hanoi government. Not only did the North violate the treaty by invading the South in 1975, but since then the government has denied to the people of Vietnam every one of the liberties enumerated in the accords.

The pro-Hanoi lobby doesn't seem to care. Many business people in the U.S., it seems, ignore the moral aspects of recognizing Vietnam and look at it only as a means to fatten their wallets. They justify this approach by arguing that opening ties with Vietnam will pave the way for democracy and human rights.

Please. We've heard it all before.

That was the business lobby's argument for giving "most favored nation" status to the People's Republic of China. Today, along with hundreds of thousands of others who suffer at Beijing's hands, the imprisoned American human-rights campaigner Harry Wu can testify that these arguments were false.

They've always been false. I have on my desk an old and tattered book published before our entry into World War II. Its title is "You Can't Do Business With Hitler," by Douglas Miller. Many American business people ignored this advice then, just as many

would ignore a book today called "You Can't Do Business With Le Duc Anh." But it remains as true today as in the 1930s: The U.S. shouldn't open ties with dictatorships that respect neither their own citizens nor foreign treaty obligations.

CLINTON RECESSION

HON. RON PACKARD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, President Clinton is preparing to attack the Contract With America and the Republican policies we have worked so hard to pass. He is going to claim that these policies are to blame for a recession that is just around the corner. Mr. Speaker, nothing could be further from the truth. Our tax cuts and balanced budget proposals have not even been enacted into law and he is claiming Republicans are responsible.

The fact is, when the economy begins to decline, the President need look no further than his own office. His historical tax increase has hurt middle class Americans. Wages and salaries fell 2.3 percent between March 1994 and March 1995. That is the largest drop on record. National savings plummeted 5.2 percent in March and April, most probably because the American taxpayer had to pay more this year than last to the IRS and the list does not end here. Jobs, industrial production, factory orders and housing starts have all dropped. President Clinton's budget policies take the drive out of our economic engine.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly believe that through smaller Government and tax cuts we can recession proof the economy and put it back on track. Furthermore, regulatory and tort reform will put unprecedented muscle behind our economy, creating a vibrant economic future of all Americans.

SALUTE TO ALFRED AND CECILIA
HADLEY**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute two people who have combined a lifelong dedication to each other with a lifelong dedication to each other with a lifelong dedication to helping others—particularly young people.

Alfred and Cecilia Hadley celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary today, and their personal joy is accompanied by the fact that they have given so many of us so much to celebrate. I can honestly say that I have never met two people as dedicated to serving and guiding others as Al and Cecilia, and no two people have had as great a personal effect on me.

Like many young boys, I became involved in Scouting early in my life and Al Hadley was my Scoutmaster. I frankly cannot imagine a more involved, dedicated and selfless leader. Al more than earned the nickname, "Skipper"—he had an extremely positive influence on all of us.

And Al was not the only member of the Hadley household to live by the code of volunteerism, and service to others.

Cecilia was a church organist and piano teacher for 30 years, although few of her many students ever paid for more than their music. She knitted uncounted numbers of sweaters and blankets for the organization, "Birthright," and served as a hospital auxiliary volunteer for many years—making patients' hospital stays a little bit brighter through her ready care and ready smile. An accomplished cook, she has most recently donated her time and talents as an English coach in a local elementary school.

The Hadleys also found time to raise their own family, of course, and have two loving sons—Peter and David—five grandchildren and one great-granddaughter.

Mr. Speaker, it is rare that one comes across one person as dedicated to serving others as Al and Cecilia. It is rarer still that one encounters two such people, particularly two celebrating their 60th wedding anniversary.

I would like to wish this special couple all the best on their special day and to thank them from the bottom of my heart for the tremendous impact they have had on my life and the lives of so many other youngsters. They are truly a symbol of all that is right with America, of the ideals and commitment to service that makes this nation great.

IN HONOR OF ASSOCIATE CIRCUIT
JUDGE MICHAEL LYONS**HON. JERRY WELLER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to honor the retirement of Associate Circuit Judge Michael Lyons, who has served Will County with distinction from 1975 to 1995.

Born on August 11, 1916, Judge Lyons graduated from DePaul Law School and was licensed to practice law in 1940. He married Helen Glass in 1945 and together they raised six children, Robert, Thomas, James, John, Joan, and Diane. He also served in the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps during World War II.

Judge Lyons' specialty is in the trial of personal injury cases in the State and Federal Courts throughout the United States.

While Will County is losing a very dedicated and respected judge and public servant, I wish him the best of luck in retirement. His insight and knowledge of the law will be greatly missed.

SUPPORT FOR BENIN'S PEACE
INITIATIVES**HON. ROBERT G. TORRICELLI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. TORRICELLI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my support for the initiatives of the Government of Benin in its efforts to facilitate peace in West Africa and the world.

The President of the Republic of Benin, Nicéphore Soglo, as two-time head—1992 and

1993—of the Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS], has led the search for peace throughout Liberia's difficult reconciliation process. President Soglo's administration has hosted several reconciliation conferences and efforts for peace in the region. As noted, he was elected twice to head ECOWAS, because the heads of state were looking for one of their peers who would be totally neutral vis-a-vis all the factions involved in the Liberian crisis.

Although a small nation of approximately 5 million people, Benin made a courageous offer to welcome Haitian refugees during the crisis of 1994. Moreover, Benin's government sent a police force of 30 to 50 persons to participate under the umbrella of the group for the restoration of democracy in Haiti. Benin was the only African country that agreed to do so.

Other examples of peace initiatives in West Africa include Benin's dialogue with its neighbors Niger and Togo. With Niger, Benin has established a joint border demarcation commission to resolve the dispute over the island of Lete on the Niger river. Relations with Togo were strengthened by a recent visit from Togolese Prime Minister Edem Kodjo. Regional stability will stimulate substantially more trade with and among the states of West Africa.

Mr. Speaker, the United States Government has strengthened ties with the Republic of Benin since it has become a model for democratization in Africa. Let us not forget that Benin was the first one-party Marxist State in Africa to achieve a successful transition to democracy, marked by the free and fair Presidential election of 1991. Benin is now using its international credibility and stature to facilitate peace in West Africa and the world.

THE SOFTWARE INDUSTRY IS FAC- ING INCREASING GOVERNMENT OVERSIGHT AND REGULATION

HON. RICK WHITE

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, later this month the House will take up historic telecommunications reform legislation to deregulate and introduce competition into areas that were previously monopolies by government franchise. I can assure my colleagues that the Commerce Committee, under the able leadership of Chairman Bliley and Subcommittee Chairman Fields, also has been on guard to ensure that, as we deregulate the telecommunications industry, we do not inadvertently begin regulating the computer and information services industries.

I am confident that this Congress would never create a "Federal Computer Commission." The computer industry is a model of how a competitive market fosters economic growth. Moreover, it illustrates how technological advance by one company can create enormous economic opportunities for many others in the marketplace. The most recent example, I am proud to note, is the development by Microsoft of its windows 95 personal computer operating system software and its new online information service, The Microsoft Network. As the Wall Street Journal recently noted, much of the high technology sector—and the market generally— anxiously awaits

the timely and successful launch of windows 95 and the Microsoft Network on August 24.

Given all this, I thought my colleagues might be interested in the views of several commentators. Many of them have raised questions about the Justice Department's investigation of Microsoft's decision to include a feature in windows 95 that will make it easier for customers to subscribe to the Microsoft Network if they choose to do so. These commentators wonder how such regulatory intervention in the computer industry benefits users, competition or the country generally.

I would ask that these articles be included in the RECORD.

[From the Wall Street Journal, June 19, 1995]

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCH WOULD BE A BOON TO DOZENS OF FIRMS

(By Molly Baker)

Microsoft's Windows 95 may create a tidal wave in the technology and financial markets, but investors looking to profit by it should search among the ripples.

Certainly no one should underestimate the significance of the new operating system, scheduled to be shipped on Aug. 24, less than 10 weeks from now.

"This is a broad infrastructure change that will have ramifications not seen before," proclaims Chris Galvin, a software analyst with Hambrecht & Quist. "This is not your normal upgrade cycle; it is a very significant event."

Obviously, Microsoft has the most to gain or lose from Windows 95 and its price already reflects that. But changes the system will bring—providing, of course, that it is successful—will be a boon to dozens of other companies.

REPLACING PCS

Consider, for instance, that the new operating system probably will make obsolete many of the personal computers sold in the past decade. The sheer number of people who will be seeking to replace or upgrade their existing PCs suggests that computer retailers like CompUSA will be mobbed.

"With its ease of use, [Windows 95] will also draw new users to computers for the first time. It's likely to be one incredible Christmas season," says Shelton Swei, a technology analyst and portfolio manager at Fred Alger Management.

"Because CompUSA is more on the consumer side, they will benefit from the consumers' quick adoption rate," says Mr. Swei. "They'll get traffic from people in the stores getting the upgrade and those people just might pick up a game or two at the same time."

Wholesale distributors such as Tech Data and Merisel can also expect burgeoning orders for both hardware and software. They are two of the largest middlemen that put computer equipment and supplies from the major manufacturers on the shelves of retailers.

UTILITIES PROGRAMS

Along with Windows 95, consumers will also be snapping up new utilities programs, such as virus protection and hard-drive backup tools, as the old set won't work with Windows 95. Many money managers are betting on Symantec, which controls about 75% of the utilities market.

"Our logic with Symantec is real simple. Once [Windows 95] gets released, the utilities upgrades will be pervasive, just like when Windows 3.0 was introduced," says Edward Antoian, a portfolio manager with Philadelphia-based Delaware Management.

Then there are the memory makers. Windows 95 will gobble up memory, requiring at least eight megabytes of random-access

memory, or RAM, to run its various tools. Most consumers have been buying computers with just four megabytes of RAM and will be turning to the memory providers for upgrades.

"I think eight megabytes of RAM will be underpowered, and most are going to be looking for 16 megabytes," predicts Charles F. Boucher, a semiconductor analyst with Hambrecht & Quist.

Although the big RAM makers such as Micron and Texas Instruments are the obvious names, smaller companies could profit from the memory demand.

"When it comes to Windows 95, anyone selling anything remotely related to memory will benefit—because you'll need it," comments Lise Buyer, an analyst with T. Rowe Price's Science and Technology Fund.

Integrated Silicon Solutions, which makes the higher performance SRAM memory circuits, is already producing at capacity and orders are expected to increase. The Sunnyvale, Calif., company's shares, which rose 1/4 to 5/8 Friday on the Nasdaq Stock Market, have soared from an initial offering price of 13 in February.

Another 1995 IPO that might ride Windows 95 to bigger gains is Oak Technology, a maker of semiconductors and software specifically for multimedia applications. Multimedia is supposed to be one of Windows 95's especially strong suits. Oak's stock has been rising in tandem with consumer demand for CD-ROM-equipped computers. Shares have more than doubled since Oak's first-quarter IPO at 14 a share to Friday's close of 34 1/4, up 3/4.

Once armed with the latest turbocharged computers and the new operating system, consumers will turn to software developers to write more advanced multimedia titles to take advantage of that power. To hear and see all of the bells and whistles of the new programs, computer makers and consumers will be loading their PCs with all kinds of graphic accelerator chips and boards.

SOARING SHARES

A number of smaller companies specialize in the graphic chips market, and their stocks have been soaring this year. S3 has more than doubled this year, closing Friday at 34%, down 1. Trident Microsystems has gained 64% this year to close at \$19.25 a share on Friday, up 1/2, while Chips & Technologies, which focuses on the portable PC market, has gained 55% since January to end last week at \$11.125, up 1.

S3 got an added boost last week when Compaq Computer said it would use an S3-produced multimedia chip package in one of its PC lines. Following the announcement, S3 said it was comfortable with analysts' sales estimates for the year of \$300 million, compared with \$140 million in 1994.

The second quarter played host to two hot IPOs of companies which make boards combining the various graphics and multimedia chips. Diamond Multimedia Systems and Number Nine Visual Technology should both get a boost from consumers who want to upgrade their capabilities without buying a new computer.

In addition to selling the boards, Number Nine also makes its own high-end 128-bit graphics card—enabling computing to run at near Mach speeds compared with the current 16-bit standard and Windows 95's breakthrough 32-bit capabilities.

"It's a small market right now, but that's where a lot of the growth will be coming from in the next few years," says Brad Hoopman, a technology analyst with Philadelphia-based PNC Small Cap Growth Fund.

With increased memory and the speed of the new system, more consumers will be turning to the Internet for entertainment

and information. They might need high-performance modems made by Microcom and U.S. Robotics.

One warning from the analysts: Software makers that aren't ready for Windows 95 when it arrives could be in for some hard times. They recommend evaluating software stocks in light of their ability to offer Windows 95 products.

"Clearly it's something that has to be thought of in the overall investment equation," advises Fred Alger's Mr. Swei. "When considering the technology stocks, you've got to think about whether the product can compete or will it just become irrelevant" in the post-Windows 95 world.

[From the Washington Times, April 21, 1995]
MICROSOFT DESERVES REVERSAL ON MERITS,
JUDGE'S GOOFINESS

There is no polite way to put this. The Sporkin-Microsoft antitrust case that goes before a U.S. Court of Appeals on Monday is just about the goofiest, weirdest, most bizarre case of its kind. Ever. Here are the basics of the case:

In the 1980s, Microsoft officials bet the ranch that they could build an operating system that would serve as a foundation, or platform, for most or all of the software applications that run on personal computers. They won—big.

Competition, naturally didn't like this much. Four years ago, they complained to the Federal Trade Commission and then the Justice Department. They said (anonymously) that SYS-DOS and Windows had been so successful that Microsoft's operating systems had become a monopoly. Which is true.

First the FTC and then Justice decided that, in fact, Microsoft did have a monopoly. Never mind that Microsoft had mostly guessed right and that thousands of independent software developers were exceedingly delighted that they had. The government decided to pursue an antitrust case against Microsoft.

Four years and millions of taxpayer dollars later, Justice decided that, well, maybe Microsoft did have a monopoly and their competitors didn't much like it. But consumers were happy—they were getting thousands of new software applications at lower prices—and there wasn't much of an antitrust case after all.

So Justice and Microsoft officials negotiated a deal, a consent decree that essentially ordered Microsoft to change the way it licensed its operating system to others. Everyone—except Apple Computer Inc., and other direct competitors—seemed to be happy.

In the end, the Justice Department conducted more than 100 interviews at about 80 companies, reviewed more than 2 million pages of documents, and devoted more than 20,000 paralegal and economist hours on the case. Kind of takes your breath away.

But this story, as bad as it seems, did not end there. Instead, Stanley Sporkin, the federal district judge assigned to review the consent decree, read a book called "Hard Drive" during his vacation and created a whole bunch of new kooky things for everyone to look at and basically threw the case out and told them to start over.

Judge Sporkin, for instance didn't like something called "vaporware," and was mad that Justice didn't pursue this. And what, exactly is vaporware? Glad you asked.

When a company like Microsoft is developing a new operating system, it announces its

future plans to market such a new system. Mostly, it lets computer buyers, dealers, and software makers (or even consumers) know that something new may be on the horizon.

But Judge Sporkin said, no, this "vaporware" (as in, it doesn't exist yet and may never actually exist) is nothing more than a sinister plot by Microsoft to keep people from buying similar competing products before its own product emerges from the factory.

Let's take the judge's reasoning out to its conclusion. Instead of telling people (beforehand) what Windows 95 will look like when it comes out, Judge Sporkin wants Microsoft to just drop the program in people's laps one day. Sure, that makes a lot of sense.

In addition, Judge Sporkin apparently entertained some rather unusual "ex parte" communications with quite interested third parties while he was deliberating the case.

For instance, according to Microsoft's Appeals Court brief, Apple sent a letter and five affidavits accusing Microsoft of various actions unrelated to the Justice case directly to Judge Sporkin's chambers. The other side didn't find out until later.

And a software industry commentator faxed an accusatory letter directly to the judge's chambers opposing the consent decree, according to Microsoft's brief. Judge Sporkin didn't bother to tell anyone about this, which only later emerged as court documents became available.

Just think of the possibilities if all judges had faxes in their chambers to receive such ex parte communications. Have a problem with the way the O.J. Simpson case is going? Just fax in your comments to Judge Lance Ito's chambers.

Reading through the transcript of the Sporkin proceedings is a journey through fantasyland. At one point, he said he was raising issues unrelated to the case before him because "I read a book once that raised all these issues, and that's why I raised them."

At another point, he urged Microsoft legal counsel to read "Hard Drive" so everyone would be on the "same page" and constantly referred to things he'd clearly read from a stack of newspaper clips in his chambers.

And at yet another point, Judge Sporkin said he was concerned about the "schnook consumer" who might be thinking of buying "Turbo Charge." Never mind that cars are turbo-charged and that computer run a programming language called TurboBASIC.

Make no mistake about any of this, Microsoft is clearly an aggressive—maybe even ruthless—company. It offers deals that can't be refused to computer hardware manufacturers so they will install Microsoft operating system in their computers.

But none of this is illegal. Microsoft cornered the market on personal computer operating systems by offering very good products at very good prices. Simple as that.

And no amount of equivocating by anyone—including a judge who wants to be the mediator of the computer industry for perhaps the next 10 to 20 years—is going to change that fact.

Even if Microsoft CEO Bill Gates and his good friend President Clinton, did cut their own side deal on a golf course somewhere to get Justice to back down in the antitrust case, it makes no difference.

The case against Microsoft was a joke to begin with, and it only got worse with the passage of time. "Schnook consumers" are getting murdered by this entire mess.

If there is any intelligent life left in the federal judicial system around here, the U.S. Court of Appeals should review the case immediately, order another federal district judge to enter the consent decree, and let the computer industry get on with its life.

Oh, and while it's at it, the appeals court might want to tell Judge Sporkin to turn off the fax machine in his chambers and avoid bookstores on his next vacation.

CROATIAN AMBASSADOR EXPOSES YUGOSLAVIA'S MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN SERBIAN OCCUPIED CROATIA

HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Chairman, a memorandum sent by Dr. Petar Šarčević, Ambassador of Croatia to the United States, exposed compelling evidence of direct military involvement by the Yugoslav Government in assisting secessionist Croat Serb forces. I have submitted this memorandum in order to make my colleagues aware of the gravity of these circumstances in hopes of continuing support of internationally imposed sanctions on Yugoslavia.

Washington, DC, June 30, 1995.

Re Belgrade regime responds to offers for suspension of sanctions by stepping up its intervention in the Croatian occupied territories.

To: Members of the U.S. Congress.

From: Dr. Petar Šarčević, Ambassador.

It is with deep concern that I write to you regarding the dangerous build-up of the Yugoslav army forces in the occupied territories of Croatia.

During the past several weeks the international community has been engaged in intensive negotiations with the Belgrade regime over suspension of sanctions in exchange for the normalization of relations with Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Concurrently, the Belgrade regime stepped up its intervention in Croatia's occupied territories. Croatia has obtained copious evidence that documents the active engagement of the Yugoslav army in Croatia by: sending equipment from Serbia and Montenegro to the occupied territories; directing the paramilitary units on the occupied territories through Belgrade-commissioned officers sent to these territories for that purpose; paying the wages of those officers and of other members of the proxy government and military; and forcibly mobilizing citizens of the "Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (Serbia and Montenegro) and ethnic Serb citizens of Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina for military service in the occupied territories of Croatia.

Taken together, the above evidence (see Attachment) is tantamount to yet another breach of the internationally recognized borders that UNCRO is supposed to protect, as well as fortifying the unlawful occupation of Croatia's territories. At the same time, this evidence confirms an additional build-up in the region, and specifically, threatens the adjacent Bihać safe area in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This situation could result in a renewed attack from occupied Croatian territories on this important Bosniac enclave. My Government would then be placed in a very difficult position in light of its sincere efforts to meet and honor the obligations in bilateral agreements with Bosnia-Herzegovina.

I appeal to you to keep abreast of developments in both the occupied territories of Croatia and neighboring Bosnia-Herzegovina. Your highest consideration of this escalating situation is essential.

ATTACHMENT¹

EVIDENCE OF OF FORCIBLE MOBILIZATION

The forcible mobilization is proceeding on a large scale and is expected to continue. As of June 14, 1995, over 4,500 mobilized men were transferred against their will and a further 500 volunteers have been transported to the occupied territories of Croatia. In addition, there has been a dramatic increase in the transfer of military personnel from Serbia and Montenegro through the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in violent of relevant Security Council resolutions. Soldiers have been transported in vehicles provided by the Yugoslav army and entering the occupied territories of Croatia. The primary objective of Belgrade authorities is to further strengthen and reinforce their hold in the area of Slunj in Croatia, and thereby secure the occupation of this region and amass considerable forces for further engagements in the strategically important region of Bihać (UN "safe area") in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

EVIDENCE OF DIRECT AND INCREASING MILITARY INVOLVEMENT IN CROATIA

The very fact that the commander of the Serb paramilitary forces in Croatia, Lt. Gen. Mile Mrkšić, prior to his present assignment, served as Assistant Chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav army, demonstrates the level of military involvement of Belgrade authorities in the occupied parts of Croatia. Mrkšić was responsible for the special forces

of the Yugoslav army and the JNA officer responsible for the siege of Vukovar.

Other evidence of Serbian military involvement in Croatia include the following. On June 13, 1995 two Yugoslav army tank units totalling 26 M-84 MBTs operated by the Yugoslav army's 211th Armored Brigade, were sent from Niš, Serbia, across the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and deployed in Slunj, in the occupied territories of Croatia in sector Glina. In addition, on June 12, 1995 one unit of armored personnel carriers (APCs) consisting of 10 vehicles operated by the Yugoslav army Second Motorized Brigade was sent from Valjevo, Serbia, across the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina, and deployed in the same region in Croatia, at Banovina. Furthermore, on June 19, 1995 the Yugoslav army supplied equipment for two MI-8 rotary-wing aircraft located at the Udbina airport in the occupied territories, sector Knin, through the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Croatia has also brought to the attention of the United Nations evidence that throughout June 1995 the following senior officials of the Yugoslav army commissioned officers were assigned for duty in the occupied territories of Croatia:

Colonel Slobodan Tarbuk from the Yugoslav army Kragujevac corps, transferred to the 39th corps of the so-called Army of RSK in Petrinja, Croatia, on June 9, 1995.

Lt. Colonel Vučeković from the Yugoslav army, transferred to the 11th corps of the so-

called Army of RSK in Croatia, on June 23, 1995.

Colonel Uroš Despotović from the Yugoslav army, transferred to the 70th paramilitary Infantry Brigade of the so-called Army of RSK in Plaški, Croatia, in June 1995.

Colonel Milivojević from the Yugoslav army, transferred to the 70th paramilitary Infantry Brigade of the so-called Army of RSK in Plaški, Croatia, in June 1995.

Lt. Colonel Miloš Cvjetičanin from the Yugoslav army, transferred to the 2nd Armored of the so-called Army of RSK brigade in Croatia, in June 1995.

Colonel Milorad Stupar from the Yugoslav army Pančevo Special Units corps, transferred to the paramilitary Special Forces of the so-called Army of RSK corps in Croatia, in June 1995.

VIOLATION OF THE ZONE OF SEPARATION (ZOS)

As of May 1995 a total of 320 Serb paramilitary troops remain in the zone of separation (ZOS), in violation of the March 29, 1994 cease-fire agreement and UN Security Council Resolution 994 (1995). Of these, 70 are in sector "Vukovar", 50 in sector "Glina", and 200 in sector "Knin". Furthermore, on June 22, 1995 two new platoons of paramilitary personnel were deployed in the ZOS in the vicinity of Kašić, in sector "Knin", directly threatening the civilian traffic on the Zadar-Maslenica highway. On June 23, 1995 two additional platoons of paramilitary personnel were deployed in the ZOS near Osijek.

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE PARAMILITARY FORCES IN THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES OF CROATIA FROM "ARMY OF YUGOSLAVIA", JUNE 1995

Date	Reinforcement type	Number	From	To
Equipment:				
June 13	Armored personnel carriers	10	2 motorized brig. [Valjevo]	Banovina (sector Glina).
June 13	Main battle tanks M-84	26	211 armored brigade [Niš]	Slunj (sector Glina).
June 19	Anti-armor ordinance for Mi-8 rotary-wing aircraft	2	"Army of Yugoslavia"	Udbina airport (sector Knin).
Personnel:				
June 4	Volunteers	100	Serbia	Plaski (Knin).
June 13	Volunteers	800	Serbia	Knin (Knin).
June 13	Forcibly mobilized	150	Serbia	Batnoga (Glina).
June 14	Forcibly mobilized	300 to 400	Serbia	Vukovar.
June 14	Forcibly mobilized	400 to 500	Serbia	Slunj (Glina).
June 15	Volunteers	100 to 120	Serbia	Plaski (Knin).
June 16	Forcibly mobilized	700 to 800	Novi Sad	Slunj (Glina).
June 17	Forcibly mobilized	2000 to 2300	Serbia	Slunj (Glina).
June 17	Volunteers	80	Serbia	Soskovci.
Total		4600 to 5200.		

OFFICERS

Date	Name	Rank	From	To
June 9	Slobodan Tarbuk	Colonel	Kragujevac Corps, "FRY"	39 corps.
June 26	N. Vuckovic	Lt. Colonel	"Army of Yugoslavia"	11 corps.
June	Uros Despotovic	Colonel	"Army of Yugoslavia"	70 brig. (Plaski).
June	Milivojevic	Colonel	"Army of Yugoslavia"	70 brig. (Plaski).
June	Milos Cvjeticanin	Lt. Colonel	"Army of Yugoslavia"	2 arm. brig/spec. corps.
June	Milorad Stupar	Colonel	Commando brigade Pančevo, "FRY"	Spec. Forces Corps.

Source: Letter from Mr. Hrvoje Sarinic, Head of the Croation Government's Commission for UNCRO, to Mr. Yasushi Akashi, Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General, June 28, 1995.

MFN FOR BULGARIA

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I speak in favor of graduating Bulgaria from title IV trade restrictions, the Jackson-Vanik restrictions, under the Trade Act of 1974. I commend Mr. CRANE, Mr. RANGEL, and the entire Committee on Ways and Means for taking this timely action.

Since the late 1980's Bulgaria has made great strides in ameliorating its political and economic circumstances. Bulgaria's communist government has collapsed, and in its

place a democratic republic has emerged. The country's human rights record has improved dramatically. Emigration is no longer a problem; in fact, President Clinton determined in 1993 that Bulgaria is in full compliance with title IV freedom of emigration requirements. Although not yet completely resolved, the Government has made a sustained effort to strengthen its relations with Bulgaria's significant Turkish minority.

On the economic front, Bulgaria's Government has implemented sweeping reforms modeled on free-market principles, including privatization. While reforms are perhaps not proceeding as smoothly as might have been expected, the economic situation in Bulgaria has improved substantially throughout the 1990's. Granting Bulgaria permanent MFN sta-

tus would decrease the tariffs it pays and ensure that its economic reform program continues at an even faster rate.

The United States would also directly benefit from lifting title IV restrictions vis-a-vis Bulgaria. In general terms, this policy would enhance bilateral trade relations between the two countries. More specifically, the extension of MFN status to Bulgaria is needed if the United States is to take full advantage of all GATT and WTO provisions, for Bulgaria is currently in the process of acceding to the two international trade institutions.

I urge my colleagues to support this measure which will provide an important political and economic boost for Bulgaria's democratic, free-market development.

¹Source: Letter sent by The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia to the United Nations Secretary General on June 28, 1995.

TRIBUTE TO MAJ. GEN. WALLACE
C. ARNOLD

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a great American, an outstanding Army officer, and a great individual: Maj. Gen. Wallace C. Arnold, known to his many friends as Wally. This month Wally Arnold will complete 35 years of dedicated service to his country. Major General Arnold was born here in Washington, DC, and raised in Warrenton, VA.

Today he serves as the assistant deputy chief of staff for personnel. This is the capstone of a remarkable career which he started in 1957 when he entered college at Hampton Institute and enrolled in the Reserve Officer's Training Corps [ROTC]. Upon graduation in 1960, he was awarded a bachelors of science degree in industrial education and a commission as a air defense artillery 2d lieutenant. His first assignment was to Korea, where he served as a platoon leader in the 2d Battalion 71st Air Defense Artillery. Upon returning to the United States, he served with the 35th Air Defense Artillery Brigade at Fort Meade, MD as the headquarters battery commander.

In 1966, Wally Arnold was transferred overseas for 4 years. First he served with the 30th Air Defense Artillery Brigade in Okinawa, where he began his long service in the personnel area. After 3 years, then Captain Arnold was transferred to the Republic of Vietnam. Here he made a major contribution while serving as the chief, psychological operations division, XXIV Corps in support of several Republic of Vietnam combat units. After a short tour at Fort Bliss, TX, General Arnold was assigned to Washington, DC, where he served as personnel assignments officer.

The Army recognized Wally Arnold's leadership abilities by selecting him in 1974 to command the 3d Battalion, 61st Air Defense Artillery in the 3d Armored Division. After a successful tour as a battalion commander, General Arnold again returned to the Washington area for a variety of staff jobs including such prestigious positions as the military assistant to the Under Secretary of the Army.

The Army again recognized Wally's dynamic leadership abilities, when in 1982, he was selected to command the 69th Air Defense Artillery Brigade in Wurzburg, Germany.

Following his successful command tour and promotion to brigadier general, he remained in Europe to serve in a joint billet as the director of personnel and administration (J1) for the U.S. European Command. Despite the decline in the value of the dollar against foreign currencies, Major General Arnold was able to sustain and in many areas improve the morale, welfare, and recreational facilities available to soldiers and their families. He worked closely with the Department of Defense Dependent Schools Systems to ensure continuation of quality education for the family members of soldiers assigned in Europe.

In 1987 he returned to the United States to begin his long association with the Reserve Officers Training Corps. He served first as the commander of the First ROTC Region, encompassing the eastern seaboard of the United States. Here his dynamic leadership style

provided a positive role model for thousands of cadets. Throughout his tenure he was cited for his caring, innovative, and competent leadership. First ROTC Region was rated the best within Cadet Command in recruiting, training, and producing quality officers. Under his leadership the performance of historically black colleges improved dramatically. That First ROTC Region's Advanced Camp was rated the best by Cadet Command is directly attributable to his leadership and managerial skill. He also worked closely with the Junior ROTC Programs to improve their activities and focus on citizenship.

In May 1990, now Major General Arnold assumed command of the entire Cadet Command. He was an inspirational leader, strategic thinker, and role model for all. He oversaw a reasoned and well balanced drawdown of Senior ROTC units across the country that left Cadet Command better able to accomplish its mission, while at the same time, he promoted and implemented the rapid expansion of Junior ROTC.

In his final assignment at the Department of the Army, Major General Arnold was a sage advisor to two Deputy Chiefs of Staff for Personnel. In fact, he served as the acting DCSPER for 5 months last year. In his final assignment, he oversaw the final drawdown policies that were used to properly shape the officer and enlisted forces. He also contributed significantly to the development and funding of personnel automation information systems that will improve the Army for years to come.

Major General Arnold's career has been marked by selfless service, devotion to duty, and dedication to soldiers and their families. His outstanding performance of duty and significant contributions to America's Army mark him as a first rate officer. I am sure my colleagues join me in wishing him and his wife the best in their retirement in the Tidewater area of Virginia.

INTRODUCTION OF THE
COMMUNITY FOOD SECURITY ACT

HON. E de LA GARZA

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. DE LA GARZA. Mr. Speaker, I am today with many of my colleagues introducing the Community Food Security Act of 1995. This bill will give the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to award one-time grants to organizations developing innovative community-based projects to address both food access and economic development issues in local communities. At a time when Federal nutrition resources are being stretched to the breaking point, local long term solutions to hunger concerns must be encouraged. Projects that address hunger needs while also providing job training and economic development at the local level deserve our enthusiastic support.

Efforts to deal with hunger in the United States have for the most part relied on a combination of Government food and nutrition programs such as food stamps, WIC, meals for the elderly, and privately funded charitable feeding programs such as food pantries and soup kitchens. Although these programs have gone a long way to reduce hunger and malnutrition in this country, there is still a need to

provide innovative ways to address the overall availability of low-cost, nutritious food in low-income communities. There is a little direct relationship between food assistance and nutrition programs, and local farmers. Traditional nutrition programs have not provided opportunities for recipients to participate in the process of providing at least some of their food, nor have they offered economic opportunities or job training that could assist at least some recipients to move beyond the economic conditions that necessitate reliance on food assistance programs. There is a need to develop innovative approaches to providing food to low-income families, particularly approaches that foster local solutions and that deliver multiple benefits to communities.

The concept of community food security is a comprehensive strategy to feeding hungry people, one that incorporates the participation of the community and encourages a greater role for the entire food system, including local agriculture. This strategy can result in many benefits to a low-income community while providing food for poor families. An example is a food bank that sponsors a farm wherein hundreds of households purchase shares that provide them with fresh farm products; the farm also supplies fresh produce to hundreds of pantries and meals programs that feed hungry families. Another example would be a homeless shelter that provides culinary skills training to clients and works with social service agencies to find them regular employment in the food industry. In a recent subcommittee hearing we learned of a nonprofit group, the America the Beautiful Fund, that distributes seeds donated by seed companies to projects in all 50 States; these seeds have produced tons of food for low-income families. These worthy projects should be encouraged, and can be replicated with the help of the grants this bill will provide.

The Community Food Security Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make grants to organizations to establish community food security projects. The bill requires that each organization receiving such a grant provide at least a 50-percent match. The term of the grant may be for no more than 3 years. These requirements are to ensure strong community support for each project, so that when the Federal grant terminates the project will continue. Preference will be given to projects designed to develop linkages between two or more sectors of the food system; to support the development of entrepreneurial solutions to local food problems; to develop innovative linkages between the for-profit and nonprofit food sectors; or to encourage long-term planning activities and multi-system interagency approaches.

I am hopeful that this legislation can be made a part of the nutrition title of the 1995 farm bill, and I am especially pleased that Mr. EMERSON, chairman of the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Nutrition and Foreign Agriculture is cosponsoring this legislation with me.

TRIBUTE TO G. RUSSELL BASSETT EXPLANATION FOR MISSED VOTES

HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today and pay tribute to a celebrated community servant, Mr. G. Russell Bassett. On Friday, July 14, 1995, Russ, along with his friends and family, will celebrate his retirement from the Sheet Metal Workers Union Local No. 20. This retirement dinner will take place at the Radisson Hotel in Merrillville, IN.

We are all fortunate to have dedicated people, like Russ, involved in the labor movement in Indiana's First Congressional District. Indeed, Russ personifies true selfless dedication. Russ embarked on his distinguished career in former Sheet Metal Workers Local No. 303, where in 1970, he began as a business manager. In 1983, local No. 303 merged with local No. 20, and in the following year, Russ began 8 years as a business representative for the new local. He retired on July 1, 1995, after nearly 12 years as a business representative of Sheet Metal Workers Union Local No. 20. In all, Russ contributed 39 years of his life to fight for labor rights for his union brothers and sisters.

Russ strengthened the labor movement by contributing in several other capacities. For 25 years, Russ served locals Nos. 303 and 20 as a trustee for the health and welfare fund, the Gary area pension fund, and the joint apprenticeship committee. Moreover, Russ served for 3 years as vice president and executive board member for local No. 303.

Outside of his professional career, Russ has devoted a large portion of his life to the betterment of northwest Indiana. Russ devoted 5 years of his life to the Portage Indiana Economic Development Commission on which he served as chairman, and another 5 years on the Indiana OSHA Safety Review Committee.

As we have just celebrated the birthday of our Nation's independence, let us remember those who have worked hard to fulfill the American dream. I offer my heartfelt congratulations to Russ, who has worked arduously to make this dream possible for others. Russ has proven himself to be a distinguished advocate for the labor movement, and he has made northwest Indiana a better place in which to live and work. I sincerely wish Russ a long, happy, and productive retirement.

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, the evening of July 10, I missed four votes because of the need to be with my wife in child-birth classes. I hope everyone who has been through this process will be understanding of my absence.

If I had been present, I would have voted: No, on rollcall 474, moving the previous question; No, on rollcall 475, the motion to table the motion to reconsider; No on rollcall 476, the committee assignment resolution; and No on rollcall 477, permission for committee to sit for remainder of week while the House is meeting.

A TRIBUTE TO STANLEY SCOVILLE

HON. GEORGE MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise with great sorrow to inform the Members of the House of Representatives of the passing of our friend and coworker, Stanley Scoville, last Saturday morning.

For nearly a quarter of a century, Stanley Scoville served as a valued, knowledgeable, and dependable colleague on behalf of our former colleague, Hon. Morris K. Udall, and in a variety of positions on the staff of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Stanely was born in Phoenix, and retained a great appreciation and attachment to the Southwest throughout his life. He attended both undergraduate and law school at the University of Arizona, and served as a clerk for U.S. District Court Judge James A. Walsh in 1971-72. At the end of his clerkship, he joined the staff of Congressman Udall in Washington, and from that day forward until his retirement earlier this year, he held a succession of positions on Mo's personal and committee staff, including staff director and counsel, and special counsel to the chairman.

I first met Stanley when I came to the Congress in 1975 as a junior member of the committee, and we worked together on a wide variety of issues, including on the Ad Hoc Select Committee on the Outer Continental Shelf.

Stanley brought to his job a thorough knowledge of energy and environment policy, and a sharp political sense that was invaluable to a vast array of issues that came before our members every year.

Stanley also had a deep commitment to the institution of the House of Representatives itself, and he continued to work with the committee through great personal difficulties because of his belief in our laws and our system of government. His loss will be deeply felt by all those who work on these issues and all those who were fortunate enough to know and work with him.

A memorial service is being held at 1 p.m. this Friday in the Morris K. Udall Hearing Room of the Committee on Resources, 1324 Longworth Building. I hope that Members and their staffs would attend to show their respect and appreciation for this talented and dedicated public servant.

CONGRATULATING "PARAMETERS" ON ITS 25TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, July 11, 1995

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, Parameters is an official U.S. Army periodical, published quarterly by the U.S. Army War College. I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate "Parameters" on its 25th year of publication.

Alastair Cooke has called Parameters "one of the small but odd mixture of magazines I would not want to be without." Daniel Bell has said,

I find Parameters one of the more interesting and useful journals I read, largely because issues and questions discussed rarely are found in Foreign Affairs or Foreign Policy.

A professional military is vital to the United States. Through its candid, provocative essays, Parameters helps to keep our military on the intellectual cutting edge of the many complex problems they face. It also contributes to policymakers' understanding of these problems. And perhaps most important, it provides a forum for honest and open debate within the military.

I salute Parameters on its 25th anniversary, and urge my colleagues to read this important quarterly.