

In addition, the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) recently adopted a single third generation wireless standard, Wideband CDMA (W-CDMA), and has submitted this one standard to the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) for approval. This is an inappropriate role for Europe's regulators: picking winners by administrative fiat. That is the role of the marketplace.

These regulations will harm the United States in numerous ways. American jobs will be lost, American-developed telecommunications products and services will quickly become obsolete, and billions of dollars of American investment that built telecommunications networks will be kept out of Europe's vast marketplace. It should be noted that no such arbitrary rules prevent European developed technologies from competing for customers in the American market. Further, the EU's actions in this regard run directly counter to the laudable trade liberalization goals contained in the Transatlantic Economic Partnership (TEP)—a recently announced initiative between the EU and the United States.

In response to a recent inquiry made by Mr. MATSUI regarding this issue, U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky stated that the administration would actively monitor the EU's commitment to transparent and non-trade distorting standards, including the possible use of the World Trade Organization dispute settlement procedures.

Congressman MATSUI and I are concerned that the same problem may emerge in Japan. Japan is also considering a new wireless telecommunications standard and could adopt an identical exclusionary standard as Europe, which could have the same effect in disadvantaging U.S. suppliers.

Such actions by Japan and Europe threaten to disrupt the fair and objective evaluation of telecommunications standards currently underway at the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). If countries prematurely adopt standards and make them mandatory before the ITU has fully evaluated different proposals and had a chance to encourage harmonization, then a valuable opportunity to ensure fairness and consideration of global needs will have been lost.

In the Americas, we have tried to build a consensus on how to approach the development of wireless standards through the Inter-American Telecommunication Commission (CITEL). On September 18, a CITEL resolution was adopted to guide member states participating in the ITU standards process. The guidelines were designed to ensure that the standards selection process does not adversely affect users and suppliers of existing wireless networks based on U.S. technology, which must incorporate a new standard to provide advanced services. The United States strongly endorsed these principles and on September 30, formally asked Japan to adopt similar principles as it considers its new wireless standards.

As the representatives of the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee, Mr. MATSUI and I urge our colleagues to insist that the telecommunication markets in Europe and Japan open themselves to American innovation, in the same manner that American markets are open to foreign competition.

We anticipate that this issue will be an important one for the 106th Congress. The Congress, together with Office of the United

States Trade Representative, will vigorously monitor this important trade issue, ensuring that the worldwide market in this rapidly emerging technology is open for American-developed technologies and standards.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE HONORABLE D. FRENCH SLAUGHTER, JR.

HON. FRANK R. WOLF

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Speaker, Virginians were saddened to learn of the recent death of the Honorable D. French Slaughter, Jr. Our colleagues may recall that he represented the 7th District of Virginia, areas of which are now part of the 10th District, which I represent.

We don't have many heroes today, sadly, but French Slaughter was a true American hero. He fought in World War II, was wounded and decorated. When his country needed him, he went.

He was also a true Virginia gentleman. He served in the General Assembly for 20 years. He was the father of the community college system in Virginia. Mr. Slaughter and I worked together in Congress to help save a number of historic Civil War battlefields. We also worked together to help the Virginia Inland Port in Front Royal, Virginia.

Mr. Slaughter was a dedicated public servant. I was proud to call him my friend and to serve in Congress with him. We send our deepest sympathies to his family.

I would submit for the RECORD the obituary notice from the October 4, Washington Post.

D.F. SLAUGHTER DIES AT AGE 73;
CONGRESSMAN FROM VIRGINIA
(By Martin Weil)

Daniel French Slaughter Jr., who was elected to Congress four times as a Republican from Virginia's 7th District, which includes parts of the Washington suburbs, died Oct. 2 in a nursing home in Charlottesville. The 73-year-old lawyer, a Culpeper resident, had Alzheimer's disease.

Mr. Slaughter was elected to Congress in 1984 and announced in 1991 that he was resigning after a series of mild strokes.

The district he represented stretched from Manassas southeast to Fredericksburg and west to Charlottesville. While in Congress, Mr. Slaughter was known for providing residents of his district with a high level of constituent service.

During one of his congressional campaigns, a Democrat criticized Mr. Slaughter for maintaining a low profile on Capitol Hill. "He does what he gets paid for," a state Republican official said in his defense, "and that's why people like him."

In 1991, after his retirement was announced, another state party official praised his integrity and said that he "epitomizes what is a real Virginia gentleman."

While in Congress, Mr. Slaughter was viewed as one of the last Virginia officials who had sprung from the rural, conservative political machine founded by the late senator Harry F. Byrd (D).

While serving in the General Assembly from 1958 to 1978, Mr. Slaughter supported "massive resistance," a policy under which many Virginia localities shut down the public schools rather than integrate them.

Mr. Slaughter said later that he could not think of specific votes that he would change

if he had the chance. He added that he believed "in equal opportunities for everyone."

Mr. Slaughter, who generally used his first initial and was known as French, was born in Culpeper. He attended Virginia Military Institute before serving in the Army infantry in World War II, and receiving the Purple Heart.

After the war, he graduated from the University of Virginia and its law school and practiced law in Culpeper.

While in the General Assembly, he was regarded as a key proponent of the state's community college system.

In Congress, he served on the Judiciary, Small Business, and Science, Space and Technology committees. He emphasized issues of significance to the elderly, particularly health care. A Health Care Safety Account bill he introduced would have allowed tax credits for people older than 65 who set up special savings accounts to pay health care expenses.

In 1990, he boycotted a speech given to a joint congressional session by Nelson Mandela, now South Africa's president. He said he believed that Mandela refused to rule out violence in the struggle against apartheid.

Survivors include a son, D. French Slaughter III, of Charlottesville; a daughter, Kathleen Slaughter Smith, of Gilbert, Ariz.; a brother, Johnson Slaughter, of Houston; and nine grandchildren.

TRIBUTE TO KAY SCHULZE

HON. KEVIN BRADY

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. BRADY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a very unique, special person—Kay Schulze of Bryan-College Station, Texas.

It's been said that a person has not lived a perfect day unless you have done something for someone who will never be able to repay you. By that measure, Kay has enjoyed many a perfect day.

Originally a native of Ohio, where much of her family still resides, Kay worked hard to put her young husband through school. In a home rich with love and faith, Kay raised four children of whom she is unabashedly proud. She didn't just teach, but practiced daily her strong belief that human dignity, economic freedom and individual responsibility are the characteristics that distinguish our nation.

As her children entered their teenage years, Kay saw an opportunity to increase her citizen duty-to-country and began volunteering in local Ohio elections for public office. It was an obligation she learned early in life through her uncle who served with distinction in the State Legislature of Ohio. In 1980 she proudly attended her first GOP national convention.

Four years later Texas received the gift of her enthusiasm and work ethic when her family moved to College Station, Texas. Kay wasted little time in continuing her civic duty and sharing her wonderful leadership skills, serving as president of the Republican Women of Brazos County no less than three terms. Time and time again she happily shouldered the time-consuming task of coordinating local get-out-the-vote phone banks and encouraged young and old alike to become more involved in shaping the direction of our democracy. Inevitably, by unanimous acclamation, in 1990