

Captain Strait's dedication to community activism was shown when he became a founding member of the Mental Illness and Law Enforcement Systems (M.I.L.E.S.) executive board and a member of the Montclair School Board.

Captain Strait has worked diligently to improve law enforcement performance through his career. He has been a true professional and will be missed by his many friends at the Monterey Park Police Department and other state law enforcement agencies but will be missed the most by the citizens whose lives he has touched.

FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE
NORTHWEST KIDNEY CENTERS

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 2002

Mr. McDERMOTT. Mr. Speaker, forty years ago January 1962, in Seattle, Wash., a major development in health care occurred with the opening of the Seattle Artificial Kidney Center as the world's first out-of-hospital dialysis unit.

Two years previously, Dr. Belding Scribner, head of the Division of Nephrology at the University of Washington, together with surgeon David Dillard and engineer Wayne Quinton, inserted a small length of bent Teflon tubing into the forearm of Clyde Shields who was dying of chronic kidney failure—now known as end-stage renal disease (ESRD). This device, known as the Scribner shunt, first made possible the long-term treatment of ESRD patients by the artificial kidney. Several other patients began treatment shortly thereafter and also survived, and so it soon became obvious that this was a successful treatment for a previously fatal disease.

Because of Dr. Scribner's concern that funds were not available to provide this expensive treatment, in 1961 he approached Dr. James Haviland, then President of the King County Medical Society, to consider development of a center to provide dialysis for ESRD patients in the state of Washington. As a result of the efforts of these two physicians, the King County Medical Society, the Washington State Medical Association and the Seattle Area Hospital Council cooperated with private individuals to open and out-of-hospital, free-standing community-supported dialysis center in Seattle. This was the first time that dialysis was provided outside a hospital and supervised by nurses rather than by physicians. The Seattle Artificial Kidney Center, now the Northwest Kidney Center, served as a prototype for the development of dialysis units around the world. Over the next several years, the Center developed training manuals for physicians, nurses and technicians. At the same time, and for years thereafter, physicians and other health care personnel from this and many other countries came to Seattle to visit the Center and learn from its program.

Continuing concern about the high cost of dialysis led to the development of home dialysis in Seattle. London and Boston in the early 1960s. This proved highly beneficial for patients and became a major treatment alternative at the Seattle Artificial Kidney Center. Today, the Northwest Kidney Centers still has the largest home hemodialysis program in the United States.

Also in the 1960's and early 1970's, Dr. Scribner, Dr. Christopher Blagg and other physicians worked with Senators Jackson and Magnuson to introduce national legislation to assist in the support of ESRD patients. These efforts culminated in 1972, when Public Law 92-603 was enacted into law and extended Medicare coverage for dialysis treatment and kidney transplantation to almost all ESRD patients in this country.

Over the last 40 years, the Northwest Kidney Center has been a leader, respected both nationally and internationally, for providing high quality care for ESRD patients. It has treated many thousands of patients over the years, and now serves more than a thousand dialysis patients in eleven dialysis units throughout Kind County. Together with the University of Washington, it has played an important role in research and the development of dialysis techniques and technology, and in the training of kidney specialists from around the world. The efforts of its staff have also been influential with the Congress, agencies of the Federal Government, the Washington State Government and various of the health care organizations involved in the care of ESRD patients in helping to see that the Medicare ESRD Program meets the aims of its founders.

At this time, there are more than 350,000 dialysis patients and more than 3,500 dialysis units in this country, and about one million patients on dialysis worldwide. It thus seems appropriate today to honor the 40th anniversary of the world's first dialysis unit and its founders, Drs. Belding Scribner and James Haviland.

PAYING TRIBUTE TO WILLIAM
HERMAN FAIRBROTHER

HON. MIKE ROGERS

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 2002

Mr. ROGERS of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to William H. Fairbrother served his country for thirty years and did what he loved.

William Herman Fairbrother was born in Endicott, New York, on March 28, 1923, the son of Lieutenant Herman and Caroline Fairbrother. He grew up on a variety of Infantry Posts, to include the Panama Canal Zone, and Manila, Philippine Islands. Bill entered the United States Military Academy at West Point on a Congressional appointment from the 34th District of New York. When he arrived at West Point he knew the prepared sling, the hasty sling and had qualified with the 30-caliber water-cooled machine gun. This made it easy to shoot expert with the M1 Garand plebe year. Academics, however, were something else. With the help of "Sully's Cram School" in Washington, DC the previous year he did fairly well in the first half year. But after that it was a continuing struggle to stay proficient. Because of many moves, High School had been rushed and spotty, and the four years of Academy study being rushed into three because of World War II made the task even harder. On the other hand, flying, which was his first love went smoothly. Primary flight training in Texas and then Basic and Advanced at Stewart during the three years went without problems. It

was during the Plebe year that he picked up the nickname "Fair-Bee" in keeping with the academy tradition to reduce the spoken word to its simplest form.

Fair-B graduated with the class of 1944, the D-Day class, albeit rather far down the list. On the very next day, in the Cadet Chapel, he married his childhood sweetheart, Patricia Ross of Kenmore, New York and they lived happily ever after. P-40 and P-47 training, together with those of the class selected for the Fighter business, followed with time at many different bases, as the Service endeavored to stuff as much military experience into the class as they could before sending them overseas. Shortly thereafter it was le Shima Flying P-47's against the Japanese. After the war the unit moved over to Okinawa and Patricia joined him there in 1946. They, along with many other pioneer souls set up house-keeping in a Quonset hut. Number one daughter, Bonnie was born in Okinawa in 1947. In December 1947, Fair-B brought the family back to the US to Selfridge, Michigan. The duty was with the 56th Fighter Group flying F-80's and F-86's, where he was squadron adjutant and group adjutant. It was during this time, in 1948, that daughter number two, Nancy, was born. In 1951 it was off to Minneapolis in the Air Defense Control Center business. There he was assigned as an aircraft controller and control center chief with the 31st Air Division. Flying time was cadged from the local guard squadron, which was equipped with P-51s. Then in 1953 cold weather assignments continued, this time to Rapid City, South Dakota and the 54th Fighter Interceptor Squadron at Ellsworth Air Force Base. This was probably the happiest assignment in his career, with over two years of the time there being in command of the squadron. Initially, the airplanes were P-51s, then F84Gs and finally F-86Ds. He had always said that next to being a Captain and Fighter Squadron Flight commander, the position of Fighter Squadron Commander was the best job in the Air Force.

Exchange duty with the Royal Air Force at RAF Manby, England followed in June of 1956. The assignment was attendance at the RAF Flying College. The family thoroughly enjoyed this short tour living in the small East Anglia town of Sutton-on-Sea, going to English Schools, learning the language, dealing with pounds, schillings and pence, and driving the left side of the road. Fair-B accumulated a respectable amount of time in British Aircraft to include the Gloster meteor, Hawker Hunter and British Electric Canberra. In January 1957 the family arrived in Rabat Morocco. The assignment here was Chief, Combat Operations in the 316th Air Division. Further broadening and true sophistication took place during this time. Not only was the Division partially manned with French Air Force personnel but also, the family lived in a French villa and had an Arab houseboy. In addition, flights on military aircraft, with family, up to the European continent were allowed once a year. They took full advantage of this privilege and managed to visit Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, Germany and Switzerland during their Moroccan stay. The Division Fighter Squadrons were equipped with F-86D and F-100 aircraft so Fair-B was able to keep his hand in. There were many trips to Wheelus Air Force Base in Tripoli, Libya, where the squadrons when TDY for gunnery and rocketry training.