

and the greed, you can make a difference. Let history record—say, 50 to 100 years from now—that this generation cared, that we persevered, that we preserved, and that we recognized that important decisions should be made not just for today and not just for a few—but very importantly—for future generations of Americans as well!!

IN MEMORY OF THE HONORABLE
DEOTIS GAY OF LA PORTE, TEXAS

HON. KEN BENTSEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 2002

Mr. BENTSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of a longtime friend and respected former member of the La Porte City Council of La Porte, Texas, Deotis Gay, who passed away at his home on February 21, 2002. The community of La Porte has lost one of their most beloved and respected citizens. Deotis was a constituent, colleague, and friend with whom I was privileged to know and work with. I will miss his wisdom and guidance.

Mr. Gay was born December 19, 1931, in Kilgore, Texas, and moved to La Porte with his family when he was nine years old. He retired after working for Rohm and Haas Deer Park for 35 years. Besides his 20 years of service on the La Porte City Council that ended just this past year, Deotis was active in the National League of Cities, the Texas Municipal League, the Texas Black Caucus and the La Porte Community Civic Club. He was also a Mason and a member of the board of trustees of Zion Hill Baptist Church.

Deotis was more than just a great civic leader; he was also a great Texan, a loyal friend, and a devoted husband, father and grandfather. I offer my sincere condolences to his wife, Mary; his sons, Deotis Gay, Jr. and Anthony Gay; his daughter Cheryl Gay, his seven grandchildren, and his entire extended family. We feel for their loss as we mourn the passing of this exceptional man. Deotis was a true friend to everyone in La Porte and to me personally.

ARTICLE COMPARES INDIA TO
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—INDIA IS
HEADING FOR SIMILAR BREAK-
UP

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 2002

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call the attention of my colleagues to an article by Steve Forbes in the March 4 issue of Forbes magazine called “India, Meet Austria-Hungary.” In the article, Mr. Forbes compares present-day India to the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. Like Austria-Hungary, India is a multi-ethnic, multinational country. Such countries are unstable, as Mr. Forbes notes, and they face a similar peril.

The article notes that some leaders in India are “itching to go to war with Pakistan, even though Pakistan’s President Pervez Musharraf has taken considerable political risks by moving against Pakistani-based-and-trained anti-India terrorist groups.” At the same time, ac-

cording to a January 2 article in the Washington Times, India continues to sponsor cross-border terrorism against Pakistan. The article notes that when the Austro-Hungarian monarchy attacked Serbia in 1914, it launched a war in which the Hapsburgs lost their empire. Today, several countries exist where the Austro-Hungarian Empire once was.

India is in similar circumstances. It should learn from the example of Austria-Hungary, the Soviet Union, and other multinational empires. It should realize that the breakup of such states is inevitable. The Soviet Union and Austria-Hungary had a stronger, more stable political structure and they fell apart because such multinational states cannot be held together. In fact, Indian Home Minister L.K. Advani recently said that if Kashmir gets its freedom, India will unravel.

Yet India continues its futile efforts to maintain its multinational state by force, in pursuit of Hindu hegemony. It continues to attack and kill Christians, Sikhs, Muslims, Dalits, and other minority groups. It continues to hold tens of thousands of political prisoners, something I find very odd for a democracy. Indian forces have killed more than 250,000 Sikhs, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland, more than 75,000 Kashmiri Muslims, and many thousands of minorities of all kinds. This repressive policy will not work. Eventually, the force that broke up the Soviet Union and broke up the Austro-Hungarian Empire will break up India. I hope that this happens peacefully. With the war on terrorism ongoing, we do not need another violent trouble spot in the world.

America can encourage this process of nationalism and freedom in South Asia. We should press India for the release of all political prisoners. We should stop our aid and trade with India until they are released and the oppression of minorities ends. We should openly declare our support for self-determination for all peoples and nations in South Asia. By these measures we will help everyone in the subcontinent to live freely, prosperously, in dignity, stability, and peace.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the Forbes article into the RECORD at this time.

[From Forbes Magazine, Mar. 4, 2002]

INDIA, MEET AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

(By Steve Forbes)

Influential elements in India’s government and military are still itching to go to war with Pakistan, even though Pakistan’s President Pervez Musharraf has taken considerable political risks by moving against Pakistani-based-and-trained anti-India terrorist groups. Sure, Musharraf made a truculent speech condemning India’s “occupation” of Kashmir, but that was rhetorical cover for cracking down on those groups. Washington should send New Delhi some history books for these hotheads; there is no human activity more prone to unintended consequences than warfare. As cooler heads in the Indian government well know, history is riddled with examples of parties that initiated hostilities in the belief that conflict would resolutely resolve outstanding issues.

Pericles of Athens thought he could deal with rival Sparta once and for all when he triggered the Peloponnesian War; instead his city-state was undermined and Greek civilization devastated. Similarly, Hannibal brilliantly attacked Rome; he ended up not only losing the conflict but also setting off a train of events that ultimately led to the total destruction of Carthage. Prussia smashed France in 1870, annexing critical French ter-

ritory for security reasons, but that sowed the seeds for the First World War. At the end of World War I the victorious Allies thought they had dealt decisively with German military power. Israel crushed its Arab foes in 1967, but long-term peace did not follow.

India is not a homogeneous state. Neither was the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It attacked Serbia in the summer of 1914 in the hopes of destroying this irritating state after Serbia had committed a spectacular terrorist act against the Hapsburg monarchy. The empire ended up splintering, and the Hapsburgs lost their throne.

And on it goes.

Getting back to the present, do Indian war hawks believe China will stand idly by as India tried to reduce Pakistan to vassal-state status? Do they think Arab states and Iran won’t fund Muslim guerrilla movements in Pakistan, as well as in India itself? Where does New Delhi think its oil comes from (about 70%, mainly from the Middle East)? Does India think the U.S. will stand by impotently if it starts a war that unleashes nuclear weapons?

In his second inaugural address, Abraham Lincoln summed up the unpredictable consequences of war, *vis-à-vis* America’s Civil War: “Neither party expected for the war the magnitude or the duration which it has already attained. . . . Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding.”

DUTCH TREAT

While cracking down on anti-India terrorist groups operating in Pakistan, Islamabad can take the wind out of Indian war sails by turning over the arrested terrorists who carried out murderous acts in Kashmir and New Delhi. It can turn them over not to India—which would be political suicide domestically—but to The Hague for investigation and trial by an international tribunal. India’s moral case would then evaporate.

RECOGNIZING CAPTAIN JAMES B.
STRAIT

HON. HILDA L. SOLIS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 26, 2002

Ms. SOLIS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize an impressive member of my community, Captain James B. Strait. Captain James B. Strait has played an important role in the Monterey Park Police Department and will be retiring after 31 years of service.

Captain Strait joined the Monterey Park Police Department on February 8, 1971 after graduating first in his class from the Riverside County Sheriff’s Academy.

Under his leadership, the Monterey Park Police Department made significant changes that improved the Police Department’s service to the community. In addition to chairing the Department’s Computer Acquisition team and implementing a state of the art digital radio system, he also worked to publish the department’s first policy and procedures manual.

In 1985, Captain Strait was awarded the Police Department’s Distinguished Service Medal for his help in apprehending a person wielding a hand grenade. During the 1984 Summer Olympic Games, Captain Strait had the honor of being named Monterey Park Police Department’s representative for the Security Coordination Center.

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 King 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 Ie 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, shillings 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.