

reducing the incidence of HIV/AIDS, fighting breast and prostate cancer, and preventing lead poisoning in children. But CDC has not been satisfied only to defend America and the world against disease—it also has taken the offensive, promoting healthy behavior through smoking cessation, and immunization efforts.

CDC has been faced with a host of challenges over the last half century, and the many scientists and public health professionals who make this relatively small agency a force to be reckoned with have never failed to rise to those challenges. Utilizing a technique for investigating disease outbreaks, "Hot Zone" author Richard Preston has called the marriage of great labs with shoe-leather disease detective work, CDC has taken on epidemics around the globe. The threat of emerging infectious diseases that our Nation and the world now face becomes somewhat less alarming when we remind ourselves of the unflinching courage and unfailing efforts of the devoted professionals at CDC who stand ready to fight back.

I would like to commend CDC on its long record of achievement, which is outlined in a brief history of the agency prepared by CDC that I am including in the RECORD, and to thank the scientists, doctors, public health professionals, and staff of the CDC for all that you have done for us over the past 50 years. Thank you for the lives you have saved and for the good you have done for this Nation and the world.

THE CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION—50 YEARS OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS  
THE 1940'S

1946

The Communicable Disease Center, or CDC, opens in the old "Office of Malaria Control in War Areas" in downtown Atlanta. Part of the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS), the CDC has a mission to work with state and local health officials in the fight against malaria (that was still prevalent in several Southern states), typhus, and other communicable diseases.

1947

A token payment of \$10 is made for 15 acres on Clifton Road in Atlanta, the current home of CDC headquarters.

THE 1950'S

1951

The Epidemic Intelligence Services (EIS) is established. EIS quickly becomes the Nation's—and the world's—response team for a wide range of health emergencies. Its young, energetic medical officers make house calls around the world.

CDC broadens its focus to include polio and establishes closer relationships with the states. National disease surveillance systems begin.

1955

The Polio Surveillance Unit is established. Ten years later, CDC assumes PHS responsibility for the control of polio; the disease almost disappears from the Western Hemisphere by 1991.

1957

The Influenza Surveillance Unit is established.

THE 1960'S

1961

CDC takes over publication of the Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR), which publishes important public health updates and data on deaths and certain diseases from every state every week. The first

cases of a new disease, later called AIDS, were reported in the MMWR in 1981.

1966

CDC launches the Smallpox Eradication Program to eliminate smallpox and to control measles in 20 African countries. Through CDC's efforts, smallpox, a disease that killed millions of people over the centuries, was eradicated from the world in the late 1970s.

1969

CDC participates in the quarantine of astronauts returning from the first walk on the moon, and the examination of moon rock specimens.

THE 1970'S

1970

The Communicable Disease Center is renamed the Center for Disease Control to reflect a broader mission in preventive health.

1973

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), which protects Americans from on-the-job hazards, becomes part of CDC.

1976

CDC investigates an outbreak of illness in Philadelphia, now called Legionnaire's disease. The following year, CDC isolates the causative agent for this disease: *Legionella pneumophila*.

1977

The last case of endemic smallpox in the world is reported in Somalia.

1978

CDC opens an expanded, maximum-containment laboratory to handle viruses too dangerous to handle in an ordinary laboratory.

1979

The last case of wild polio virus in the United States is reported.

THE 1980'S

1980

The agency is renamed the Centers for Disease Control to reflect a change in organizational structure.

1981

With the California Department of Health, CDC reports the first cases of an illness later known as acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and organizes a task force of personnel from each center to respond to evidence of an epidemic. AIDS research and prevention efforts continue today.

1983

CDC establishes a Violence Epidemiology Branch to apply public health prevention strategies to the problems of child abuse, homicide, and suicide.

1986

The Office of Smoking and Health, which targets the Nation's primary preventable health problem, becomes part of CDC.

1987

CDC reports a strong association between Reye syndrome and aspirin, noting that 90% of cases could be prevented by reducing aspirin treatment of children.

The National Center for Health Statistics becomes part of CDC.

1988

CDC establishes the Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion to target chronic disease, such as heart disease laboratory is established.

A state-of-the-art viral and rickettsial disease laboratory is established.

1989

CDC and the World Health Organization (WHO) establish a collaborating center for disaster preparedness.

THE 1990'S

1991

CDC begins development of a national strategic plan for the early detection and control of breast and cervical cancers among American women.

CDC conducts the first and largest scale health survey to employ computer-assisted interviewing.

To better reflect the responsibilities and future goals of CDC, the word "National" was added to the names of four centers: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, National Center for Environmental Health, National Center for Infectious Disease, National Center for Prevention Services.

1992

The agency adds prevention to its name (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) to reflect a broader role and vision, but retains the familiar acronym CDC.

1993

CDC launches the National Childhood Immunization campaign.

1995

CDC goes onsite to Zaire to investigate an outbreak of deadly Ebola virus.

CDC recommends AZT therapy for HIV-infected pregnant women to reduce the rate of transmission of the Virus to their babies.

1996

CDC celebrates 50 years of success as the Nation's Prevention Agency.

TRIBUTE TO SISTER JEANNE O'LAUGHLIN

HON. E. CLAY SHAW, JR.

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with great pleasure to recognize a south Floridian who this year is celebrating her 50th anniversary as an Adrian Dominican sister.

Through her dedication to her work, her faith, and her students, Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin is one of the pillars upon which our south Florida community continues to grow and excel.

Sister Jeanne's work began at an early age in her hometown of Detroit. Instilled with the values of her father, she took jam to the elderly in a nursing home, lent money to those in need, and was well ahead of her time in race relations. She learned the importance of education from her family. Sister Jeanne combined her passions for service, education, and religion by becoming an Adrian Dominican nun at sixteen.

She has continued her mission of education and community service in her work as president of Barry University. Since assuming this post 15 years ago, her tireless efforts have dramatically enhanced many aspects of both the university and Dade county. As president, Sister Jeanne has helped raise over \$115 million for the university through an array of fundraising events—even lending her singing voice to the cause. She has diversified the student body of Barry, shifting it from a mostly white female population to include students from over 72 countries.

Sister Jeanne is constantly involved in community activities—chairing the Miami Coalition for a Drug Free Community and acting as president for three other national organizations. Her good works have been recognized

by the likes of the Miami Herald, Florida Governor Lawton Chiles, President Clinton, and Pope John Paul II. Her many generous deeds, both individually and community wide, are legend.

I had a chance to witness Sister Jeanne's tenacity firsthand some years ago when she approached me to assist her in gaining the release of three Chinese women seeking asylum in the United States. These women had been locked up in a dingy hotel room near the Miami International Airport for many months, and Sister Jeanne did not rest until asylum was granted. Recently I had the chance to see Sister Jeanne speak to students at an anti-drug forum. Her ability to elicit a response from these jaded, street smart kids was uncanny, and she most definitely made an impact on the teenagers' lives. It is clear that the 16-hour days that Sister Jeanne works have paid enormous dividends in our community. Whenever I see Sister Jeanne, she reminds me that she prays for me and the other elect-

ed officials charged with making decisions. I, for one, sleep easier for this.

Mr. Speaker, throughout the United States are many individuals who dedicate their lives to such key social issues as education and community service. Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin is one individual who through her 50 years of service has helped to strengthen our Nation. We in south Florida are truly grateful. I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Sister Jeanne O'Laughlin as she celebrates her golden jubilee 50th anniversary as an Adrian Dominican sister.

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TRIBUTE TO DICK STULTZ

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, June 27, 1996*

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a friend, labor leader, and dedicated

government employee who passed away this month—Dick Stultz.

Dick Stultz dedicated his life to the service of our country. Dick was born in Philadelphia, PA. He joined the Marine Corps in 1952, and retired after 30 years of honorable service.

In addition to his military service, Dick worked for 25 years with the U.S. Border Patrol coordinating communications with field agents. During his service with the Border Patrol, Dick became involved in the National Border Patrol Council Local 1613, where he served as first vice president for 3 years, and as president for a year and a half. A strong advocate for field agents, Dick was highly successful in dispute resolution, and was considered a guardian angel by many of the agents he represented.

It was his good working relationship with both agents and management that earned him a commendation from the U.S. Border Patrol for his warm personal style and can-do spirit.

My thoughts and prayers go out to his wife, Veronica, and his family.