

But when we do hear about CDC, we know we are facing an urgent crisis—but that the crisis is being handled expertly—whether it is occurrence of a mysterious infectious disease, later called Legionnaires' disease in Philadelphia, or the first case of AIDS in San Francisco; illness and death from food contaminated with *E. coli* in the States of Washington, California, Idaho, and Nevada; measles epidemics in major metropolitan areas across the United States; cryptosporidium in Milwaukee drinking water; serious illness from oysters in Florida; an outbreak of hanta virus in New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and Colorado; the reemergence of tuberculosis as a serious health risk, especially in New York, Miami, and Los Angeles; or lead poisoning in children in Chicago and Rhode Island.

While CDC has been catapulted only recently onto suburban movie screens because it inspired "The Hot Zone," the agency has, over its 50-year history, cooled off many hot zones with its unique expertise and capability. CDC assists governments and health officials all over the world in preventing and controlling disease and responding to crises that literally threaten the health and safety of entire populations of people—ebola virus in Zaire; deadly chemical release in a Tokyo subway; disease-causing radioactive fallout in the Marshall Islands; outbreaks in Spain of illness from contaminated cooking oil; worldwide immunization efforts to prevent deadly childhood and adult illnesses such as smallpox—now completely eradicated because of these efforts; typhoid fever, and polio.

Though its origins—in Atlanta, GA—and its early mission were modest—the control of malaria in war areas—CDC quickly gained strength and prominence as the world's emergency response team, as it formed critical and productive relationships with health officials throughout the United States and around the world. Its physicians and epidemiologists have been involved in public health activities ranging from the virtual eradication of polio from the Western hemisphere to quarantining the astronauts who first walked on the moon and examining the now-museum-housed moon rocks. CDC specialists have worked with American companies to help identify and solve workplace hazards and prevent worker injuries. The agency's specialized laboratories provide unique, state-of-the-art analyses of dangerous viruses, and unidentified toxins. The National Childhood Immunization Initiative, designed to achieve full, age-appropriate vaccination of all American children, to prevent completely preventable childhood illnesses such as whooping cough, measles, mumps, rubella, and polio; a nationwide program for early detection and control of breast and cervical cancer; and a dynamic education program targeted at smoking, the Nation's No. 1 preventable cause of illness, are all initiatives launched and still maintained by CDC.

Today, as it moves into the 21st century, and the second half of its first century, CDC is focused on the future of public health, and refocusing efforts to direct attention at problems that are just beginning, or are growing—new infectious diseases; reemergence of diseases once thought to be controlled, such as drug-resistant TB; prevention and control of birth defects and genetic diseases, such as fetal alcohol syndrome, mental retardation, and spina bifida; identification and control of environmental factors that lead to serious ad-

verse health effects, such as radiation and environmental lead; preventing disability and early death from injury and chronic disease; collecting and analyzing data that help to understand better how to protect and promote health; and refocusing a variety of activities on special health problems of teenagers and women.

I am proud to have supported the work of CDC over many of its 50 years. Congress and the American people have entrusted one of our most precious possessions to this remarkable agency—the public health. Today, CDC employs a small cadre of 6,300 dedicated people with a big and critically important task. CDC has never betrayed our trust, and has lived up to our expectations. I expect no less in the future. I congratulate CDC on this 50th birthday, and wish the agency at least 50 more, equally productive years.

IN HONOR OF REV. DR. ERMINE STEWART

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the outstanding career and 25 years of service to the Reverend Dr. Ermine Stewart. Called into the ministry in May 1956 to pastor a church in Coleyville, Jamaica, West Indies—Reverend Stewart has provided a global vision of missionary work and ministerial commitment that continues to extend itself to the New York area and beyond.

Upon his return to the United States in 1965, Reverend Stewart established a branch of the "Church of the First Born Miracle Temple, Inc." in the United States. Over the past 31 years Reverend Stewart has witnessed the unfolding prosperity of several churches throughout New York.

Presently, the Church of the First Born has nine churches, three of which are in the United States—New York, New Jersey, and Miami; one in the Province of Canada, and five on the Island of Jamaica. In addition to the established church branches, Reverend Stewart's devoted efforts and ministry have spawned the Television Ministry, which can be seen on J.B.C. Television in Jamaica. Such service exemplifies Reverend Stewart's instrumental work and institutional accomplishments.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Reverend Ermine Stewart on receiving this impressive honor, and extend to him my best wishes for continued success in the ministry.

KALKASKA COUNTY'S 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to bring to the attention of this body, and the Nation, the 125th anniversary of the official founding of Kalkaska County, MI. In celebrating this occasion, I would like to take the opportunity to look back upon those years.

In 1855, William Copeland purchased a large tract of land, presently found between Round Lake and M-72 within what is now the Kalkaska County borders. After Mr. Copeland's purchase, a wave of settlers were brought in to clear trees for farms and orchards. This area was first known as Wabassee. Before becoming its own county, Kalkaska was part of Grand Traverse, Antrim and Crawford Counties. It was not until 1843 that the Wabassee area became known as Kalkaska County. In 1871, Kalkaska County residents officially organized themselves. The Village of Kalkaska became the county seat and was incorporated in 1887.

During the late 19th century, Kalkaska County became a magnet for lumberjacks, offering both success and failure to those who sought jobs. While some parts of Kalkaska County enjoyed economic booms, 13 other settlements closed down. A strong timber trade would remain until 1920, when the county's population leveled off at 5,570 people. The timber industry spurred the development of railroads to transport the timber. From farming to timber to railroads, an economic base for Kalkaska's development was established.

Kalkaska County also benefited economically from the spirit of mechanical innovation. Residents, such as Elmer Johnson, tinkered with the internal combustion engine, creating a few automobile prototypes in his day. One of these "Elmers" is currently displayed at the Kalkaska County Historical Museum.

Aviation was also subjected to innovation Kalkaska-style. Around the turn of the century, W.C. Freeman announced that he had built a flying machine and was attempting a trial flight. Unfortunately, no record exists of the success or failure of Mr. Freeman's attempt.

During this period of timber and innovation, Kalkaska encountered several citywide fires which leveled parts of the city. Some of the more destructive and memorable fires occurred in 1908 and 1910. But the most destructive fire in Kalkaska County occurred in 1921, when the central portion of the village of South Boardman burned to the ground. This part of South Boardman has never been rebuilt.

Mr. Speaker, Kalkaska County, MI, has had wonderful and varied experiences throughout its 125-year existence. Its development has mirrored much of northern Michigan's and on behalf of the State of Michigan and its people, I commend both past and present county and community leaders and wish Kalkaska a successful celebration and best wishes for a successful future.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE TREES OF MYSTERY

HON. FRANK RIGGS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. RIGGS. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the House of Representatives I am proud to represent the owners of one of the premier attractions in the entire country, the trees of mystery. Nestled among the giant redwoods of California's north coast just north of the town of Klamath, this marvelous environment stands as a testament of how man and nature can coexist as partners.

Last week the trees of mystery celebrated its 50th anniversary. Throughout those 50 years, millions of people have had the pleasure of strolling through nature's shrine. I want to congratulate Marylee Smith and her son, John Thompson, for the foresight to preserve and protect one of the most beautiful spots on Earth.

I hope that all of my colleagues will make an opportunity, as I did last week, to view the cathedral tree, where many marriages take place, or the family tree, with each branch supporting another member of its clan, or the wonderful Native American Museum at the trees of mystery.

Thank you Maylee and John for preserving our history for future generations.

CELEBRATING IOWA'S BIRTHDAY

HON. JAMES A. LEACH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 27, 1996

Mr. LEACH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to invite my colleagues and their families to become honorary Iowans for the next few weeks as Iowa and its sons and daughters celebrate our State's 150th birthday. Come to the Smithsonian's annual Folklife Festival on the Mall to see what Iowans with midwestern understatement, are so proud of.

You will discover Iowa is a State of immigrants who have come together to make a singularly diverse community.

Our first citizens immigrated to Iowa across a land bridge joining North America with Asia and eventually became members of the approximately 17 different Indian tribes that resided in the State at various times in its early history. The Indian word meaning "the beautiful land" both describes the State and gave it its name.

Iowa's Sauk and Mesquaki tribes were among the most powerful tribes in the upper Mississippi and legend has it that the famous Sauk chief Black Hawk's courageous and intelligent leadership of his people contributed to Iowa becoming known as the "Hawkeye State."

Although it is thought Spanish explorers may have reached Iowa first from the south, and earliest Europeans known to have visited what would become the State were the French explorers Father Jacques Marquette and Louis Joliet. They were followed by immigrants from Germany, Sweden, Norway, Holland, and Great Britain.

In their turn came people from Ireland, Austria, Italy, and Czechoslovakia.

Iowa entered the Union officially on December 28, 1846, as a free State, and prior to the Civil War African-Americans found the State a haven as part of the Underground Railway carrying them from slavery to freedom. Many African-Americans would settle in southeastern Iowa, most notably in Buxton, a community of almost 5,000 that was over 50 percent African-American. Buxton's social and economic institutions were fully integrated decades before the country would begin to make the effort to become so and many of the town's professionals were African-American.

Although far from the great battles of the Civil War, Iowa contributed disproportionately to the Union cause in the conflict. More than

76,000 Iowans, more per capita than any other State, served in the war. One out of five of the Iowans who enlisted lost their life in the course of the war.

Iowa perennially leads the Nation in literacy, school achievement tests and quality of life polls. Its vigorous economy has a sound basis in agri-business, small to medium manufacturing and a growing financial services sector. But it is the State's people that are Iowa's most important product.

Herbert Hoover was a renowned engineer mining whose Presidency preceded the onset of the great depression. His humanitarian relief efforts, both as Chair of the American Relief Commission and U.S. Food Administrator on the War Trade Council during World War I, as co-founder of CARE and UNICEF, and as a leader of U.S. food relief efforts after World War II, are credited with saving hundreds of millions of lives.

Henry Wallace, an agronomist who helped develop hybrid corn, served as Secretary of Agriculture and then Vice President to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. An exemplar of this country's great liberal political tradition, Wallace ran for President in 1948 as one of the most significant third party candidates in American history.

Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's chief-of-staff and personal emissary to Great Britain at the beginning of the war and later to Stalin at its conclusion was an Iowa native.

So was Mamie Doud Eisenhower. Richard Nixon was stationed at the Naval Air Station at Ottumwa, IO, hometown of MASH's Radar O'Riley, and Ronald Reagan got his first job as a sportscaster in my hometown of Davenport.

Iowa is justly proud of its accomplishments in scientific research. Norman Borlaug was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on new types of wheat and in the process did as much to alleviate world hunger as anyone in this century.

George Washington Carver graduated from Iowa's Simpson College and did his graduate work at Iowa State University.

John Atanasoff and Clifford Berry invented the computer at Iowa State University. Grinnell College graduate Robert Noyce, who founded Intel Corp., is considered the coinventor of the computer chip.

James Van Allen, an astrophysicist at the University of Iowa, discovered the radiation belts circling the earth that bear his name. Another pioneer of the final frontier, Captain James Tiberius Kirk of the Starship Enterprise was born in Riverside, IA.

At the University of Iowa's magnificent medical research facility, researchers such as Drs. Antonio Damasio and Nancy Andreasen have looked inward rather than outward, using computer images derived from electron microscopes, instead of the magnified pictures caught through the mirrors of a telescope, to do groundbreaking work in mapping the human brain and studying its complexities. Illnesses from psychotic disorders to Alzheimer's disease can be better controlled and eventually cured because of their efforts.

In the leadership of business and industry, Iowa boasts of such sons as Frederick Maytag, inventor and manufacturer of the appliances that have put so many repairmen on the shelf, and John L. Lewis, the founder of the United Mine Workers who did so much to humanize the conditions in that industry.

In the law, Iowa was the first State in the Union to admit a woman to the practice of law, Arabella Mansfield, in 1869. Iowa University's Law School was the first public law school to graduate a woman, Mary Beth Hickey, in 1873.

As for the environment, Iowans such as J. "Ding" Darling and Frederick Leopold brought early awareness of the planet's fragility.

The arts have always been at the center of Iowa's life. The Czechoslovakian composer Anton Dvorak spent summers in Spillville and wrote his symphony "From the New World" there. Since then, Iowa has given such classical voices as those of Simon Estes, Emmy Award winner Mary Beth Peil, and Dame Margaret Roberti, to the world's stages. Roberti, a.k.a. Margaret Jean Nobis, opened the season at La Scala more times than Maria Callas and sang the lead in more Verdi operas than anyone in operatic history. She is the only American opera singer ever knighted by the Italian Government.

Jazz immortal Bix Beiderbecke also was from Iowa, as was bandleader Glenn Miller, singer Andy Williams, the original music man—Meredith Willson—and, for a time, the Violist, Sir William Primrose.

Grant Wood was born in Iowa and made the people and landscapes of his home State famous as he pioneered American regionalist art. The printmaker Mauricio Lasansky found a home at the University of Iowa. His haunting depictions of the Holocaust have helped keep alive the memory of the millions lost in Nazi death camps.

Iowans have always loved the written and spoken word. The University of Iowa has long been home to the world famous Creative Writers Workshop, founded by the poet Paul Eagle. The novelists Flannery O'Connor and John Irving among others too numerous to mention chose to live for a time in Iowa City and finished further workshop participation.

Iowa also claims the novelists MacKinlay Kantor and Wallace Stegner, as well as the playwright David Rabe. And two recent Pulitzer Prize winners, Jane Smiley and Jorie Graham, teach at our State universities, the former at Iowa State, the latter at the University of Iowa.

As for the press, journalists like Hugh Sidey, Harry Reasoner, Tom Brokaw, George Mills and Don Kaul have ennobled their profession with common sense, historical perspective, and thoughtful wit.

The actors Cloris Leachman and Marion Morrison—better know as that icon of American manhood John Wayne—are from Iowa, as is Donna Reed and the original Superman, George Reeves.

John Ringling and his brothers ran away from Iowa to found a circus, and Johnny Carson is an Iowan familiar to a generation of insomniacs.

Jack Trice, Nile Kinnick, Bob Feller, Roger Craig, Dan Gable, and Gayle Hopkins are just a few of the world class athletes Iowa has produced.

Where to put Buffalo Bill Cody on a list of eminent Iowans is unclear, but he certainly belongs there. So do the Friedman twins from Sioux City, who, writing as Abigail Van Buren and Ann Landers, have touched the lives of millions of Americans.

In the final analysis, making lists like this is fun, if dangerous. Invariably many who belong on it are overlooked.