

to prevent a human cancer: a liver cancer, known as a hepatoma, that can develop as a complication of infection from the hepatitis B virus.

One of Dr. Hilleman's goals was to develop the first licensed vaccine against any viral cancer. He achieved it in the early 1970s, developing a vaccine to prevent Marek's disease, a lymphoma cancer of chickens caused by a member of the herpes virus family. Preventing the disease helped revolutionize the economics of the poultry industry. Dr. Hilleman's vaccines have also prevented deafness, blindness and other permanent disabilities among millions of people, a point made in 1988 when President Ronald Reagan presented him with the National Medal of Science, the Nation's highest scientific honor.

Because scientific knowledge about viruses was so limited when he began his career, Dr. Hilleman said that trial and error, sound judgment and luck drove much of his research. Luck played a major role in the discovery of adenoviruses. Dr. Hilleman flew a team to Missouri to collect specimens from troops suffering from influenza. But by the time his team arrived, influenza had died out. Fearing that he would be fired for an expensive useless exercise, Dr. Hilleman seized on his observation of the occurrence of a fresh outbreak of a different disease. His team discovered three new types of adenoviruses among the troops.

In the early 1950s, he made a discovery that helps prevent influenza. He detected a pattern of genetic changes that the influenza virus undergoes as it mutates. The phenomenon is known as drift—minor changes—and shift—major changes. Vaccine manufacturers take account of drift in choosing the strains of influenza virus included in the vaccines that are freshly made each influenza season. Shifts can herald a large outbreak or pandemic of influenza, and Dr. Hilleman was the first to detect the shift that caused the 1957 Asian influenza pandemic. He read an article in the New York Times on April 17, 1957, about influenza among infants in Hong Kong—cases that had escaped detection from the worldwide influenza surveillance systems. At the time, he directed the central laboratory for worldwide military influenza surveillance and was sure that the cases represented the advent of an influenza pandemic. So he immediately sent for specimens from Hong Kong and helped isolate a new strain of influenza virus. He also demanded that breeders keep roosters that would otherwise have been slaughtered so they could fertilize enough eggs to prepare 40 million doses of influenza to protect Americans against the 1957 influenza strain.

Standing tall at six-foot-one and wearing reading glasses that rested on the tip of his nose, Dr. Hilleman described himself as a renegade. He often participated in scientific meetings, where he could be irascible while amusing his colleagues with profane asides.

At one of many meetings with this physician-reporter, a Thanksgiving Day dinner during a conference at the World Health Organization in Geneva in the 1980s, Dr. Hilleman said he was driven by a goal to get rid of disease and by a belief that scientists had to serve society.

Maurice Ralph Hilleman was born on Aug. 30, 1919, in Miles City, MT. His mother and twin sister died during his birth. In 1937, he went to work in the local J. C. Penney's store where he helped cowpokes, as he described his customers, pick out chenille bathrobes for their girlfriends, and he was well on the way to a career in retailing until his oldest brother suggested that he go to college. After graduating from Montana State University in 1941, he received his Ph.D. in microbiology from the University of Chicago and then joined E. R. Squibb & Sons. There, he developed a vaccine against Japanese B encephalitis to protect American troops in the World War II Pacific offensive. In 1948, he moved to the Walter Reed Army Medical Center and stayed until 1957, when Vannevar Bush, then chairman of Merck and a former director of the Federal Office of Scientific Research and Development in World War II, persuaded him to direct a virus research program for the drug company.

After retiring as senior vice president for Merck research laboratories in 1984, Dr. Hilleman continued to work on vaccines, saying they were needed for at least 20 diseases, including AIDS. Dr. Hilleman is survived by his wife, Lorraine, a retired nurse; two daughters, Jeryl Lynn of Palo Alto, CA., and Kirsten J. of New York City; two brothers, Victor, of Fontana, CA., and Norman, of Santa Barbara, CA.; and five grandchildren. His daughter Jeryl Lynn is at least in part responsible for the mumps vaccine. In 1963, when her salivary glands started to swell with the disease, Dr. Hilleman swabbed her throat and went on to isolate the virus. He then weakened it and within 4 years had produced the now-standard mumps vaccine. The weakened strain bears her name.

Mr. President, it is an honor for me to pay my respects to such a great and accomplished man as Dr. Maurice Hilleman. And it is an honor for me to call him a fellow Montanan.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### 100 YEARS OF EXEMPLARY SERVICE

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on April 15, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Honolulu Engineer District, HED, will celebrate 100 years of exemplary service to Hawaii, the Pacific region, the U.S. military and the Nation.

For an entire century, the District has served with pride and distinction. I have personally witnessed their hard work and dedication to improve the

lives of our fellow citizens in many ways. They have never failed to answer the call.

The District has had a significant impact on the ability of our servicemen and women to fight the global war on terror; it has bolstered the region's economy and worked to enhance the safety of communities in and about waterways and the functionality of the many major harbors in my home State of Hawaii. In everything they do they safeguard the environment.

From civil works projects navigation, flood control and shore protection to building and maintaining the infrastructure for our military personnel, the Honolulu District is proud of its service.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' missions in the Pacific region have expanded exponentially since the unit's conception in 1905 when LT John Slattery was designated as Honolulu District Engineer on the Island of Oahu.

The mission of the Twelfth Light-house District was to design and construct lighthouses for navigation, acquire land for military fortifications, improve the harbors and expand the Corps' services to other Pacific islands.

In its first 100 years, the Honolulu District has supported the military in peace and in war, helped protect the island from enemies and forces of nature, protected the environment and wetlands, and added to Hawaii's economic growth.

HED's legacy includes: the creation of Sand Island; the acquisition of Fort DeRussy area in Waikiki; the expansion of Honolulu Harbor; the repair of Hickam, Wheeler and Pearl Harbor airfields after the December 1941 attack; the construction of the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl, the Tripler Army Medical Center, the Hale Koa Hotel and numerous military and federal construction projects; and the creation of the Kaneohe-Kailua Dam, as well as a host of disaster mitigation and assistance measures.

At the beginning of the 20th century, HED constructed six deep-draft harbors on the five major Hawaiian Islands and three crucial lighthouses for navigation.

Under Slattery's command, the District began transforming the swampy coral reef used as a quarantine station in Honolulu Harbor into what is now known as Sand Island. Lt. Slattery's contributions are honored today with the Lt. John R. Slattery Bridge which connects Sand Island with the City of Honolulu.

He later purchased the 74-acre Fort DeRussy area in Waikiki for just \$2,700 an acre for use as a military fortification. At the time, the land was little more than a swampy parcel. Today the area provides a valuable green oasis in the heart of Waikiki.

Throughout the 20th century, HED supported Oahu's defense by building a multitude of coastal fortifications including Pearl Harbor, Forts Ruger,

Armstrong, Weaver, Barrette and Kamameha as well as Batteries Randolph, Williston, Hatch, and Harlow.

Changes in technology and the approach of World War I changed HED's missions. Batteries and forts were supplemented with artillery fire control and submarine mine defense systems.

As cars began replacing horse-drawn wagons, HED built new roads and tunnels to transport equipment and troops. The District enlarged Honolulu Harbor to 1,000 feet long and 800 feet wide—a critical project because the newly-created Panama Canal had transformed Honolulu into a major port-of-call for ships needing coal and supplies.

The District's role in the Pacific increased dramatically during World War II. At the height of the war, HED employed more than 26,000 people. Not only was the District creating the new airfield ferry routes and repairing the damaged airfields at Hickam, Wheeler and Pearl Harbor, but the District was also tasked with additional responsibilities beyond its normal realm.

The District was suddenly responsible for determining shipping priorities in the harbor; converting sugarcane and pineapple plantations to vegetable farms; organizing a rationing program for oil and other consumer goods; camouflaging equipment and landmarks; building trenches and air raid shelters; erecting radar stations and excavating extensive underground rooms and tunnels for ammunition storage.

Before war was declared, the District had been creating a new Airfield Ferry Route System. The original route from the Philippines, Marianas, Wake Island, Midway, Hawaii to California was considered vulnerable to Japanese attack. New air ferry routes to the east and south were necessary to the war effort and the military buildup in Australia.

Building seven runways and support facilities on small, remote islands presented a number of challenges involving materials, manpower and water shortages, communication, transportation and geographical topography. The southern route, from California, Hawaii, Christmas, Canton, Fiji, New Caledonia to Australia and the eastern route, from Christmas, Penrhyn, Aitutaki, Tongatabu, Norfolk to Sydney, were finished by the 1-year anniversary of the attack on Pearl Harbor—an impressive accomplishment by any standard.

When the war ended, HED had constructed 69 miles of runways and taxiways, and 2,700,000 square yards of aircraft parking area.

Although the District's workload diminished after the war, the post-war years were anything but quiet as HED continued to supply engineering troops overseas and to dispose of real estate on the islands.

The Corps was also busy with major endeavors including construction of Tripler Army Medical Center, the Na-

tional Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl, and flood control and shore protection projects critical to the safety and future enjoyment of many communities.

Tripler Army Medical Center, commonly known as the "Pink Lady," was completed in 1948 at a cost of \$40 million. The 14-story, 1,500-bed hospital was an extensive project featuring 12 separate buildings—each constructed separately to make the Medical Center earthquake-resistant. Today, Tripler continues serving military members and their families from around the Pacific, as well as Hawaii's veterans and military retirees.

During the 1960s and 1970s, new Federal policies further expanded HED's duties. The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 required the Corps to prepare environmental impact statements, EIS, on all proposed federal actions affecting the environment. The Clean Water Act of 1977 brought changes to the Corps' regulatory mission and required the Corps to issue permits for all dredged or fill material. The Corps was now responsible for all the nation's water and wetlands—a scope that now stretches far beyond navigable waters. This began the Corps' mission as "Stewards of the Environment."

The 1970s were also a time of internal change for the District. In 1973, the functions of the Pacific Ocean Division and the Honolulu Engineer District were merged to form a single operating division. The Division moved from Fort Armstrong to its present location at Fort Shafter on Oahu.

Civil works and capital improvement programs expanded to Guam, American Samoa, Kwajalein and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands. Main projects on Oahu included building military housing and improving facilities at Hickam AFB, Wheeler, Schofield, Aliamanu and Fort Shafter.

In 1973, HED began construction of the Hale Koa Military Rest and Recreational Hotel at Fort DeRussy in Waikiki. The original highrise hotel tower has 416 rooms, 15 floors and was built for \$15.7 million.

Nearby Battery Randolph was transformed into the U.S. Army Museum. The second floor of the museum today houses the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Pacific Regional Visitors Center.

The Corps' responsibilities were further expanded in 1980 with the addition of an Emergency Management Division. In July 2002, HED disaster recovery specialists provided support in the wake of Typhoon Chataan. Just 6 months later, HED responded swiftly in December 2002 when Pacific Ocean Division disaster recovery specialists were called upon and arrived 2 days after Super Typhoon Pongsona devastated Guam with 184-mph winds. Within 2 weeks, more than 100 members from all eight Corps of Engineers divisions were on the ground to execute a \$20 million in disaster cleanup.

In the fall of 2004, HED sent emergency management teams and man-

power to Florida, Louisiana, Alabama and South Carolina in response to the devastation by Hurricanes Ivan, Charley, and Frances.

HED today continues to serve a variety of missions in a region of 12 million square miles from Hawaii to Micronesia an area of operations spanning five time zones, the equator and the international dateline. This they have done with the utmost of professionalism, integrity and an unwavering commitment to service.

I am truly honored to have the Honolulu Engineer District in my home State. They serve as "America's Engineers in the Pacific." I have no doubt that they will continue their service and legacy with pride and aloha for the next hundred years and beyond. Happy Birthday. Congratulations on a job well done. On behalf of a grateful Nation, thank you for your service.●

#### MR. RALPH DREES

● Mr. BUNNING. Mr. President, I pay tribute and congratulate Mr. Ralph Drees of Northern KY, who was recently honored with one of the "Movers and Shakers" awards for the Greater Cincinnati area. Mr. Drees' life accomplishments and dedication to Commonwealth of Kentucky have given me reason to be proud.

Mr. Drees was born in 1934 and grew up in Wilder, KY. After graduating from Newport Catholic High School in 1952, he was drafted and went on to serve in the Army Corps of Engineers. At the age of 23 he returned home to Kentucky to join his father and brother in the family business. This business, the Drees Company, has grown to become the largest privately held company within the greater Cincinnati area.

Throughout his life, Mr. Drees has always been active in civic affairs in Northern Kentucky. He's served as an Erlanger councilman, president of Home Builders Association of Northern Kentucky and member of the Northern Kentucky Area Planning Commission. In 1990, he was named the Northern Kentucky Chamber of Commerce's Business Person of the year.

The "Movers and Shakers" award of Northern Kentucky is an annual award presented to honor those within the Greater Cincinnati region who stand as an example for all. It is presented by the Kentucky Enquirer, the Sales and Marketing Council of Northern Kentucky, The Home Builders Association of Northern Kentucky and The Kentucky Post.

As a U.S. Senator from Kentucky, I appreciate the devotion Mr. Drees has shown over the years to the citizens of Kentucky. I commend his efforts and hope his example of dedication and hard work will serve as an inspiration to the entire State.●