



Scott 3422
Scott 3436

Wilma Glodean Rudolph (June 23, 1940 – November 12, 1994) was an American athlete, and in the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome, Italy, she became the first American woman to win three gold medals in track and field during a single Olympic Games.

She caught polio as a young child that left her left leg and foot twisted. Through hard work and therapy she became High School basketball star and by age 16, earned a berth on the U.S. Olympic team and came home from the 1956 Melbourne Games with a bronze medal in the 4 x 100-meter relay. This led to the 1960 Summer Olympics in Rome where she won three Olympic titles; the 100 m, 200 m and the 4 x 100 m relay.

In 1963, Rudolph was granted a full scholarship to Tennessee State University where she BA degree in elementary education and taught elementary school until 1994.

In July 1994, she was diagnosed with brain and throat cancer and died November 12, 1994.

Margaret Chase Smith (December 14, 1897–May 29, 1995) was a Republican Senator from Maine, and one of the most successful politicians in Maine history. She was the first woman to be elected to both the U.S. House and the Senate, and the first woman from Maine to serve in either. She was also the first woman to have her name placed in nomination for the U.S. Presidency at a major party's convention (1964 Republican Convention, won by Barry Goldwater).



Scott 3427

Prior to her entry into politics, she taught school at a one-room schoolhouse, worked as a telephone operator, managed circulation for the Skowhegan Independent Reporter, and served as an office worker with a local textile mill. She became involved with local women's organizations and helped found the Skowhegan Business and Professional Women's Club. In 1930, she married Clyde Smith, a respected political leader in central Maine. He was elected to the US House of Representatives.

She won a seat to the U.S. House of Representatives on June 3, 1940 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband. She served on the House Naval Affairs committee during World War II. As co-chair of a subcommittee that investigated problems encountered by the War Department in rapidly establishing bases across the nation, she was instrumental in resolving conflicts between states, local jurisdictions and the military.

Smith won a U.S. Senate seat in 1948. During her 24-year Senate career, she became an expert in military affairs and aeronautics and served as the ranking Republican on both the Armed Services Committee and the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee. One NASA director commented that if it were not for Margaret Chase Smith, we never would have placed a man on the Moon.

By the end of her fourth term, the charm Chase Smith had had for so many years seemed to evaporate. She was defeated for re-election in 1972 by Democrat Bill Hathaway. In her last election, she had been plagued by rumors of poor health and alienation of liberals with her support for the Vietnam War, and some conservatives by voting against Nixon's Supreme Court nominees Clement Haynsworth and G. Harrold Carswell.

She is also remembered for her ongoing discussion of red versus yellow roses for national flower with Senator Dirksen of Illinois (she liked red roses).



After the senate, she was a visiting professor for the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation 1973-1976; awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom on July 6, 1989; and returned home to Sowhegan, ME where she died on May 29, 1995.



Scott 3432A

Dr Edward Livingston Trudeau, MD, MS, D. Hon, (1848-1915) was an American doctor who established the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium at Saranac Lake for treatment of tuberculosis.

Trudeau was born in New York City to a family of physicians. During his late teens, his elder brother James contracted tuberculosis and Edward nursed him until his death three months later. At twenty, he enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Columbia College (now Columbia University), completing his medical training in 1871. He was diagnosed with tuberculosis in 1873. Following conventional thinking of the times, his physicians and friends urged a change of climate. He went to live in the Adirondack Mountains, initially at Paul Smith's Hotel, spending as much time as possible in the open; he subsequently regained his health. In 1876 he moved to Saranac Lake and established a medical practice among the sportsmen, guides and lumber camps of the region.

In 1882, Trudeau read about Prussian Dr. Hermann Brehmer's success treating tuberculosis with the "rest cure" in cold, clear mountain air. Following this example, Trudeau founded the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium, with the support of several of the wealthy businessmen he had met at Paul Smith's.

In 1894, after a fire destroyed his small laboratory, Trudeau organized the Saranac Laboratory for the Study of Tuberculosis, the first laboratory in the United States for the study of tuberculosis. Renamed the Trudeau Institute, the laboratory continues to study infectious diseases. One of Trudeau's early patients was author Robert Louis Stevenson and in gratitude, Stevenson presented Trudeau with a complete set of his works, each one dedicated with a different verse by Stevenson. Trudeau's fame helped establish Saranac Lake as a center for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Trudeau had a camp on Upper Saint Regis Lake, and was active in the community, helping to found St. John's in the Wilderness Episcopal Church in Paul Smiths, New York, where he is interred.

Trudeau had two sons, Edward Livingston Trudeau Jr., who died of tuberculosis, and Francis B. Trudeau, who succeeded his father at the sanatorium as director until 1954. Francis B. Trudeau's son, Francis Trudeau, Jr. is the father of cartoonist Garry Trudeau.



Grandson

On May 12, 2008, the United States Postal Service issued a 76¢ stamp picturing Trudeau, part of the Distinguished Americans series. An inscription identifies him as a "*phthisiologist*" (obsolete term for a tuberculosis specialist – who says the USPS can not indulge in a little education – you never know when the word will find itself into a spelling-bee like it did in 1959).