

CDC establishes the EIS training program in response to the threat of biological warfare during the Korean War. EIS officers soon become known as disease detectives.

CDC's involvement in a lead paint investigation marks the first time an EIS officer specializes in a noninfectious disease.

EIS officers set up a national surveillance system and trace 260 polio cases to unsafe vaccines made by a California pharmaceutical company. As a result, safety controls are improved, public confidence in polio vaccination is restored, and polio cases decline.

EIS officers continue to demonstrate the practicality of a national surveillance system in response to the Asian flu pandemic.

