

resource for the community I represent, but it is truly a national and international asset in our ongoing war on cancer. Following my remarks, I would like to include for the benefit of my colleagues, a recent column by Ernest Hooper of The St. Petersburg Times which talks about the early days at Moffitt and the life-changing experience of its first patient David Sheppard.

Mr. Speaker, The Moffitt Cancer Center is an outstanding example of a public and private partnership that serves all of mankind. Its staff battles cancer and saves lives every day and for that thousands of cancer survivors are eternally grateful. Thousands if not millions more will one day also benefit from the ongoing research activities there as they identify new cures and one day preventative medicine that will fight the scourge of cancer.

[From the St. Petersburg Times, Oct. 30, 2006]

#### 20 GOOD YEARS OF MOFFITT

(By Ernest Hooper)

The restless night is still fresh in David Sheppard's mind.

The difficulties of his rare bone marrow blood disease grew more intense. His doctors had scheduled him for admission to the hospital that afternoon, but because he became more ill overnight, they told him to rush over that morning.

They didn't send him to just any hospital, however. They sent him to a bright, new treatment facility. It seemed more like a mall, Sheppard said. It didn't have any anti-septic, medicinal odors.

"It was this big, beautiful place," Sheppard recalled Friday. "It was nice to have this nice, new facility."

That's how Sheppard, husband, father and Wharton High assistant principal, became the H. Lee Moffitt Cancer Center & Research Institute's first patient on Oct. 27, 1986.

Sheppard and Julie Y. Djeu, Moffitt's first researcher, were scheduled to join employees in a 20th anniversary celebration Saturday night at Saddlebrook Resort. The center's first physician, Dr. Richard Karl, was not able to attend, but recognizing some of the center's firsts was a neat way to commemorate the anniversary.

For Sheppard, it was an opportunity to show his appreciation. He raves about the helpful and kind Moffitt staff.

"I'm very grateful that they were there 20 years ago," he said. "A lot of people have received good treatment there. I was just the first one to walk through the door." Sheppard, who graduated from King High, told Moffitt officials he "wouldn't be here today without the lifesaving care I got that very first day." He actually continued to get treatment from a Moffitt oncologist and hematologist after that first visit.

In a sense, he gives back as a 13-year school district veteran.

Sheppard is pleased to help shepherd the lives of our young people. Over the years, he's even dealt with some students who were facing their own battles with cancer. Sheppard said he doesn't necessarily offer any specific counsel or share his story, but he certainly listens with a sympathetic ear.

"I had done some tutoring and I just decided to stick with it," Sheppard said. "I also was looking at options for careers that I might be able to handle because of my disease. I couldn't consider being a Navy pilot or a firefighter."

Maybe he didn't turn into a Top Gun fighter, but Sheppard still is flying high. After all, if it wasn't for Moffitt, he might not be celebrating turning 37 today.

Happy Birthday, David Sheppard. Happy Birthday, Moffitt.

That's all I'm saying.

#### IN MEMORY OF MAYOR J. PALMER GAILLARD, JR.

#### HON. JOE WILSON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, former mayor of Charleston, J. Palmer Gaillard, Jr., died July 28, 2006, leaving a legacy of public service that will always be cherished. He served as mayor of South Carolina's most historic city from 1959 to 1975.

He was married to the former Lucy Foster Gaillard of Charleston for 57 years, who preceded him in death on October 6, 2001. Surviving are three sons, J. Palmer Gaillard III and his wife Henrietta Freedman Gaillard, W. Foster Gaillard and his wife Susan Street Gaillard, and Thomas H. Gaillard, all of Charleston, SC; 5 grandchildren, John P. Gaillard IV, M.D. and his wife Lori, Emmie Gaillard Hershey and her husband Clay, Mary Loize Gaillard, Susan Huguenin Gaillard and W. Foster Gaillard, Jr.; and 3 great grandchildren, Clay W. Hershey, Jr., Thomas Gaillard Hershey, and Alston M. Gaillard.

The following op-ed was published in tribute in The Post and Courier, August 3, 2006. The author is prominent Charleston attorney and author, Robert N. Rosen. We share the same experience in that Mayor Gaillard's race was my first participation in politics at the behest of my mother, Wray G. Wilson, who had me deliver precinct voter call lists on election day for the mayor when I was 12 years old.

"WE NEED A CHANGE": J. PALMER GAILLARD'S LEGACY FOR CHARLESTON

(By Robert Rosen)

My earliest recollection of participating in politics is the Gaillard-Morrison race for mayor of Charleston. I was 12 years old. At the behest of my father, Morris D. Rosen, I handed out a piece of paper (it would be an exaggeration to call it "campaign literature") called a "ticket" with a big headline that read "We Need a Change" and a picture of the ballot led by the young, dynamic reform candidate, J. Palmer Gaillard, Jr. It was 1959. Gaillard campaigned, like all opponents of incumbents, for "change."

After his election, Gaillard, as mayor, was a blend of hard-headed, no-nonsense conservatism (he was a notorious penny-pincher when it came to the city budget) and flexible pragmatism. He realized in the early 1960s that the old peninsula city of Charleston which ended at Mount Pleasant Street and the edges of the Ashley and Cooper rivers could not remain economically viable, and he aggressively pursued annexation of the West Ashley district to the city.

Mayor Gaillard made many other important contributions to the city of Charleston, but none compare to his leadership in the transition from an era of segregation and Jim Crow to integration and racial equality.

When he became mayor, Charleston was a segregated city with all that implies—segregated restaurants, schools, buses and public restrooms. Gaillard's views on the issues were conventional. Segregation was then the Southern way of life. He reflected the opinions and beliefs of his friends, neighbors and supporters.

But when the Civil Rights movement came to Charleston in the 1960s—the sit-down movement at King Street lunch counters,

Civil Rights marches, demonstrations (peaceful and not so peaceful), and the Medical University Hospital strike—Palmer Gaillard guided the city through various crises over 15 years with a steady and fair hand.

He believed, first and foremost, in the rule of law. He did not wink at violence or intimidation. When told that the federal courts would order the integration of city facilities—the first municipal facilities in South Carolina—the only question he asked his lawyers (among them, my father) was, "What is the law?" He immediately instructed his lawyers to obey the law, which meant acquiescence in integration, something the majority of white Charlestonians adamantly opposed.

"The Charleston hospital strike of 1969 made national headlines. Black hospital workers marched and agitated to protest racial discrimination and poor working conditions at the Medical University. Coretta Scott King, Andrew Young and Ralph Abernathy all came to Charleston. The National Guard was called out to maintain the peace. "The strike of hospital workers in Charleston, S.C., has become the country's tensest civil rights struggle." The New York Times editorialized in the first of three editorials on the subject. Ralph Abernathy later wrote of his stay in the Charleston jails, "I remembered the Birmingham jail and considered myself fortunate."

Palmer Gaillard and his Police Chief John Conroy (dubbed "Mr. Cool" by the local press) kept the peace and allowed the protestors to protest, which was their right. The crisis passed. The strike was resolved. The peace was preserved. No one was killed. No Southern demagogues stood in doorways or made fools of themselves on national television like George Wallace in Alabama or Lester Maddox in Georgia.

Gaillard was the quintessential Charleston conservative. But he was a leader. He appointed Richard E. Fields the first black judge in South Carolina since Reconstruction to the Charleston Municipal Court. On Palmer Gaillard's watch, segregation peacefully gave way to integration in the most Southern of cities, where both secession and the Civil War began.

When Palmer Gaillard campaigned on the theme "We Need a Change," he certainly did not mean a revolution in Southern racial mores, laws and customs. But those who correctly demanded change found in him the right man to preside over that historic change: an honest, forthright, law abiding, hard-headed Huguenot, and one of the great mayors of the city of Charleston.

#### SECTION 1036(C) OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT, HR 5122

#### HON. VIC SNYDER

OF ARKANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, November 14, 2006

Mr. SNYDER. Mr. Speaker, press statements by the chairman imply that section 1036(C) accomplishes something for veterans with disabilities, but this one-sentence provision says nothing about veterans. Even though the Paralyzed Veterans of America did a visit to the island and concluded Santa Rosa Island is not appropriate for hunting for people with disabilities, the provision stayed in the defense bill. No language in section 1036(C) does anything to offset the high fees associated with individuals hunting this privately owned herd. No language in section 1036(C)

affects the responsibilities of the owner of the deer and elk to have them removed by the timelines set forth in the court settlements.

This provision should not have been inserted in this bill, but it is clear from the plain language of this one sentence that it only impacts one alternative method for removal of the herds, not the 2011 deadline for removal of all the deer and elk.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent from this Chamber yesterday, November 13, 2006. I would like the RECORD to show that, had I been present, I would have voted "yea" on rollcall votes 517 and 518 and "no" on rollcall vote 519.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. RANDY NEUGEBAUER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. NEUGEBAUER. Mr. Speaker, I am recorded as "not voting" on rollcall vote 519 on November 13, 2006. However, I intended to vote "aye" and believed I had done so during the rollcall vote. I support H.R. 5602 and the extension of Normal Trade Relations Treatment to the products of Vietnam.

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A TRIBUTE TO T. JEFFREY BANGSBERG

**HON. JIM RAMSTAD**

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. RAMSTAD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a dear friend and a true Minnesota hero, Jeffrey Bangsberg.

Jeff will be retiring from full-time work this month, and it is fitting that we recognize the accomplishments this great Minnesotan has achieved and the perseverance and courage he has shown in the face of extraordinary challenges.

Jeff suffered a spinal cord injury 30 years ago. While this injury left him in a wheelchair, he never gave up and became a tremendous advocate for expanding access to health care and other critical services for people with disabilities and the elderly.

Since 1991, Jeff has brought his insight, passion and experience to a variety of important issues, including improving Social Security and the Medicare and Medicaid programs, especially for people living with disabilities.

I have worked closely with Jeff for 26 years on a wide range of legislative initiatives in both the Minnesota State Senate and U.S. House of Representatives. Jeff was instrumental in the creation and implementation of groundbreaking legislation, including the first personal care attendant program in Minnesota, Metro Mobility, Medicaid for Employed Per-

sons with Disabilities, and the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act.

All of these monumental achievements are the result of Jeff's great heart and his passion for helping others. Over the years, Minnesota governors have appointed Jeff to several councils and commissions, including the Minnesota State Council on Disability, the Minnesota State Rehabilitation Council, the Minnesota Health Care Commission and countless advisory committees for the Minnesota Department of Human Services and the Minnesota Department of Health. He was also a presidential appointee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights.

And in addition to all of these important commitments, Jeff also found time to serve as Government Relations Director for the Minnesota HomeCare Association. In this capacity, Jeff has effectively promoted home care services for seniors and people with disabilities at the local, state and federal levels. Because of his work, countless people are living independently and with dignity.

Jeff is truly an extraordinary person, not only for his ability to overcome obstacles, but also in his dedication to knocking down barriers for others. Jeff understands that we all win when all Americans are empowered to live up to their full potential.

As Co-Chair of the Bipartisan Disabilities Caucus, I have been grateful for Jeff's invaluable counsel, expertise and friendship over the years. While I could spend hours listing the many accomplishments of this tremendous individual, I can sum it all up by saying Jeff Bangsberg truly represents the best and the brightest, and I am honored to call him my friend.

Congratulations, Jeff, on your well-deserved retirement, and best wishes to you and your wonderful wife, Anita.

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IN RECOGNITION OF DR. WILLIAM M. KELSO

**HON. JO ANN DAVIS**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mrs. JO ANN DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize Dr. William M. Kelso for his distinguished career in historical archaeology and for his contributions to the historical record of the United States of America.

From his early professional beginnings as Assistant Field Archaeologist, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation in 1964 to his current position as Director of Archaeology, Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities (APVA), Jamestown Rediscovery Archaeology Project, he has consistently demonstrated his earnest desire to further advance the research and support of archaeology in the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States of America. During the 1970s Dr. Kelso served as Virginia's first state archaeologist and established programs and innovative methods and techniques that are currently in use. The broad range of his achievements include his role as Resident Archaeologist, Monticello home of Thomas Jefferson located in Albemarle County, Virginia, and later Director of Archaeology, Monticello, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, Inc. Further credentials

include his role as Lecturer at the University of Virginia and later Adjunct Professor of the College of William and Mary.

Perhaps his most notable contribution was when he served, as Director of Archaeology for the APVA Jamestown Rediscovery project, where his leadership was instrumental in discovering the remains of the English 1607 James Fort. This historic site is the first permanent English settlement in British North America and led to the establishment of English Common law and the first form of representative government in the New World. The archaeological evidence includes structural remains as well as accompanying artifacts representing seventeenth century material culture that documented the location of the fort.

Additionally, he served as Historical Archaeologist for the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission and has extensive scholarly publications to his credit as well, that are widely circulated in academia both nationally and internationally.

Dr. Kelso has promoted the knowledge and awareness of history and archaeology among the general public. He deserves national recognition for his monumental contributions to our nation's history as the 400th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown approaches in 2007.

Thanks to Dr. Kelso, a more accurate story can now be told regarding the arrival and ultimate survival of the first English settlers to land on the soil of Jamestown, Virginia, including the roles of Native Americans and the later arrival of African Americans. This extraordinary effort is largely a gift from Dr. William M. Kelso, who through his dedication, diligence, skill and grit, has illuminated the truth.

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IN MEMORY OF DON PRUNER

**HON. ELTON GALLEGLY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 14, 2006*

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise in memory of my friend, Don Pruner, who died suddenly last week.

Don Pruner is remembered by many for being a shrewd businessman who brought professional emergency medical services to eastern Ventura County, California, my home for more than 40 years, and paramedics to all of Ventura County. I remember as well his love of fishing, his hearty laugh, and our shared love of antique autos.

I met Don and his wife, Jackie, at a Christmas party in 1969. We've been friends ever since. Don was an eternal teenager who loved life to its fullest while exuding the maturity of a loving husband and father who knew the pulse of the community and how he could fulfill its needs.

Don bought Conejo Ambulance Service in 1963. He expanded the business by working 24 hours, 7 days a week, and driving a 1958 Pontiac Ambulance, hiring off-duty firefighters and sheriff's deputies to make the runs with him. Eventually, the business evolved under Don and Jackie's guidance into Pruner Health Services.

Don's success as a businessman was matched by his success as a human being. Don Pruner has countless friends and a wonderful, loving family. A native Southern Californian, he never strayed from his roots.