

Since their 1856 arrival, the Sisters of Mercy have continuously served the residents of St. Louis and its surrounding areas. They overcame many obstacles to carry on their services and today we recognize their dedication with our deepest gratitude and respect. It truly has been a Journey of Service.

Cities/municipalities in St. Louis where Sisters of Mercy have served/lived and currently serve/live: Creve Coeur, Frontenac University City, Chesterfield, City of St. Louis, Webster Groves, and Washington, MO.●

THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF STUPP BROS. INC.

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to speak in honor of the 150th anniversary of Stupp Bros., Inc., from the great State of Missouri. Five generations of the Stupp family in Missouri have devoted themselves to the success and innovation of this homegrown St. Louis business. On this milestone in the history of Stupp Bros., Inc., I commend the company leaders and employees for their contributions to the worldwide business community.

In 1856, the city of St. Louis was a tremendous boomtown and the bustling inland port at the seat of the Mississippi River for pioneers heading westward. Thousands of immigrants flocked to the city from Italy, Ireland, and Germany in search of a better life for their families. One German immigrant named Johann Stupp settled in St. Louis. There he founded J. Stupp and Bro., Blacksmiths, a shop focused primarily on repairing tools and machinery parts.

Like many Missourians at the time, Stupp became deeply involved in the Union effort as the Civil War unfolded. During the conflict, Stupp assisted the work of James Eads in crafting a fleet of ironclad gunboats for use in battle by the Union Army. Shortly following the war, the blacksmith shop faced hard times. Yet with the aid of his sons George, Peter, and Julius, Stupp rebuilt the business as Stupp Bros. South St. Louis Iron Works, receiving a charter of incorporation from the State of Missouri for building and repairing iron and steel structural work.

After Johann Stupp passed away in 1915, the Stupp brothers continued to manage the company with great success. Recognizing the fast changing and ever-modernizing world in which they lived, the Stupp brothers reorganized the company's services to keep up with the needs of a rapidly growing United States. Like their father during the Civil War, the Stupp brothers supported World War I by fabricating parts for Liberty ships. In World War II, the Stupp Bros. received the Army Navy E-Award for its construction of 176 LCTs, which landed allied troops on beaches throughout the world in the defense of freedom.

During much of the 20th century and still today, the Stupp Bros. family of companies has provided bridge fabrica-

tion, structural steel for commercial buildings, custom-made piping for oil and gas, steel line pipe coatings, and community banking services. Some of their accomplishments have been designing carrying structures for the Department of Defense to protect missiles from attack, building two straddle-carrier transporters to assist the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, NASA, for the "moon shot," and completing a 796 mile natural gas pipeline spanning from northwest Texas to Illinois.

Despite its impressive contributions to the country during both war and peace time, the mark of Stupp Bros. is nowhere greater than in the city of St. Louis. As the Kiel Center took shape in 1933, Stupp Bros. provided the steel for its construction. Later in 1978, the Stupp Bros. fabricated over 7,000 tons of steel for the First National Bank highrise building in the downtown area. Perhaps of most interest to me, given my particular fondness for the St. Louis Cardinals, is that Stupp Bros. fashioned the floodlighting and electronic scoreboard for Sportsman's Park, the original Busch Stadium.

Recognizing its responsibility to the community, Stupp Bridge has also been a civic contributor to the greater community. In 1951, the company launched a charitable trust to be known as Stupp Bros. Bridge and Iron Co. Foundation Trust. Over the last 50 years, the foundation has generously provided millions of dollars in contributions to local and national charities. One of its most notable actions is the establishment of a scholarship program which supports the college education for the son or daughter of a Stupp employee.

The story of Stupp Bros., Inc. is one of American determination, innovation, and service. For 150 years, the company has been a staple among the St. Louis business and industry community. Today, under the leadership of Robert P. Stupp, John P. Stupp, Jr., and R. Philip Stupp, Jr., Stupp Bros. continues to leave its mark upon the landscape of our State. On behalf of all Missourians, I extend my best wishes and warmest regards to the Stupp Bros., Inc., family of companies, and especially to their dedicated employees and company leaders for their 150 years in the great State of Missouri.●

IN HONOR OF WENDY BUEHLER

● Mr. BOND. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize Wendy Buehler, president of Life Skills, on the anniversary of her 25th year of leadership and service to individuals with developmental disabilities.

Life Skills, a nonprofit charitable group, has served Missourians with disabilities since 1964. Today they continue to connect individuals with disabilities to the greater community of St. Louis. Over 1,400 children and adults have been assisted by Life Skills, enabling them to live in their own homes, seek and hold jobs, and

make lasting ties to the city of St. Louis.

For over three decades, Wendy Buehler has provided leadership and service to Life Skills. Starting out as a direct support staff person, she has steadily provided compassion and leadership, leading to her current role as president of the organization. Wendy Buehler has remained committed to providing supported employment services so people with developmental disabilities have the skills necessary to secure and retain meaningful and competitive employment.

Wendy Buehler's commitment to helping individuals with disabilities live quality and independent lives provides a lasting service for all of Missouri. Having a disability can pose many challenges for individuals to live independently as part of the greater community. Wendy Buehler has worked to ensure Missourians with disabilities have the resources they need to live their lives as healthy and as independently as possible.

Today I recognize Wendy Buehler for her dedication and commitment to the disability community of the State of Missouri.●

TRIBUTE TO HUGH PATTERSON

● Mr. PRYOR. Mr. President, I wish to acknowledge the life and the courage of Hugh Patterson, who died last week at the age of 91. Mr. Patterson was the publisher of the Arkansas Gazette in 1957 when the Arkansas National Guard was called up to prevent nine young Blacks from enrolling at Central High School in Little Rock. This hugely divisive issue not only had to be reported on in the Gazette, it had to be evaluated on the editorial page. Mr. Patterson's initial reaction was the right one; support desegregation. He later recalled that he said, "Well, of course, it's got to be recognized that the Supreme Court decision was the only decision that could have been made. We have to recognize that this is a transitional time in terms of public policy and it will, perhaps, take some time for that to be realized, but there's just no option to this. It's a fundamental matter." Mr. Patterson was the paper's first publisher, responsible for policy as well as business, but he was not the only one making major editorial decisions. He had to help convince the owner, his father-in-law, J.N. Heiskell, and he did.

The reaction to the newspaper's stand for desegregation was severe. There were boycotts against advertisers and mobs out to prevent delivery trucks from delivering papers. Circulation fell. The financial losses were significant, and harmful on a larger scale because Mr. Patterson's philosophy was that profits should be put back into the paper, which he saw as a public service to the State. The Gazette won two Pulitzer Prizes for its coverage in 1957 and they were well deserved. As today's Democrat-Gazette

said last week, "Dante reserved a special place in his Inferno for those who would stay neutral in times of moral crisis. No one need bother looking for the Arkansas Gazette there. Fully aware that his paper had much to lose, Hugh Patterson never hesitated to stake it all on what he knew to be right."

Mr. Patterson grew up in Pine Bluff and learned the printing business. After serving in the Army Air Corps in World War II, he joined the Gazette in 1946. He became publisher in 1948 and stayed in that job for 38 years. There was much more to his career there than the events of 1957, and to fill in those details I ask that his obituary from the Democrat-Gazette be printed after my remarks. Arkansas is much the better for his voice in a time of crisis and his many other contributions at the helm of the Gazette for so many years.

The material follows.

[From the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, May 30, 2006]

HUGH PATTERSON, CHIEF OF ARKANSAS GAZETTE FOR 38 YEARS, DIES AT 91
(By Noel E. Oman)

Hugh B. Patterson Jr., the longtime publisher of the former Arkansas Gazette, died Monday. He was 91.

Patterson was publisher of the Gazette from November 1948 until December 1986, when the newspaper was sold to Gannett Co. Inc. Patterson's 38 years directing the "oldest newspaper west of the Mississippi" began in the era of the mechanical typesetting machine and lasted into the age of computer-generated print.

His tenure coincided with Little Rock's public school desegregation crisis in 1957. The Gazette won two Pulitzer Prizes in 1958, one to the newspaper for public service and the other to Executive Editor Harry S. Ashmore for editorial writing.

"This first thing I think of, as you might guess, is the 1957 school crisis, and the Gazette's performance through that period," said Roy Reed, professor emeritus of journalism at the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville. Reed was a reporter at the Gazette for eight years, later joining The New York Times as a national and foreign correspondent.

"It's not fully appreciated outside of a very small group the role Hugh Patterson had. He was absolutely vital to leading the paper to the position it held: Obey the law and the court decision," Reed said.

Arkansas Democrat-Gazette Publisher Walter E. Hussman Jr. said Monday that Patterson should be remembered for his leadership of the Gazette "during its greatest years," in the late 1950s.

"It was a difficult time, and he certainly responded," Hussman said.

Al Neuharth, who founded USA Today and helped build the Gannett newspaper empire that purchased the Gazette, said he was sorry to hear of Patterson's death.

"He was considered by all of us who knew him as a real Southern gentleman, real dedicated newspaper person and I considered him a good friend," Neuharth said. "He did a lot for the state of Arkansas."

Patterson was born on Feb. 8, 1915, in Cotton Plant, Miss. He came to Arkansas with his family in 1917. He was educated in the public schools of Pine Bluff and at Henderson State Teachers College, now Henderson State University, in Arkadelphia. He also did special studies in graphic arts and advertising in Washington, D.C., and New York.

He married the former Louise Heiskell of Little Rock on March 29, 1944. His wife was the daughter of J.N. Heiskell, who was president and editor of the Gazette from 1902 until his death in 1972. The Pattersons had two sons, Carrick H. Patterson and Ralph B. Patterson, both of Little Rock.

Ralph Patterson said Monday that his father emphasized putting profits back into the newspaper. "That was very important to him: That the paper not be a cash cow, but a public service to the state."

Before World War II, Patterson worked primarily in the commercial printing business in Pine Bluff, Little Rock, New York and Washington. His first job in the field was at Adams Lithographic and Printing Co. of Pine Bluff when "I was about 14 or 15, I suppose," Patterson recalled in a 2000 interview with Roy Reed, who is also director of the Arkansas Gazette Project at the University of Arkansas. The project is an effort to collect and preserve the newspaper's history.

"The Depression was coming on and they had to cut down on staff some... so I melted type metal and washed the platen presses, and I was the shipping clerk," Patterson said.

After dropping out of Henderson State because his family didn't have enough money, Patterson purchased his first car, a 1931 Chevrolet for \$75, on credit, and traveled the roads of south Arkansas and north Louisiana selling printing supplies for the Smith Co., another Pine Bluff printing firm, according to the Reed interview.

In 1936, he moved to Little Rock to work for Democrat Printing and Lithograph Co., where he earned \$20 a week.

Patterson served in the Army Air Corps in World War II, for the most part, in Mobile, Ala., where he specialized in supply and maintenance management. He left the service with the rank of major.

Patterson pondered forming a management consulting company when the war ended. But during a weekend trip to Little Rock, he had dinner with his father-in-law, who appreciated his printing background.

Heiskell, whose son had died in the war, had a proposition.

"Mr. Heiskell said, 'You are the only one with related experience and as soon as you can get out, I'd like for you to come to the paper,'" Patterson recalled in the Reed interview.

Patterson joined the Gazette as national advertising manager in 1946. Two years later, Heiskell made him the newspaper's first publisher, responsible for policy as well as the business. Before that, the Gazette had a business manager to run the business and an editor who was responsible for newspaper policy.

James O. Powell, the Gazette's editorial page editor from 1959-1986, said Patterson recruited him from the Tampa Tribune. "He was an excellent publisher, a good businessman, who knew the newspaper industry well indeed," Powell said. Patterson "knew well the pursuit of the public interest using the newspaper."

On the business side, Patterson consolidated the ownership of the Gazette under the Heiskell family and successfully fought off an attempt by financier Witt Stephens, who owned Gazette stock, to obtain a controlling interest, a move that Patterson enjoyed retelling to Reed.

"He thought I was a yokel," Patterson recalled, laughing. "I suppose that was the best poker hand I ever played."

Patterson, relying on his experience in commercial printing, also developed financial controls that showed the relationship between costs and revenue, which he found few in the industry knew.

"It was absolutely new," Patterson told Reed. "And so I developed this thing, and I

wrote a paper on it, and it was adopted by the Institute of Newspaper Controllers and Finance Officers."

The Gazette's controller, Jack Olsen, a former Internal Revenue Service accountant, fine-tuned Patterson's accounting system. Olsen eventually went to work for the St. Petersburg Times, The New York Times and the Chicago Tribune, using the budgeting process Patterson developed.

Patterson also organized the newspaper into more sections, added stock tables, more news services and beefed up the Sunday newspaper with the addition of color comics and Parade Magazine.

On policy, it was Patterson who set the Gazette on the course that won it the Pulitzer.

Patterson was a regional chairman of the National Council for Public Schools when he was interviewed by a reporter for The Associated Press about implementing the May 17, 1954, U.S. Supreme Court ruling in Brown v. Board of Education, which found that segregation in schools was inherently unequal and in violation of the Constitution.

"I said, 'Well, of course, it's got to be recognized that the Supreme Court decision was the only decision that could have been made,'" Patterson recalled. "We have to recognize that this is a transitional time in terms of public policy and it will, perhaps, take some time for that to be realized, but there's just no option to this. It's a fundamental matter."

A wire service story containing those quotes appeared in the Gazette. Upon returning to Arkansas, Executive Editor Ashmore wondered whether Heiskell would fire Patterson, Patterson said. About a week later, the subject came up with Heiskell, who was over at the Patterson home to visit his grandchildren. Patterson said he told him, "Well, you know, deep down we're talking about your grandchildren's generation. And we feel that we can't misrepresent these issues to them. We can't bring them up feeling that what is inevitable is not true."

"That was the last time it was ever discussed," Patterson told Reed. "And when Ashmore heard about that, for the first time, he was able to deal more realistically with the question textually in the editorials."

Jim Johnson, a former associate justice of the Arkansas Supreme Court and the Democratic Party nominee for governor in 1966—and no favorite of the Arkansas Gazette's editorial page—said his battles with the Gazette over segregation amounted to a "political vendetta." But he said he always respected and admired Patterson's civility and tenacity.

"He was a master at his craft and a worthy, worthy adversary. He was keenly effective. You had to admire it. As my daddy would say, he learned me something."

Arkansas Times columnist and former Gazette employee Ernie Dumas said Patterson never really got credit for his role in 1957 and 1958, critical years for the Gazette and the state.

"Everybody has also attributed the heroism and courage to Heiskell and Ashmore. Hugh played a very strong role in bringing Harry and Heiskell around, that despite the peril to the Gazette, they should take a stand against Orval Faubus."

By the mid-1980s, Patterson and the Gazette began feeling pressure from the Arkansas Democrat, a newspaper that the Walter E. Hussman family had acquired in 1974 and converted from an afternoon daily to a morning newspaper to compete head-to-head with the Gazette. In the early 1980s, he met with representatives of Times-Mirror Corp. and the New York Times Co. in an effort to sell the paper to a company that could allow the Gazette to continue publishing.

Unable to find a suitor, the Gazette filed a federal lawsuit accusing the Democrat of

predatory practices. The Democrat contended that it resorted to innovative but legal business practices because the Gazette was the dominant paper. In March 1986, a jury found in favor of the Democrat.

Patterson sold the Gazette to the Gannett Co. a short time later, and often professed unhappiness with the changes the national chain made to the state's "gray lady."

On Oct. 18, 1991, Gannett shut down the Gazette and sold the Gazette's assets and name to Little Rock Newspapers Inc., now called Arkansas Democrat-Gazette Inc. The company is a corporate subsidiary of WEHCO Media Inc. whose chief executive officer, Walter E. Hussman Jr., is publisher of the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, which began publishing under that name on Oct. 19, 1991.

Throughout his newspaper career, Patterson was active in civic affairs. He was a member of the Little Rock Planning Commission for 20 years. In 1957, Patterson helped initiate the city manager form of government for Little Rock. He also helped create the Metropolitan Area Planning Commission, now known as Metroplan.

Patterson was awarded the Freedom House Freedom Award in 1958 and the Arkansas Council of the National Conference of Christians and Jews Humanitarian Award in 1987. Also in 1987, Patterson was named Arkansas Journalist of the Year by the University of Arkansas at Little Rock. Patterson also served as president of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association.●

TRIBUTE TO PASTOR BRIAN KEITH SINCLAIR

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to congratulate Pastor Brian Keith Sinclair of Hartford, CT. Pastor Sinclair is the founder and visionary of Triumphant World Outreach Ministries, which will be celebrating its fourth anniversary on June 10.

Triumphant is an outreach organization that seeks to give inner-city youth, teens, and young adults a sense of hope for the future. The organization declares in its mission statement an intention to "reach the lost at any cost." Triumphant offers a number of programs and services for those youth and their parents who choose to participate, intended to keep young people off the streets, away from the destructive forces of drug use and violence that ensnare far too many young people. Since the ministry opened in 2002, countless youths have taken advantage of its homework clubs and job placement services and enjoyed its various artistic and dance programs. The ministry also arranges many recreational activities and outings for the youth, including trips to amusement parks, fishing lessons, and minor league baseball games.

In 2002, Pastor Sinclair delivered a sermon to the South Congregational Church in Hartford entitled "Now Perform the Doing of It." In the sermon Pastor Sinclair stressed to his audience that the time to reach out to young people is now, that those who are at risk can't wait to be helped. Anyone who has taken a look at what Pastor Sinclair has done over the past few years will tell you that Pastor Sinclair has applied this sense of urgency to all the work he has done.

In recent years, Pastor Sinclair has expanded his community service efforts at a breathtaking pace. He has launched various initiatives in major cities and towns throughout Connecticut. He serves as the director of the Hands for Change program in New Jersey, which also has satellite programs in Massachusetts and New York. Recently, Triumphant announced plans to expand its program in Hartford to the city's Park Street Frog Hollow neighborhood.

Pastor Sinclair and the rest of the staff at Triumphant are shining examples of how through hard work and selflessness, a small group of people can pull together to strengthen their community. When I think about how Triumphant will be celebrating its fourth anniversary, all I can really do is hope that it will be around for many more years to come. When I look back at what Pastor Brian Keith Sinclair has done for communities throughout the great State of Connecticut, I can't help but be filled with a deep sense of gratitude and hope for the future. It is truly an honor to say thank you, Pastor Sinclair, Connecticut is a better place because of you.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 5253. An act to prohibit price gouging in the sale of gasoline, diesel fuel, crude oil, and home heating oil, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5311. An act to establish the Upper Housatonic Valley National Heritage Area.

H.R. 5403. An act to improve protections for children and to hold States accountable for the safe and timely placement of children across State lines, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5429. An act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to establish and implement a competitive oil and gas leasing program that will result in an environmentally sound program for the exploration, development, and production of the oil and gas resources of the Coastal Plain of Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. 3274. A bill to create a fair and efficient system to resolve claims of victims for bodily injury caused by asbestos exposure, and for other purposes.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and

were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-339. A concurrent memorial adopted by the House of Representatives of the Legislature of the State of Arizona relative to urging the United States Congress to enact an agricultural commuter worker permit program; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

HOUSE CONCURRENT MEMORIAL 2018

Whereas, agriculture along the southern United States border is often seasonal and concentrated within tight time frames in which highly perishable crops must be produced and harvested in a timely manner or the entire crop could be lost; and

Whereas, farmers along the southern border face calamities of weather, pests and market conditions along with stringent requirements to provide a safe and wholesome supply of food for the citizens of the United States and the world; and

Whereas, agriculture requires a stable and reliable source of labor in order to produce enough food to meet the needs of our citizens so the United States does not become dependent on foreign nations for our food supply; and

Whereas, the total economic impact of Arizona agriculture for 2004 was approximately \$9.2 billion, providing an integral economic contribution throughout our state; and

Whereas, agriculture requires access to a stable and reliable pool of foreign workers due to an aging and increasingly educated native born workforce and employees leaving agricultural work for other industries; and

Whereas, current agricultural work visa programs fail to provide timely access to necessary labor; and

Whereas, an agricultural commuter worker permit program can complement both border security and workplace enforcement while allowing a natural flow of labor; and

Whereas, an agricultural commuter worker permit program will help abate many of the social and human costs in terms of crime and deaths in the desert; and

Whereas, an agricultural commuter worker permit program will allow willing agricultural workers to commute from their country of origin to work in the United States while maintaining their country of origin residency. Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the Senate concurring, prays:

1. That the United States Congress include an agricultural commuter worker permit program as part of immigration reform legislation that allows foreign workers to commute across the border daily to work in the United States if they have passed criminal and security background checks and a medical examination and if they possess tamper-resistant biometric authorization cards.

2. That the Secretary of State of the State of Arizona transmit copies of this Memorial to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and each Member of Congress from the State of Arizona.

POM-340. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relative to opposing any increase in the cost of enrollment in health care programs for members of the United States military; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 272

Whereas, a recent proposal by the Department of Defense, endorsed by the Joint Chiefs, called for increasing the enrollment cost in United States military health care programs for service members known as TRICARE; and