

produce, fish, wines, and its line of Haleiwa Super Market logo items.

For 100 years, the Haleiwa store has remained a family run business. Everyone in the family has contributed to the business since the time they were young. It is now operated by Robert and Roy Sakai. They credit the success of the company to their great employees.

People continue to enjoy the Haleiwa Super Market for its friendly employees and family atmosphere. Many people have helped to keep the market a flourishing business, and although we cannot name them all, we honor them through the celebration of the centennial anniversary. Without the support and dedication of the owners, employees, and customers of the Haleiwa Super Market, the store could not have survived these 100 years.●

(At the request of Mr. REID, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

REMEMBERING BROTHER J. STEPHEN SULLIVAN

● Mrs. CLINTON. Mr. President, on January 9, 2007, Brother J. Stephen Sullivan, Manhattan College's 17th president from 1975 to 1987, passed away at the age of 86 in Lincroft, NJ. A noted teacher, scholar, theologian, and administrator, Brother Sullivan served Manhattan College tirelessly for more than a quarter century. A champion for Catholic higher education, he was dedicated to establishing new programs, which enhanced the landscape of the college. He is credited with fully implementing the transformation of Manhattan College into a coeducational institution and ensuring the integration of women into the entire curriculum. The college had become coed just prior to Brother Sullivan's move into the president's office. Brother Sullivan touched and enriched the lives of so many, and I am pleased to ask to have the below moving tribute to the life and accomplishments of Brother Sullivan, written by Brother Luke Salm, F.S.C., a longtime professor and trustee of Manhattan College, printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The material follows.

THE LATE BROTHER J. STEPHEN SULLIVAN,
F.S.C., PRESIDENT, MANHATTAN COLLEGE,
BRONX, NEW YORK

"What is so rare as a day in June?" says the poet. June 25, 1920 was a rare day, indeed, that saw the birth of Jeremiah Thomas Sullivan to the delight of his parents, Bridget Quirk and John Joseph Sullivan. The child grew in wisdom, age and grace in a typical Irish Catholic family in the Boston suburbs, a family that would give to the Church not only this Christian Brother but also a Jesuit priest and a Sister of Charity. In due time, young Jeremiah attended the distinguished Boston Latin School, but after two years, contact with the Brothers in nearby Waltham was the instrument of Providence that led him to heed the divine call to become a disciple of St. John Baptist de La Salle. With joy and fervor he entered the junior class in the Barrytown, New York, novitiate in 1936. The novitiate inevitably followed, where, on

September 7, 1938, he was invested with the religious habit and given the name Brother Casimir Stephen.

In those days, the year of novitiate in Barrytown was followed by the scholasticate at De La Salle College in Washington in an extension program of The Catholic University. The scholasticate was supposed to continue the spiritual formation begun in the novitiate, while at the same time and often more successfully, providing a solid academic grounding for future assignments to classroom teaching. Brother Stephen was one of those chosen souls, lured by Brother Charles Henry, into the major in Latin and Greek that was usually reserved for the intellectual elite. Brother Stephen did very well and graduated magna cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa.

There was more to the scholasticate experience than prayer and study; manual labor and recreational activities provided humanity and balance. In the early 1940s, Brother Abdon Lewis presided over the student tailor shop where Brother Stephen was assigned to the ironing board. Monastic silence was rarely observed and duels were fought, sometimes with words, sometimes with yardsticks. In a student production of Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, Brother Stephen played the cameo role of Cicero opposite Brother Leo Chorman's Cassius. Although always willing to wax eloquent as occasion warranted, Brother Stephen never attained the oratorical eloquence for which the historical Cicero has been known through the ages. Student athletics were also much in vogue in those days, with organized leagues on Thursday afternoons and in the summers, but Brother Stephen, like most of his fellow Latin majors, such as Austin O'Malley, James Kaiser, Joseph Warganz and Luke Salm, never got beyond handball and an occasional try at the free-for-all version of basketball known as horse-O. Leo Chorman was an exception.

After four years, the carefree student days, as all good things do, came to an end. In September 1943, Brother Stephen and his classmates set forth to face the challenges of the classroom, extracurricular activities, graduate study and community life. For Brother Stephen, the venue was St. Peter's in Staten Island, where he taught mostly Latin, his major, but also, as needed, algebra, geometry, English, history and French. After school and during summers, he pursued successfully a master's degree in Latin at Manhattan College under the direction of the rigorous and relentless Brother Alban Dooley. In 1948, Brother Stephen was assigned to St. Mary's in Waltham, Massachusetts, as teacher and sub-director of the community. He was, thus, able to be close to his family and at the same time attend courses at Boston College, earning a second M.A., this time in philosophy.

With such a strong background in classical languages and philosophy, in 1953 Brother Stephen was sent back to The Catholic University to study for the doctorate in sacred theology, a program only recently made available to the Brothers. In addition to full-time study, the assignment also involved full-time teaching of the classics and theology to the scholastics and, in due time, administrative duties as pro-director and director of studies. One of his signature courses was on God, One and Three, that earned for him the nickname "God." When Brother Cornelius Luke, the Visitor General, heard of it, he was not amused. Writing under the inspired direction of Father Eugene Burke, Brother Stephen successfully defended his thesis on what the Council of Trent had to say about grace and merit, was awarded the STD degree in 1959, and then assigned to Manhattan College.

At Manhattan, Brother Stephen was an important addition to the department of theology, still in the process of becoming an academic department with a qualified and professionally active full-time faculty. Brother Stephen regularly attended the meetings of the Catholic Theological Society and the College Theology Society for which he served as treasurer from 1960 to 1970. He authored the article on merit for the New Catholic Encyclopedia and his collection of articles entitled Readings in Sacramental Theology was published by Prentice-Hall. Meanwhile Brother Abdon Lewis was nudging Brother Stephen in the direction of administration, at first having him assist in the dean's office, then urging Brother Gregory to name him academic vice president and later executive vice president and Provost. Thus, Brother Stephen became a hands-down choice to become president of the College when Brother Gregory Nugent resigned in 1975.

By that time, the student unrest of the late 1960s had pretty well quieted down, the cooperative program with the College of Mount St. Vincent was well underway, and Manhattan itself had officially gone coed, bringing and ever-increasing number of female students to the campus. In 1978, Brother Stephen presided over the celebration of the College's 125th anniversary that was followed in the next year by the construction of the Draddy Gymnasium. During his presidency, programs for teaching the handicapped were introduced, as well as an M.B.A. program and courses in professional ethics, biotechnology and computer science. In 1979, he was awarded an honorary doctorate of laws by La Salle College in Philadelphia. Determined to keep the Brothers in the forefront, he commissioned Fabian Zaccone to paint a new mural for the rededication of the College chapel, which was renamed the Chapel of De La Salle and his Brothers. He had the same painter do a mural for the president's dining room depicting the successive Brother Presidents and their contributions to the College. For the tercentenary of the Institute in 1980, he sponsored a series of lectures that were then published. In addition, he made arrangements to have the shrine of St. De La Salle in St. Patrick's Cathedral rededicated to include the newly canonized Brothers Miguel and Mutien-Marie.

Although Brother Stephen certainly enjoyed being president, not all his record breaking twelve years in that office were full of sweetness and life. There were the inevitable conflicts with administrators and faculty, and some serious problems with a declining enrollment and consequent financial strain. He had always been close to his family and in constant touch with his brother John, a Jesuit priest at Boston College, and Sister Margaret de Sales, who was then principal at Paramus Catholic High School. He felt very deeply the deaths of his mother, his older sister, and that of his brother John. In 1980, Brother Stephen suffered the first of a series of heart attacks that eventually required surgery. After having organized and financed the first session of the Buttimer Institute of Lasallian Studies, it was a disappointment for him when the facilities of the College proved inadequate and the program was moved to California. Eventually it became clear to Brother Stephen that he no longer had the energy to complete his third five-year term. On his retirement from office in 1987, more than 600 guests gathered at a banquet in the Draddy Gymnasium to honor his achievement. In that same year, the College of Mount St. Vincent honored him with the honorary doctorate in humane letters.

After leaving Manhattan College, Brother Stephen moved to Lincroft, where he took charge of the development office. He initiated an outreach program to the entire

Lasallian family, especially relatives of the Brothers and former Brothers, based on the concept of stewardship for the Lasallian tradition. "Associates in Stewardship" was a constant theme in his quarterly publication called Lasallian Notes. He took special care to celebrate the lives of the deceased Brothers and to keep in contact with their families, most notably through the annual Memorial Mass. Involved as he was in public relations for the district, Brother Stephen never lost his association with Manhattan College. He rarely missed a formal college event, alumni gathering, funeral or social occasion, traveling from Lincroft by hired limo when he could no longer drive and serving as a kind of informal public relations person for the College. When the strain of his very active retirement proved to be too much for his declining physical resources, he retired reluctantly but gracefully in 2004, at age 83, and took up residence in De La Salle Hall. There, he died peacefully on January 9, 2007.

—Luke Salm, F.S.C.●

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE TOOKER

● Mr. SANDERS. Mr. President, I wish to acknowledge the lifetime work of the artist George Tooker. Earlier this month, President Bush presented him with the National Medal of Arts, our Nation's highest and most prestigious award for artistic excellence.

George Tooker, born in New York City, is a resident of Hartland, VT. After studying English literature at Harvard and then studying painting at the Art Students League of New York, he found a world of modern possibilities in the medieval and Renaissance medium of egg tempera, helping to begin a revitalization of that technique. The choice of egg tempera gave his paintings an archaic and otherworldly feel, creating wonderfully rich juxtapositions as Tooker often used contemporary subjects and circumstances as the theme of his work. For instance, many of his paintings convey images of modernity and alienation while using colors, surface finishes, and techniques that hearken back to the long tradition of art history. But they do more, of course; the reference to that long tradition of culture foregrounds the current manifestations of that culture, which George Tooker addresses as his subject.

Although some have seen elements of fantasy in his paintings, George Tooker has been explicit; he seeks not an escape into a dream world but, rather, the creation of a new approach to realism. "I am after painting reality impressed on the mind so hard that it returns as a dream, but I am not after painting dreams as such, or fantasy," he once said.

His haunting works often highlight the increased social isolation that has accompanied the pressures of modernization on everyday life. He deals with society and its very real consequences; although many of his paintings retain a magical and stylized feel, at their heart are images that have the capacity to reveal and reflect many of the deepest feelings each viewer of

Tooker's work encounters in his or her own life in the contemporary world.

I commend Mr. George Tooker for his important contributions to American art and congratulate him on receiving the National Medal of Arts. We in Vermont are proud of his accomplishment.●

RECOGNIZING MAINE MACHINE PRODUCTS COMPANY

● Ms. SNOWE. Mr. President, with tremendous enthusiasm, I recognize Maine Machine Products Company, a phenomenal small business from my home State of Maine that manufactures products for various hi-tech industries. Because of its hard work and dedication to leading its field, Maine Machine Products was recognized with the Maine Development Foundation's Champion of Economic Development Award at the Foundation's annual meeting on October 5, 2007. Headquartered in South Paris, Maine Machine Products has a history replete with innovation and success, and is a company highly deserving of such an aptly titled award.

Founded in 1956 by Roland Sutton, Maine Machine Products is a custom precision manufacturer of components and assemblies whose products are sent to global high-technology markets including those serving the defense and aerospace, telecom and fiber optic, and semiconductor markets. Located in a temperature-controlled 75,000-square-foot building in western Maine, Maine Machine Products employs roughly 150 highly skilled workers who consistently produce products of the finest quality for these vital industries. Always seeking to be on the cutting edge of technology, Maine Machine Products earlier this year began working with the Mazak Integrex e-Series, which is the most advanced multitasking machine in custom precision manufacturing. The machine allows the company to complete all operations, such as turning, boring, and drilling, in a single setup, increasing productivity and efficiency. Additionally, the firm has upgraded its Clean Room, where it tests and finishes semiconductor equipment, by expanding it and making other improvements.

More than merely adding to its existing infrastructure, Maine Machine Products has made significant contributions to both its employees and the western Maine community. Two programs, in particular, demonstrate the attention that the company pays to its workers and aspiring manufacturing personnel. First, Maine Machine Products makes use of the machine operators skills training grant, MOST, program, that assists firms with the training of their computer numerical control, or CNC, operators. In addition, the program attempts to fill open CNC positions with nontraditional workers by training individuals and matching them with employers. In MOST's inaugural season, 52 incumbent Maine Ma-

chine Products employees received training through the program, and the company hired 6 new employees who participated.

Through a second program, Maine Machine Products gives scholarships to students who are enrolled in the Machine Tool Program at Central Maine Community College based in Auburn. Since its inception in 1974, Maine Machine Products' scholarship program has sponsored 47 scholarships. The program provides a work-study program to students who qualify, and—most fittingly—many graduates of the scholarship program are presently employed at Maine Machine Products.

Maine Machine Products has filled a specific niche in the precision custom manufacturing industry for over five decades, and it continues to be a market leader. With measured expansion and sustained growth throughout the years, Maine Machine Products has excelled in a highly technical and competitive field. I wish everyone at Maine Machine Products continued success and growth in the years to come.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mrs. Neiman, 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.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 12:37 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Hanrahan, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1429. An act to reauthorize the Head Start Act, to improve program quality, to expand access, and for other purposes.

At 2:43 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House disagrees to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2082) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2008 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; it agrees to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints the following Members as managers of the conference on the part of the House: