

The Petipren family have combined business experience and community responsibility to make their business, Petipren Inc., a Macomb County success story. The company contributes to more than 60 cultural and charitable organizations, including Habitat for Humanity and sponsors programs to discourage underage drinking.

Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate these outstanding residents of Macomb County for the leadership, caring, and commitment to their communities highlighted in this esteemed award.

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PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. DEBORAH PRYCE**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 11, 1998*

Mr. PRYCE of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, during the week of September 9, 1998, I was absent due to an illness in my family. I received an official leave of absence from the Majority Leader in this regard.

However, had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner on the following legislation:

*Wednesday, September 9, 1998*

H.R. 678—Thomas Alva Edison Sesquicentennial Commemorative Coin Act: AYE.

H.R. 1560—Lewis and Clark Expedition Bicentennial Commemorative Coin Act: AYE.

H.Res. 459—Commemorating 50 Years of Relations between the United States and the Republic of Korea: AYE.

*Thursday, September 10, 1998*

H.R. 2863—Migratory Bird Treaty Reform Act: AYE.

H.R. 2538—Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty Land Claims Act: AYE.

H.R. 3892—English Language Fluency Act: Martinez Amendment to the Riggs Amendment (#2): NAY.

Riggs Amendment (#2): AYE.

Final Passage: AYE.

*Friday, September 11, 1998*

H.Res. 525—Providing for Review by the Committee on the Judiciary of a Communication from the Independent Counsel: AYE.

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GREELEY, COLORADO HAS STATE-  
THE-ART JAIL

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 11, 1998*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, during the most recent district work period, Weld County Sheriff Ed Jordon extended an opportunity to my congressional staff to view first-hand the state-of-the-art jail in Greeley, Colorado.

The Weld County Jail employees new technology and procedures which make it a safe and efficient facility. Offenders are housed in one of three rooms which are supervised by a control center as well as in-room officers. Officer presence minimizes troublesome behavior. Officers are encouraged to eat the same food as inmates which also cuts down on negative behavior and complaining. There is no smoking in the jail.

The entrance uses a state-of-the-art metal detector to prevent weapons from entering the facility. The colors of blue and tan are used to distinguish between administration and inmate areas. Cameras and multiple locking doors prevent escape. Electronic finger printing and computerized booking expedite check in.

These and other innovations contribute to a controlled environment which promotes safety for the officers and the public at large. It is a truly impressive facility. I would like to thank Sheriff Jordon for his time and for his commitment to the safety of the people in Weld County.

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BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

**HON. RON PACKARD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 11, 1998*

Mr. PACKARD. Mr. Speaker, recent world events have made it indisputably clear that America needs a missile defense system. The North Korean missile launch, Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests, and the terrorist attacks targeting innocent Americans, have shown that it is critical that we address these threats before it is too late.

It is of utmost importance to enact a national antimissile defense system as soon as possible. In March the House passed legislation authorizing additional appropriations for ballistic missile defenses. This legislation would answer the emerging threat posed to the United States by the development and deployment of ballistic missiles around the world. For the second time this year President Clinton and Congressional Democrats have defeated this legislation. This is intolerable.

America is the military leader of the world. Yet this administration and their democratic allies in Congress continue to place our citizens in the line of fire.

Mr. Speaker, the irresponsibility that this Administration has shown in helping to kill this much needed legislation is appalling and puts every American family at risk. I urge my colleagues in both Chambers to rethink this issue and vote to support a strong missile defense system.

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HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED  
CAREER OF JUDGE JAMES  
BUCKNER

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 11, 1998*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Judge James Buckner on his retirement. He has served Rutherford County for the past 36 years as General Sessions Court Judge.

Judge Buckner was appointed to the judgeship in 1962 by Governor Buford Ellington and has won every re-election since then. Perhaps this is due to his way of treating people—equally and fairly—regardless of their social status. Tennessee Supreme Court Justice A.A. Birch can testify that Judge Buckner's manner of meting out justice is consistent. As

Birch tells it, when he was a Court of Criminal Appeals Judge, he got a speeding ticket and thought he might get a break from Judge Buckner. He explained to the judge that he had been testing his brakes by speeding up and slacking off, when he got pulled over for speeding. Judge Buckner politely listened to Birch and then fined him anyway.

A lot has changed since James Buckner became judge. My very first court case as a fledgling, practicing attorney was before Judge Buckner. For the first 11 years of his judgeship, he handled all criminal, civil and juvenile cases in Rutherford County. His position was part-time, but it was actually a full-time job at part-time pay. Judge Buckner had to maintain a private law practice to make ends meet. The state legislature eased his workload somewhat by creating a second General Sessions judgeship to handle juvenile cases. Now, Rutherford County has three General Sessions judges, four Circuit Court judges and one Chancellor. Before he retired, Judge Buckner routinely had upwards of 600 civil and criminal cases on the docket. The high number of cases pending can be attributed to the astronomical growth of Rutherford County.

Judge Buckner is a man of integrity. His sense of public service can be traced back to his father, George Buckner. George Buckner was an attorney who would later serve as a state representative. The late Congressman Joe L. Evins' first job out of law school was as an attorney working for George Buckner.

Judge Buckner's sentencing style is well known in the community. After handing down the appropriate sentence, he would say, "And—have a nice day." Well, Judge Buckner, I sentence you to a long and happy retirement spent with family and friends. And—have a nice day.

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A TRIBUTE TO MONFORT  
CHILDREN'S CLINIC

**HON. BOB SCHAFFER**

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 11, 1998*

Mr. BOB SCHAFFER of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, during the most recent district work period, the Monfort Children's Clinic opened its doors once again to my staff to see the great on-going work the clinic is providing the poor children of Greeley.

As you know from your visit to the center earlier this year, the Monfort Children's Clinic is a 15,000 square foot facility providing a variety of pediatric services in addition to standard clinic care, including mental health, social work, audiology, ophthalmology, allergy, and pediatric rehabilitation. As the clinic expands, it will be able to offer dental care and suturing.

Opened in the summer of 1997, the clinic stands as the result of Dr. Donald Cook's dream to bring medical care to thousands of low-income children in Weld County. Dr. Cook, a pediatric physician of 37 years, retired from the clinic this summer. He will serve a year as vice president of the American Academy of Pediatrics for a year and then one year as president.

The Monfort Children's Clinic was built through the generosity of the citizens of Weld County. The clinic derives its name from the Monfort Family Foundation which contributed

\$1 million. Although located in poverty-stricken North Greeley only a mile or so from the county jail, the clinic is a cheerful and safe environment. In the year it has been open, it has not once been marked with graffiti or vandalism.

In addition to recognizing the excellent care provided by this clinic, I need to draw attention to the burden the government has placed on this facility which prevents it from being as efficient as it could be. Currently, the Monfort Children's Clinic must send routine lab tests to a large laboratory, although its staff is capable of processing the tests in house. The clinic cannot afford to meet the federal regulations that would enable them to do even simple tests on site.

Mr. Speaker, the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act Amendments would lift this burden and allow the Monfort Children's Clinic to make the best use of their time and money. H.R. 2250, of which I am a cosponsor, would amend section 353 of the Public Health Service Act to exempt physician office laboratories from the clinical laboratories requirements of that section. In light of the clinic's current dilemma, I urge the House to move this legislation to the floor for a vote before the year is over.

The Monfort Clinic is a very special place and I can only hope that by giving it the recognition it deserves, that Congress will act responsibly on its behalf. Additionally, I would like to thank Joe Morado and Debbie Pilch for

their time and for their commitment to the children of Greeley.

200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE  
TOWNSHIP OF BYRAM, COUNTY  
OF SUSSEX, NEW JERSEY

**HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Friday, September 11, 1998*

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 200th Anniversary of the Township of Byram, County of Sussex, New Jersey.

The Township of Byram, was founded on February 5, 1798 after officially separating from the Township of Newton. The land was named for the Byram family who had settled there before the Revolutionary War. Originally, the land was inhabited by the Lenape Indians, but by the early 1700s, few Indians remained in the area.

The earliest settlements in Byram centered on iron mines and forges and the Township enjoyed many years of prosperity in this industry. Many of these sites are said to have been in operation before the Revolution and continued operating well into the Nineteenth Century. Two different types of ore were found in the many sites in Byram.

With the development of the Morris Canal and with two railroads, the Lackawanna "Cut-off" and the Sussex Branch of the Lackawanna Railroad, crossing the Township, Byram continued to prosper. While there are no longer railroads in Byram today, these train lines were important to the economic and social development of the Township.

Byram is not only a land of industry, but a land of nature and culture. Known as the "Township of Lakes," Byram has more than two dozen lakes and ponds within or on its borders. Many of the residences surrounding the lake began as summer vacation homes, but now, many people live on the lakes year-round. Waterloo Village, first settled in the 1750's, has been completely restored with an eye for authenticity. The Village is open to the public and offers a variety of cultural activities year-round.

Throughout its development, Byram continued to grow and many people have taken advantage of this peaceful place to live, work and raise a family. Today, Byram remains a vibrant residential area with a growing business community.

Mr. Speaker, for the past 200 years, the Township of Byram has prospered as a community and continues to flourish today and it will continue to prosper in the future. Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to congratulate all residents of Byram on this special anniversary year.