

HONORING THE MEMORY OF RICHARDSON PREYER, FORMER MEMBER OF THE HOUSE

SPEECH OF
HON. EVA M. CLAYTON

OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to say a few words about a North Carolina native son, the Honorable Lunsford Richardson Preyer. He died this month but left a legacy of dedicated, visionary and exemplary service to his family, community, state and nation.

He was born in Greensboro, NC in 1919 and lived and served during a difficult time in the history of our state and nation. Racial discrimination was widespread during his early life. African Americans were objects of legal, social and economic oppression. However, Richardson Preyer rose above the prevailing conditions and displayed remarkable moral integrity, tolerance and support for racial diversity and human rights.

After graduating from Princeton University and Harvard Law School, he returned home. Although an heir to a family fortune, he chose to engage in efforts to resolve conflicts between contending groups in society. He was well-suited to be a judge; he served as a state court trial judge and in 1961 was appointed to a lifetime position on the federal District Court. A few years later, he left this comfort zone seeking other opportunities to serve. In 1964, he ran unsuccessfully for Governor of North Carolina. He served several years as a bank executive and, in 1968, was elected and served the 6th District of North Carolina for six terms in the United States Congress.

Mr. Preyer was a gentleman and a scholar and a bold and courageous leader. He was given much and he gave much. It is fitting that we pay tribute to his life and legacy. He was a good man.

JESSIE ROBERSON—A GOOD CHOICE FOR A CRUCIAL JOB

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 26, 2001

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, one of the most difficult and most important jobs in the Federal Government is overseeing the cleanup of the vast complex of Department of Energy sites where plutonium and other nuclear weapons components were produced or processed.

Coloradans have a big stake in this because our State is home to a number of these sites, notably the Rocky flats site in the district I represent.

So, I rise to applaud the reported decision of President Bush to nominate Ms. Jessie Roberson, to the important position of Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environmental Management. I think it is an excellent choice.

I had the opportunity to work with Jessie when she headed the Rocky flats project in Colorado. I took an immediate liking to her—not just because of her professionalism and no-nonsense style, but also because she seemed to me to enjoy working hard, while maintaining a sense of good humor.

Her tenure at Rocky flats was highly successful. She led agency efforts to keep the commitment, first made by Energy Secretary Federico Pena, to give a high priority to finishing full cleanup and closure of rocky flats on a much earlier timetable than had previously been proposed.

I know I speak for all of my colleagues in the Colorado delegation in wishing her the very best as she undertakes important new responsibilities at the Department of Energy.

A recent editorial by the Denver Post put it right by calling Jessie Roberson a “top flight” pick. For the information of our colleagues, I submit that editorial for the RECORD:

[From the Denver Post, April 3, 2001]

ROBERSON A TOP-FLIGHT PICK

U.S. Energy Secretary Spencer Abrahams is getting some top-flight help in cleaning up the nation's Cold War legacy: Jessie Roberson, who headed the Department of Energy's Rocky Flats closure project in Colorado, is being nominated to manage DOE's entire environmental cleanup program nationwide.

Roberson will be the second Rocky Flats veteran to move into a key DOE post. Earlier, the White House announced it will nominate Robert Card for undersecretary of energy. Card previously headed Kaiser-Hill, the contractor doing the cleanup at Rocky Flats, the mothballed nuclear bomb trigger factory north of Golden.

The Rocky Flats crew led by Roberson and Card accomplished, in just three years of teamwork, more progress toward cleanup and closure than the facility had logged in the previous decade.

It's understandable that Abrahams would look toward the people who brought DOE past success to move the entire department toward its future goals.

Roberson is an excellent choice. She is a nuclear engineer who in 1996 was named the national Black Engineer of the Year for Professional Achievement in Government. That same year, she took the reins at Rocky Flats, where her personable but no-nonsense style got the flagging project on track.

In 1999, the Democratic Clinton administration tapped Roberson for the Defense Nuclear Facilities Board, which provides independent oversight at DOE nuclear sites on all issues affecting health and safety.

Now the Republican Bush Administration also has recognized the value of her 17 years of nuclear safety experience.

As assistant energy secretary for environmental management, Roberson will oversee the cleanup of all the country's Cold War atomic sites. Among them: Hanford, the toxic and radioactive nightmare in eastern Washington. Savannah River, the South Carolina reactor and processing plant that must be modernized. And Rocky Flats, the one place DOE has scored real progress toward cleanup.

With Abrahams at the top and Card in the No. 2 slot, Roberson will round out DOE's civilian management team.

The department's environmental management job, in fact, is one of the toughest positions in the federal government today. There likely isn't a better person around to tackle the task, however, than Jessie Roberson.

TAX LIMITATION AMENDMENT:
H.J. RES. 41

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 26, 2001

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. J. Res. 41, the Tax Limitation Amendment 2001.

H.J. Res. 41 amends the U.S. Constitution to require that any bill, resolution or legislative measure that proposes to change Internal Revenue laws must have the approval of two-thirds of those voting in the House of Representatives and the Senate. This requirement would not apply when a declaration of war is in effect, or when the United States is engaged in a military conflict which causes an imminent and serious threat to national security as found by both Chambers and the President.

Mr. Speaker, in his famous McCulloch vs. Maryland opinion, Chief Justice John Marshall stated that “The power to tax is the power to destroy.” This amendment sets out to make it more difficult for the Congress to arbitrarily erase taxes, and presumably, makes the Federal Government more efficient and less bloated with unnecessary spending.

History has demonstrated that it is far easier for Congress to raise taxes to cover spending deficits than it is to reduce that spending to reasonable levels. This is all the more true today, now that the government is operating at a surplus. Neither party wants to be held responsible for any future return to peacetime deficit spending. Should such an event appear likely to occur, the temptation to raise taxes to cover any potential deficit would be overwhelming.

The enactment and ratification of this amendment would thus prevent a return to the situation which existed in this country 25 years ago. During the 1970s, middle-class families were struggling to get by under crippling high marginal tax rates, which, thanks to high inflation and bracket creep, reached deeper into the working class ranks with every passing year.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to fully support H. J. Res. 41, The Tax Limitation Constitutional Amendment.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. SUSAN DAVIS

OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 26, 2001

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 85 and 86, I was delayed due to aircraft mechanical problems. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on both.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. HENRY E. BROWN, JR.

OF SOUTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, April 26, 2001

Mr. BROWN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 59 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted “yea.”