

such as the Dalai Lama. Along the way, the Sperling Breakfasts have become more than an informal gathering of journalists and news makers, they have become a prominent part of Washington's political culture. In fact, they have become a brand name.

Today, I would like to take a few moments to pay tribute to this institution by sharing with my colleagues a little bit about its founder. Budge Sperling was born in Long Beach, California, in 1915, but grew up in Urbana, Illinois. In 1937 he graduated from the University of Illinois with a degree in Journalism. He continued his studies at the University of Oklahoma, receiving a law degree in 1940.

In 1946, after serving for five years in the United States Air Force during World War II, Budge joined the staff of the Christian Science Monitor, working his way through a variety of national bureaus until he and his breakfast became a brand name. Throughout a career that has spanned over 50 years, Budge has served as Chief of the Monitor's Midwest Bureau, New York Bureau, and Washington Bureau. He currently serves as the Monitor's Senior Washington Columnist.

The Sperling breakfasts began, ironically, over lunch. On February 8, 1966, Budge decided to invite some of his colleagues to join him for a midday meal at the National Press Club with Charles H. Percy, the eventual senator from Illinois, whom he had met on the campaign trail. After the successful meeting, Budge was urged by his fellow reporters to host another gathering. Budge invited New York Mayor John Lindsay, but was unable to book a room at the National Press Club for lunch. He decided to have the meeting over breakfast instead, and a tradition was born.

Since that time, the Sperling Breakfast, or "Breakfast with Godfrey," as it has been known, has served as the source of many news stories. One of the most well-known breakfasts occurred when Budge invited Senator Robert F. Kennedy to speak the day after the New Hampshire primary in 1968. While Kennedy was addressing the assembled reporters, news of the Tet offensive in Vietnam broke and Kennedy, who had repeatedly denied presidential aspirations, struggled visibly to reconcile this new information with his denials. As Budge recently recalled that morning he said, "we felt we'd seen history in the making."

This is only one example of the many memorable breakfasts Budge has hosted. And while not every one of the thousands of breakfasts has resulted in headlines the following day, one thing is certain: Budge has his finger on the pulse of who and what are making news in Washington.

At the beginning of each and every Sperling Breakfast, Budge begins by announcing. "The only ground rule here is that we're on the record." With that one rule in mind, I am pleased to stand here today and state in the

RECORD my congratulations and appreciation to Godfrey "Budge" Sperling for all he has done to help inform the American people about their government.●

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of committee were submitted:

By Mr. HELMS for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Marc Isaiah Grossman, of Virginia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be an Under Secretary of State (Political Affairs).

Richard Lee Armitage, of Virginia, to be Deputy Secretary of State.

(The above nominations were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed subject to the nominees' commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.)

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 603. A bill to provide for full voting representation in the Congress for the citizens of the District of Columbia to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that individuals who are residents of the District of Columbia shall be exempt from Federal income taxation until such full voting representation takes effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COCHRAN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 604. A bill to amend title III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to provide for digital education partnerships; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. HUTCHISON:

S. 605. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to encourage a strong community-based banking system; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. ALLARD, and Mr. CRAIG):

S. 606. A bill to provide additional authority to the Office of Ombudsman of the Environmental Protection Agency; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. ALLARD (for himself and Mr. GRAMM):

S. 607. A bill to amend the National Housing Act to require partial rebates of FHA mortgage insurance premiums to certain mortgagors upon payment of their FHA-insured mortgages; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 136

At the request of Mr. GRAMM, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. ROBERTS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 136, a bill to amend the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 to extend trade negotiating and trade agreement implementing authority.

S. 145

At the request of Mr. THURMOND, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Ms. LANDRIEU) was added as a cosponsor of S. 145, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to increase to parity with other surviving spouses the basic annuity that is provided under the uniformed services Survivor Benefit Plan for surviving spouses who are at least 62 years of age, and for other purposes.

S. 225

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. ALLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 225, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives to public elementary and secondary school teachers by providing a tax credit for teaching expenses, professional development expenses, and student education loans.

S. 258

At the request of Ms. SNOWE, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 258, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the medicare program of annual screening pap smear and screening pelvic exams.

S. 277

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from Washington (Ms. CANTWELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 277, a bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for an increase in the Federal minimum wage.

S. 291

At the request of Mr. THOMPSON, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 291, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a deduction for State and local sales taxes in lieu of State and local income taxes and to allow the State and local income tax deduction against the alternative minimum tax.

S. 413

At the request of Mr. DODD, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 413, a bill to amend part F of title X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to improve and refocus civic education, and for other purposes.

S. 452

At the request of Mr. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. JEFFORDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 452, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to ensure that the Secretary of Health and Human Services provides appropriate guidance to physicians, providers of services, and ambulance providers that are attempting to properly submit claims under the medicare program to ensure that the Secretary does not target inadvertent billing errors.

S. 549

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. HELMS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 549, a bill to ensure the availability of spectrum to amateur radio operators.

S. 596

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 596, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide tax incentives to encourage the production and use of efficient energy sources, and for other purposes.

S. 597

At the request of Mr. BINGAMAN, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 597, a bill to provide for a comprehensive and balanced national energy policy.

S. CON. RES. 17

At the request of Mr. SARBANES, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 17, a concurrent resolution expressing the sense of Congress that there should continue to be parity between the adjustments in the compensation of members of the uniformed services and the adjustments in the compensation of civilian employees of the United States.

S. RES. 63

At the request of Mr. CAMPBELL, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Ms. MIKULSKI) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 63, a resolution commemorating and acknowledging the dedication and sacrifice made by the men and women who have lost their lives while serving as law enforcement officers.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. LIEBERMAN (for himself and Mr. FEINGOLD):

S. 603. A bill to provide for full voting representation in the Congress for the citizens of the District of Columbia to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide that individuals who are residents of the District of Columbia shall be exempt from Federal income taxation until such full voting representation takes effect, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to join with my colleague Senator RUSS FEINGOLD and with my longtime friend Congresswoman ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON in the House of Representatives, in sending the message that, as the United States Supreme Court has said, "No right is more precious in a free country than that of having a voice in the election of those who make the laws under which, as good citizens, we must live." Here we are, in the year 2001—225 years after the birth of our nation—and the residents of the District of Columbia, de-

spite paying their full freight of federal taxes, are still deprived of this fundamental right. The bill we introduce today, the "No Taxation Without Representation Act of 2001," drawing on the famous cry of the Boston Tea Party, is a reminder that full representation is a building block of the covenant of our democracy, a birthright of every American citizen.

The voting problems in the 2000 Presidential election make the symbolism of this bill even more powerful. Not since the civil rights struggle of the early 1960's have we been so keenly aware of the importance of a vote. All taxpaying citizens of the United States, except the residents of Washington, D.C., can vote for representatives to advocate for and protect the interests of their constituents in both the House and Senate. As American citizens, we do not regard this opportunity as a privilege; we regard it as a right. Many Americans are not aware and, I believe, would be shocked to know that the residents of the District of Columbia have no such right. Although they regularly elect "shadow" Senators and a "shadow" Representative, these people are not recognized as members of Congress. The sole voice in Congress for D.C. is Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON in the House of Representatives.

Now I have known Congresswoman NORTON for many years, and I know her to be able and persistent. The residents of Washington, D.C. are lucky to have such a strong and talented advocate on their side. But as a delegate, she has the right to vote only in committee; she does not have the right to vote on the congressional floor. So unlike every other American, Washingtonians have no congressional representatives to call who can vote for or against pending legislation that may become the law of the land, their land.

Ever since the American Revolution, the power to tax and the right to vote have been inextricably linked. D.C. residents pay federal taxes, but have no vote in Congress. I am introducing this bill today in order to condemn this unfair situation. If enacted, this bill would exempt D.C. residents from paying federal income tax so long as they are not fully represented on Capitol Hill. There is a rationale for such an exemption from tax. Residents of United States territories such as Puerto Rico, Guam, and the United States Virgin Islands which, like D.C., have delegate representation in Congress are not required to pay any federal income tax. But let me be clear. My goal in sponsoring this legislation is not to provide a windfall to the people of Washington, D.C. Allowing the residents of D.C. to live tax-free will not solve this problem. This bill is a matter of principle, not tax policy. And the principle is the right to full enfranchisement.

As our nation's capital, Washington, D.C. belongs to each and every American. We should all take pride in this

beautiful city and show its citizens the respect they deserve. That is why I have long supported legislation providing much-needed financial and political empowerment for D.C. I was an original cosponsor of the D.C. Economic Recovery Act of 1997, which would have offered tax incentives for people to live and invest in here in D.C. We succeeded in getting two provisions of that bill enacted, a tax credit for first-time home-buyers and elimination of capital gains tax for economic development investments in D.C. I was also an original cosponsor of legislation to grant D.C. statehood both times it was introduced. And it is because I still believe that the people of Washington, D.C. deserve full participation in our democracy that I am sponsoring the No Taxation Without Representation Act of 2001 today.

My hope is that by introducing this bill, we can bring national attention to the injustice that the residents of Washington, D.C. have for too long endured. I hope it will help rally the necessary support here in Congress to grant D.C. full congressional voting rights. All American citizens deserve the right to elect representatives to speak and to vote on their behalf in Congress. It is time that the American citizens living within the borders of Washington, D.C. are given their due. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation, and ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 603

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "No Taxation Without Representation Act of 2001".

#### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) The residents of the District of Columbia are the only Americans who pay Federal income taxes but are denied voting representation in the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(2) The principle of one person, one vote requires that residents who have met every element of American citizenship should have every benefit of American citizenship, including voting representation in the House and the Senate.

(3) The residents of the District of Columbia are twice denied equal representation, because they do not have voting representation as other taxpaying Americans do and are nevertheless required to pay Federal income taxes unlike the Americans who live in the territories.

(4) Despite the denial of voting representation, Americans in the Nation's capital are second among the residents of all States in per capita income taxes paid to the Federal Government.

(5) Unequal voting representation in our representative democracy is inconsistent with the founding principles of the Nation and the strongly held principles of the American people today.

#### SEC. 3. REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the community of American citizens