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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, February 8, 1999, at 2 p.m.

Senate

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1999

The Senate met at 10:05 a.m. and was called to order by the Chief Justice of the United States.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The CHIEF JUSTICE. The Senate will convene as a Court of Impeachment. The Chaplain will offer a prayer.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Lloyd John Ogilvie, offered the following:

Mr. Chief Justice, it is with profound sadness that we express our grief over the loss of our legislative clerk, R. Scott Bates, who, along with his wife, Ricki Ellison Bates, last evening was struck by a car while walking across Lee Highway in Arlington. Mrs. Bates remains in serious condition and needs our prayers throughout this day.

Let us pray.

O eternal God, our heavenly Father, who loves us with an everlasting love and transforms the darkness of the Valley of the Shadow of Death into bright hope, the Senate family of Members and staff call on You for strength, comfort, and courage. Tragic death has taken from us a beloved friend, an admired fellow worker, a faithful Senate employee for over 30 years.

In the quietness we can hear his voice call the roll, read proposed legislation and, most of all, express his caring friendship to us all.

Thank You for Scott's commitment to excellence and his dedication to the work of the Senate regardless of long

sessions or arduous debate. We intercede now for his wife, for her complete healing and recovery. Hold his wonderful children in Your loving arms: Lisa, Lori, and Paul. We remember with gratitude Lisa and Lori's outstanding service as pages in the Senate. Help them and their brother, Paul, to know that their dad, whom they loved so deeply, is with You. He trusted You in this life and now lives with You forever. Traumatic as was his physical death, it was but a transition in his eternal life.

Now, Lord, bless the Senate as it turns to the work of this day, cognizant of the shortness of time and the length of eternity for all of us. In the sure hope of the resurrection and eternal life. Amen.

The CHIEF JUSTICE. The Sergeant at Arms will make the proclamation.

The Sergeant at Arms, James W. Ziglar, made proclamation as follows:

Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silent, on pain of imprisonment, while the Senate of the United States is sitting for the trial of the articles of impeachment exhibited by the House of Representatives against William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States.

The CHIEF JUSTICE. The majority leader is recognized.

R. SCOTT BATES, LEGISLATIVE CLERK

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Chief Justice, our Senate family grieves today and our hearts are heavy as a result of the tragic loss of Scott Bates. Senators come and Senators go, but Scott has been a fixture in this great Chamber

for 30 years and the last 8 years as our legislative clerk. His familiar voice was a pillar of our continuity and tradition. He was not just a coworker; he was a friend, really a great guy. Even as we conduct our business today, we will be grieving, but those who knew him well know that that is exactly what he would want us to do, to continue with the work of the Senate to which he devoted his life. He was an example of public service at its finest, never claiming the spotlight, never seeking a headline, but always working for the good of this institution and for the country we are here to serve.

We pray for the recovery of his wife, Ricki. We ask that the Lord keep her and their three children always in His care. Before I ask for a moment of silence by the Senate, I yield to Senator DASCHLE for his comments.

The CHIEF JUSTICE. The minority leader is recognized.

Mr. DASCHLE. I thank the majority leader. I thank our Chaplain for his gracious prayer.

The presence of Scott Bates in that chair and in our lives is something most of us have counted on each and every day. As the majority leader so eloquently said, he, Scott, served the Senate, our country, and each of us so admirably for the last 30 years. Who can forget that resonant voice? Who can forget the call of the roll? Who can forget the authority with which he articulated each of our names? The answer is—no one.

When Scott began his service, Senator Mansfield was the majority leader and Senator Hugh Scott the minority leader. Ever since that time, Scott was

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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an integral part of the history created in this Chamber and certainly an integral part of our Senate family. He grew up with small town values, active in his church and Boy Scouts. He loved politics and school and served as a page in both the House and the Senate in the Arkansas Legislature. Scott's love of politics came naturally for him. His father actually served as a member of the Arkansas State Legislature. In 1970 he came here as a summer intern for Senator John McClellan, in the bill clerk's office, and began his work for us in 1973.

Today, we send our thoughts and our prayers to his wife, Ricki, who remains in the hospital, and to their three children, Lisa, Lori, and Paul, and his family in Arkansas, who are now dealing with this tragic loss.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Chief Justice, I now ask that all Senators rise and let's observe a moment of silence for our friend, Scott Bates.

(Moment of silence, Senators rising.)

Thank you, Mr. Chief Justice.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Chief Justice, under the order for today there will be a 6-hour presentation equally divided between the House managers and the White House counsel. It would be our intention to have a break around noon so we will have an opportunity for lunch, and also it may be necessary to have one break, a brief break, before that time.

Following today's presentation, the Senate will adjourn over until 1 p.m. on Monday.

THE JOURNAL

The CHIEF JUSTICE. If there is no objection, the Journal of the proceedings of the trial are approved to date.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

The CHIEF JUSTICE. Pursuant to the order of February 1, 1999, the managers on the part of the House of Representatives and the counsel for the President each have 3 hours to make their presentation. The Chair recognizes Mr. Manager ROGAN to begin the presentation on the part of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Manager ROGAN. Mr. Chief Justice, distinguished counsel for the President, Members of the United States Senate, this is the first and only chance you will have in this historic impeachment trial to consider the evidence from a few of the actual witnesses. After weeks of proceedings, the day has finally arrived when the U.S. Senate will listen, not just to lawyers talk about the evidence, but to witnesses with direct knowledge of the unlawful conduct of the President of the United States.

Today in particular, you will have your only opportunity to hear from the one person whose testimony invariably leads to the conclusion that the Presi-

dent of the United States committed perjury and obstructed justice in a Federal civil rights action. That person is Monica Lewinsky, a bright lady whose life has forever been marked by the most powerful man on the Earth.

If her testimony is truthful, then the President committed the offenses alleged in the articles of impeachment. Many different opinions have been formed about her over the last year. Nearly all of this has been fueled by spin and by propaganda rather than by truth. Today, the analysis and the speculation ends. There is only one judgment the Senate must make for history about Monica Lewinsky: Do you believe her?

(Text of videotape presentation:)

SENATOR DeWINE. Do you, Monica S. Lewinsky, swear or affirm that the evidence you shall give in the case now pending between the United States and William Jefferson Clinton, President of the United States, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

THE WITNESS. I do.

SENATOR DeWINE. The House managers may now begin your questioning.

Mr. Manager ROGAN. Who is this former intern who swore under oath to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth? Monica Lewinsky is an intelligent, articulate young woman who, until recently, held untarnished hope for tomorrow, like any other recent college graduate. That hope was drastically altered when she was subpoenaed in a lawsuit against the President of the United States.

(Text of videotape presentation:)

But for the record, would you state your name once again, your full name?

A Yes. Monica Samille Lewinsky.

Q And you're a—are you a resident of California?

A I'm—I'm not sure exactly where I'm a resident now, but I—that's where I'm living right now.

Q Okay. You—did you grow up there in California?

A Yes.

Q I'm not going to go into all that, but I thought just a little bit of background here. You went to college where?

A Lewis and Clark, in Portland, Oregon.

Q And you majored in—majored in?

A Psychology.

Q Tell me about your work history, briefly, from the time you left college until, let's say, you started as an intern at the White House.

A Uh, I wasn't working from the time I—

Q Okay. Did you—

A I graduated college in May of '95.

Q Did you work part time there in—in Oregon with a—with a District Attorney—

A Uh—

Q—in his office somewhere?

A During—I had an internship or a practicum when I was in school. I had two practicums, and one was at the public defender's office and the other was at the Southeast Mental Health Network.

Q And those were in Portland?

A Yes.

Q Okay. What—you received a bachelor of science in psychology?

A Correct.

Q Okay. As a part of your duties at the Southeast Health Network, what did you—what did you do in terms of working? Did

you have direct contact with people there, patients?

A Yes, I did. Um, they referred to them as clients there and I worked in what was called the Phoenix Club, which was a socialization area for the clients to—really to just hang out and, um, sort of work on their social skills. So I—

Q Okay. After your work there, you obviously had occasion to come to work at the White House. How did—how did you come to decide you wanted to come to Washington, and in particular work at the White House?

A There were a few different factors. My mom's side of the family had moved to Washington during my senior year of college and I wanted—I wasn't ready to go to graduate school yet. So I wanted to get out of Portland, and a friend of our family's had a grandson who had had an internship at the White House and had thought it might be something I'd enjoy doing.

Q Had you ever worked around—in politics and campaigns or been very active?

A No.

Q You had to go through the normal application process of submitting a written application, references, and so forth to—to the White House?

A Yes.

Q Did you do that while you were still in Oregon, or were you already in D.C.?

A No. The application process was while I was a senior in college in Oregon.

Q Had you ever been to Washington before?

A Yes.

Q Obviously, you were accepted, and you started work when?

A July 10th, 1995.

That image, the image of a young woman, very much like a family member or a friend that we might know, is an image that the President did not want America to see when his indiscretions with her became public. When that happened, the President painted Monica Lewinsky in a very different and callous light.

(Text of videotape presentation:)

WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON: But I want to say one thing to the American people. I want you to listen to me. I'm going to say this again. I did not have sexual relations with that woman, Ms. Lewinsky. I never told anybody to lie, not a single time, never. These allegations are false, and I need to go back to work for the American people. Thank you.

“That woman” with that subtle description, the President invited a waiting America to adopt a totally false impression of Monica Lewinsky. That was not fair. Yet, with his close aides, aides that he later testified he knew would be witnesses before the grand jury, he went much further than a subtle sneer. Hear the words of Sidney Blumenthal, assistant to the President, recount how the President painted this vulnerable young intern who made the tragic mistake of becoming involved with him.

(Text of videotape presentation:)

Q Did the President then give you his account of what happened between him and Monica Lewinsky?

A As I recall, he did.

Q What did the President tell you?

A He, uh—he spoke, uh, fairly rapidly, as I recall, at that point and said that she had come on to him and made a demand for sex, that he had rebuffed her, turned her down, and that she, uh, threatened him. And, uh, he said that she said to him, uh, that she was