

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No agency, officer, or employee of the executive branch of the Federal Government shall issue, implement, or enforce any policy establishing an additional class of individuals that is protected against discrimination in Federal employment, other than a class of individuals specifically identified in a provision of Federal statutory law that prohibits employment discrimination against the class, including—

(1) title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.);

(2) the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (29 U.S.C. 621 et seq.); and

(3) title V of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 791 et seq.) or title I of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.).

(b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.—No agency, officer, or employee of the executive branch of the Federal Government shall use Federal funds to issue, implement, or enforce a policy described in subsection (a), including implementing and enforcing Executive Order 13087, including any amendment made by such order.

CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT OF 1999

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the last of these bills is entitled the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1999. Specifically, this legislation prevents Federal agencies, and the Federal courts, from interpreting Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to allow an employer to grant preferential treatment in employment to any group or individual on account of race.

This proposal prohibits the use of racial quotas once and for all. During the past several years, almost every member of the Senate—and the President of the United States—have proclaimed that they are opposed to quotas. This bill will give Senators an opportunity to reinforce their statements by voting in a roll call vote against quotas.

Mr. President, this legislation emphasizes that from here on out, employers must hire on a race neutral basis. They can reach out into the community to the disadvantaged and they can even have businesses with 80 percent or 90 percent minority workforces as long as the motivating factor in employment is not race.

This bill clarifies section 703(j) of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make it consistent with the intent of its authors, Hubert Humphrey and Everett Dirksen. Let me state it for the RECORD:

It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any entity that is an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee subject to this title to grant preferential treatment to any individual or group with respect to selection for, discharge from, compensation for, or the terms, conditions, or privileges of, employment or union membership, on the basis of the race, color, religion, sex, or national origin of such individual or group, for any purpose, except as provided in subsection (e) or paragraph (2).

It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an entity described in paragraph (1) to recruit individuals of an under-represented race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, to expand the applicant pool of the individuals seeking employment or union membership with the entity.

Specifically, this bill proposes to make part (j) of Section 703 of the 1964

Civil Rights Act consistent with subsections (a) and (d) of that section. It contains the identical language used in those section to make preferential treatment on the basis of race (that is, quotas) an unlawful employment practice.

Mr. President, I want to be clear that this legislation does not make outreach programs an unlawful employment practice. Under language suggested years ago by the distinguished Senator from Kansas, Bob Dole, a company can recruit and hire in the inner city, prefer people who are disadvantaged, create literacy programs, recruit in the schools, establish day care programs, and expand its labor pool in the poorest sections of the community. In other words, expansion of the employee pool is specifically provided for under this act.

Mr. President, this legislation is necessary because in the 33 years since the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the Federal Government and the courts have combined to corrupt the spirit of the Act as enumerated by both Hubert Humphrey and Everett Dirksen, who made clear that they were unalterably opposed to racial quotas. Yet in spite of the clear intent of Congress, businesses large and small must adhere to hiring quotas in order to keep the all-powerful federal government off their backs. This bill puts an end to that sort of nonsense once and for all.

S. 46

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 "Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1999".

SEC. 2. PREFERENTIAL TREATMENT.

(a) UNLAWFUL EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE.—Section 703(j) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-2(j)) is amended to read as follows:

"(j)(1) It shall be an unlawful employment practice for any entity that is an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee subject to this title to grant preferential treatment to any individual or group with respect to selection for, discharge from, compensation for, or the terms, conditions, or privileges of, employment or union membership, on the basis of the race, color, religion, sex, or national origin of such individual or group, for any purpose, except as provided in subsection (e) or paragraph (2).

"(2) It shall not be an unlawful employment practice for an entity described in paragraph (1) to recruit individuals of an underrepresented race, color, religion, sex, or national origin, to expand the applicant pool of the individuals seeking employment or union membership with the entity."

(b) CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in the amendment made by subsection (a) shall be construed to limit the authority of courts to remedy, under section 706(g) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000e-5(g)), intentional discrimination under title VII of such Act (42 U.S.C. 2000e et seq.).

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I do not pretend that enactment of this legislation will solve all of the pathologies of modern society. But taken as a whole, they seek to turn the tide of the in-

creasing apathy—and in some cases, outright hostility—toward moral and spiritual principles that have marked late twentieth-century social policy.

The Founding Fathers knew what would become of a society that ignores traditional morality. I have often quoted the parting words of advice our first President, George Washington, left his beloved new Nation. He reminded his fellow citizens:

Of all the dispensations and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute to patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness.

Mr. President, that distinguished world leader, Margaret Thatcher, highlighted for us the words of Washington's successor, John Adams, who said "our Constitution was designed only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate for the government of any other."

Our Founding Fathers understood well the intricate relationship between freedom of responsibility. They knew that the blessings of liberty engendered certain obligations on the part of a free people—namely, that citizens conduct their actions in such a way that society can remain cohesive without excessive government intrusion. The American experiment would never have succeeded without the traditional moral and spiritual values of the American people—values that allow people to govern themselves, rather than be governed.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 40

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I understand that S. 40 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 40) to protect the lives of unborn human beings.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bill will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 41

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I understand that S. 41 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 41) to make it a violation of a right secured by the Constitution and laws of the United States to perform an abortion with the knowledge that the abortion is being performed solely because of the fetus.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bill will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 42

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I understand that S. 42 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 42) to amend title X of the Public Health Service Act to permit family planning projects to offer adoption services.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bill will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 43

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I understand that S. 43 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 43) to prohibit the provision of Federal funds to any State or local educational agency that denies or prevents participation in constitutional prayer in schools.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bill will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 44

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I understand that S. 44 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 44) to amend the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 to require a local educational agency that receives funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to expel a student determined to be in possession of an illegal drug, or illegal drug paraphernalia, on school property, in addition to expelling a student determined to be in possession of a gun, and for other purposes.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bill will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 45

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I understand that S. 45 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 45) to prohibit the executive branch of the Federal Government from establishing an additional class of individuals that is protected against discrimination in Federal employment, and for other purposes.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bill will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

MEASURE READ FOR THE FIRST TIME—S. 46

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I understand that S. 46 is at the desk, and I ask for its first reading.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the bill for the first time.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 46) to amend the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to make preferential treatment an unlawful employment practice, and for other purposes.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I now ask for its second reading, and I object to my own request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The bill will be read the second time on the next legislative day.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY,
JANUARY 20, 1999

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate complete its business today it stand in adjournment until the hour of 11 a.m. on Wednesday, January 20. I further ask that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved, and there then be a period of morning business until the hour of 1 p.m. I further ask consent that at 1 p.m. the Senate resume consideration of the articles of impeachment. I now ask unanimous consent that the time during morning business be divided as follows: The first hour under the control of Senator DASCHLE or designee; the second hour under the control of Senator COVERDELL or designee.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDERS FOR THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, AND FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1999

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I further ask consent that following the conclusion of

the presentation on Wednesday, the Senate adjourn until the hour of 1 o'clock on Thursday to resume consideration of the articles of impeachment. I also ask consent that following the presentation on Thursday, the Senate then adjourn until the hour of 1 p.m. on Friday and again immediately resume consideration of the articles of impeachment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL 1 P.M. TODAY

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask unanimous consent the Senate stand in recess under the previous order.

There being no objection, at 11:46 a.m., the Senate, in legislative session, recessed to reconvene sitting as a Court of Impeachment, at 1 p.m.

TRIAL OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

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

Mr. LOTT. Mr. Chief Justice, it is my understanding that the White House presentation today will last approximately 2½ hours—maybe a little more, maybe a little less. I therefore suggest that a short recess be taken in approximately an hour, around 2 o'clock, to allow the Chief Justice and all Members to have a brief break.

I remind all Senators to remain standing at their desk each time the Chief Justice enters or departs the Chamber. If there is a need for another break, I will keep an eye on the White House counsel to see if they need a break, and we will act accordingly.

Of course, I remind Senators again, tonight please be in the Chamber at 8:35 so we can proceed to the joint session.

I thank my colleagues and yield the floor. I believe we are ready to begin.

THE JOURNAL

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

Pursuant to the provisions of Senate Resolution 16, the counsel for the President have 24 hours to make the presentation of their case. The Senate will now hear you. The Chair recognizes Mr. Counsel Ruff to begin the presentation of the case for the President.