

year. In fact, the majority says it is no more than between 500 and 1,000. But even to take a minimum of this Boston University study, it would be 500 families that would not be destroyed—500 families that would not have to bury a son, or a daughter, or a loved one. That is the fact. The only debate on this fact is, Is 500 lives a lot or a little? Is it worth doing something “just to save” 500 lives? I happen to think it is. This is an easy question, I think, to answer. If by making a minor adjustment in the law—this is a minor adjustment—we can save at least 500 lives across this country, I think it is very, very important and very significant, and I think we ought to do it. This legislation clearly would save at least 500 lives.

The second fact, again, as contained in this what I think is a very well balanced argument: The blood streams of .08 drivers “carry enough alcohol to measurably impair the symphony of neurological responses necessary to drive a car well.” This is the conclusion of the Washington Post article based on the current state of research and based on their interviews with numerous experts, scientific experts, and medical experts in the field.

The third fact, again from this article: “There is no question that nearly everything you can think of in terms of driving impairment is evident by a .08.” That is a quote from UCLA Professor Herbert Moskowitz, the president of the Southern California Research Institute.

Science tells us that at .08, drivers have a lot of trouble dividing their attention between different visual stimuli. They also have trouble processing new information as fast as driving requires. Mr. President, these are absolutely critical driving skills, crucial skills, when you are driving a car. At .08, a person's ability to do both of these things is seriously impaired. That is a fact.

I had a chance to talk to an old friend of mine, “KO” Martin, who used to be a highway patrolman. In fact, “KO” and I prosecuted a number of cases together. He brought a number of cases to me while I was a county prosecutor. He was a highway state trooper for many, many years. He told this story. Once he pulled over a motorist who was so impaired that “KO” had to literally carry him to the patrol car. He literally couldn't get him there, he was so impaired. That particular motorist tested at .05 blood alcohol level. Apparently, this man had received a promotion at work. They had just thrown a party for him. He wasn't used to drinking. He was clearly unable to drive a car after the drinks he had. He tested .05. Clearly, he should not have been behind the wheel. Someone who is so under the influence that he can't even walk is not going to be able to react fast enough to drive a car safely. That is the simple fact.

My fourth fact: According to a study published in the Journal of Studies on

Alcohol, “Drivers with readings between .08 and .05 had 1.4 times the risk of dying compared to people who had no alcohol in their blood. For people between .05 and .09, that risk was 11 times higher.”

Again, Mr. President, that is a fact, a tragic fact that costs human lives.

Another fact: There is evidence that a .08 standard will have a deterrent effect on the whole range of impaired drivers. Allen F. Williams of the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety says, “There seems to be a deterrent effect all across the whole range of blood alcohol concentrations, including the very high levels,” the very high ones all the way across on all drivers.

Mr. President, let me mention in this regard that this last fact doesn't surprise me at all.

In fact, in 1982, as a member of the Ohio State Senate, I wrote a law toughening Ohio's standard on impaired driving. That law went into effect March 17 of 1983. In the first year after our bill became law, we saw an across-the-board change in public attitude towards driving under the influence. The biggest impact our bill had was not who was being arrested but, rather, in the public perception of drunken driving, the public perception of driving under the influence. It happened all across Ohio. We saw auto fatalities from drinking and driving going down. We sent a very strong message. That message could be sent across this country in all 50 States by this Congress by approving what the Senate approved by a 2 to 1 margin, and that is to go to a very reasonable standard of a .08 national blood alcohol standard.

No matter where someone was driving, whether they were driving in your great State of Kansas or my great State of Ohio, or Indiana or Kentucky or Maine or California, they would have some assurance that the law would be uniform; that when they put their child in a car, got behind the wheel, that whatever State they were in, the standard would be at .08.

America needs this legislation, and I will make sure we keep returning to this issue until we get the job done. I urge the transportation bill conferees to consider these basic facts and to include what the Senate did, and that is the .08 legislation in the final transportation bill.

(The remarks of Mr. DEWINE pertaining to the introduction of S. 1987 are located in today's RECORD under “Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.”)

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#### ELECTION OF LARRY DOBY INTO THE BASEBALL HALL OF FAME

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to what I believe is a truly excellent decision by the baseball Hall of Fame's Veterans Committee. On the 3rd of March, one of the true greats of baseball history, Larry Doby, was elected to the baseball Hall

of Fame. I think we all know the story, at least the outline of the story. On July 5, 1947, Larry Doby became the first African American to play in the American League—just 3 months after Jackie Robinson had broken baseball's color barrier in the other league, the National League.

The legendary Bill Veeck was at that time, of course, the owner and had control of the Cleveland Indians. Veeck saw that Larry Doby was leading the Negro National League with a .458 batting average and had at that time 13 home runs. He and Doby, Veeck and Doby, made the historic and courageous decision to break the color barrier in the American League.

It is sometimes difficult for us to remember what the situation was back in 1947 or to really truly understand it. The Jackie Robinson decision was still highly controversial. It was really at this point by no means self-evident that support for integrated baseball would take hold. Larry Doby and Bill Veeck made an act of faith in America's future and in the American people.

In his autobiography, Bill Veeck wrote that he “received 20,000 letters, most of them in violent, sometimes obscene protest.” But then he went on to say, “When Doby hit a tremendous home run to put us ahead in the fourth game of the Series, it could be observed that none of the people who were on their feet cheering seemed at all concerned or even conscious of Larry Doby's color.”

Mr. President, it took courage for Larry Doby to get up to the plate, but once he got there his record of accomplishment silenced his critics. In 1948, his first full season, he led the Indians to victory in the World Series batting .318 and hitting a game-winning home run. He was named to the All-Star Team every single year from 1949 to 1955. In 1952, he led the American League in home runs and runs scored. Two years later, in 1954, he led the league in home runs and RBIs.

He left the Indians in 1956 to play for the Chicago White Sox, and later the Detroit Tigers. He retired in 1959, but returned to baseball in 1978 to manage the White Sox—becoming only the second African-American manager in the history of the major leagues. The first, I might add, was the great Frank Robinson—who managed the Indians from 1975 to 1977, and who played as a player, of course, for the Cincinnati Reds and then for the Baltimore Orioles.

Mr. President, I join all Ohioans—and indeed all lovers of baseball nationwide—in congratulating Larry Doby on this well-deserved recognition of a truly outstanding career.

(Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire assumed the Chair.)

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#### JOSELIN HERNANDEZ

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, we observe, this month, National Child Abuse Prevention Month. On this occasion, I would like to give the Senate an