

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.")

#### 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.)

#### 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

update about the fate of a little girl about whom I testified previously before the Senate Finance Committee.

In my testimony on October 8, 1997, I told the story of a little 2-year-old girl from Ventura County, CA, a little girl by the name of Joselin Hernandez. This poor little girl was beaten, bitten and slowly tortured to death by her parents. She first was taken into foster care when she was 6 weeks old, hospitalized with six fractured ribs, broken legs and burns to her hands and feet. She was also malnourished and dehydrated. The little girl, little Joselin, was placed at that time with her grandmother. But when her grandmother died, Joselin was returned to her parents, and 3 months later, as I testified before, she was dead.

Now, after a 6-week trial, Joselin's father has been convicted of first-degree murder and torture, and her mother of second-degree murder. The judge sentenced Joselin's father to life in prison. He will be eligible for parole in 42 years. The judge sentenced her mother to 15 years to life, and she will be eligible for parole in 13 years. The judge, after listening to the evidence, after listening to this horrible story, this horrible tragedy, told Joselin's father:

I have been in court with literally scores of people—some brutal, sadistic killers, but none of them were treated by society as Joselin was treated by her father.

Joselin's mother's attorney asked the judge to take into consideration the mother has lost two children—Joselin and a 3-year-old son who was placed in foster care. The judge replied, I think correctly:

She hasn't lost two children. She killed one and lost the other. And it seems the reason she did it was not a pretty one. She was getting what she needed, so it was acceptable. It was not unacceptable enough for her to lift a hand to make it end.

These killers have been brought to justice. We, as Americans, I don't think, can truly believe that justice has been done when any child has been left to the mercy of people like this. The bill that we passed—my colleague in the chair helped pass last year—to reform the foster care system in this country to help liberate children from abusive parents, is just the beginning, just the beginning of a strong struggle to reduce the number of lives lost in this kind of senseless tragedy.

We need to move children into safe, stable, loving and permanent homes. Just about a year ago, on April 30, 1997, I told the Senate about another little girl, and her story has a happier ending. This is a little Ohio girl. She was less than 4 months old when she was hospitalized in critical condition, suffering from shaken-baby syndrome. When she was released from the hospital she went to her first foster home. By the time this little girl was 4, she had been shuttled through eight separate foster homes in 4 short years of life.

By the time she finally got out of foster care, she became hysterical when-

ever she saw a full black garbage bag. Why? That's because that was the luggage that was used whenever she had to be moved from one foster home to another. They always put her belongings in a plastic garbage bag. She knew when she saw that that she was going to be moved again.

Last week this little Ohio girl finally got permanent adoptive parents. That is what she and every child in this country needs and deserves. I'm sure all my colleagues join me in wishing her well in her new home and her healing process. I'm sure all of my colleagues also join me in pledging that we will redouble our common efforts to help all of America's children find safe, stable, loving and permanent homes.

In short, and in conclusion, the bill that we passed last year is doing some good. It will continue to do good. But it is only the first step. As long as there are half a million children in this country, as there still are today, who are in foster care at any one given moment, as long as children are in some abusive homes, as long as we continue to lose children every week who are killed by their caregivers, this Senate and legislative bodies across this country must remain vigilant. We must continue to examine this issue. We must do all that we can to make sure that every child has what we all want for our own children, and that is a permanent and loving home.

#### APPOINTMENT BY THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the majority leader, pursuant to Public Law 105-92, appoints John David Davenport, of Oklahoma, as a participant in the 1998 National Summit on Retirement Income Savings, to fill the existing vacancy thereon.

Mr. DEWINE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I be recognized for 10 minutes to speak as in morning business for a period not to exceed 15 minutes.

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

Ms. COLLINS. I thank the Chair.

(The remarks of Ms. COLLINS pertaining to the introduction of S. 1988 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Thursday, April 23, 1998, the federal debt stood at \$5,501,159,283,287.65 (Five trillion, five hundred and one billion, one hundred fifty-nine million, two hundred eighty-three thousand, two hundred eighty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents).

One year ago, April 23, 1997, the federal debt stood at \$5,345,089,000,000 (Five trillion, three hundred forty-five billion, eighty-nine million).

Five years ago, April 23, 1993, the federal debt stood at \$4,230,203,000,000 (Four trillion, two hundred thirty billion, two hundred three million).

Twenty-five years ago, April 23, 1973, the federal debt stood at \$454,924,000,000 (Four hundred fifty-four billion, nine hundred twenty-four million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$ (Five trillion, forty-six billion, two hundred thirty-five million, two hundred eighty-three thousand, two hundred eighty-seven dollars and sixty-five cents) during the past 25 years.

#### U.S. FOREIGN OIL CONSUMPTION FOR WEEK ENDING APRIL 17TH

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, the American Petroleum Institute's report for the week ending April 17, that the U.S. imported 9,503,000 barrels of oil each day, 1,519,000 more barrels than the 6,424,000 imported each day during the same week a year ago.

Americans relief on foreign oil for 59.6 percent of their needs last week, and there are no signs that the upward spiral will abate. Before the Persian Gulf War, the United States obtained approximately 45 percent of its oil supply from foreign countries. During the Arab oil embargo in the 1970s, foreign oil accounted for only 35 percent of America's oil supply.

Politicians had better ponder the economic calamity sure to occur in America if and when foreign producers shut off our supply—or double the already enormous cost of imported oil flowing into the U.S.—now 9,503,000 barrels a day.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE RECEIVED DURING ADJOURNMENT

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 7, 1997, the Secretary of the Senate, on April 24, 1998, during the adjournment of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that House has passed the following, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 1252. An act to modify the procedures of the Federal courts in certain matters, and for other purposes.