

JOSH GOTTHEIMER BOX #13

Videos 10/25/99
Videos 10/28/99
Videos 11/8/99
Videos 11/29/99
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Reagan Video, 2/6/00
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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

pect we see how the artist's fidelity has strengthened the
ional life. If sometimes our great artists have been the most
society, it is because their sensitivity and their concern for
must motivate any true artist, makes him aware that our
ort of its highest potential.

of more importance to the future of our country and our
an full recognition of the place of the artist. If art is to nour-
of our culture, society must set the artist free to follow his
er it takes him.

ver forget that art is not a form of propaganda; it is a form of
Mr. MacLeish once remarked of poets, "There is nothing
rade than to be in style."

ty, art is not a weapon and it does not belong to the sphere of
ideology. Artists are not engineers of the soul.

ifferent elsewhere. But democratic society—in it—the high-
writer, the composer, the artist is to remain true to himself
chips fall where they may.

his vision of the truth, the artist best serves his nation. And
rich disdains the mission of art invites the fate of Robert
man—"the fate of having nothing to look backward to with
hing to look forward to with hope."

ard to a great future for America—a future in which our
match its military strength with our moral restraint, its wealth
lom, its power with our purpose.

ard to an America which will not be afraid of grace and
i will protect the beauty of our national environment, which
the great old American houses and squares and parks of our
and which will build handsome and balanced cities for our

ard to an America which will reward achievement in the arts
achievement in business or statecraft.

ard to an America which will steadily raise the standards of
nplishment and which will steadily enlarge cultural oppor-
ll of our citizens.

forward to an America which commands respect throughout
t only for its strength but for its civilization as well.

forward to a world which will be safe not only for democracy
but also for personal distinction.

ost was often skeptical about projects for human improve-
to not think he would disdain this hope.

te during the uncertain days of the Second War:

Take human nature altogether since time began . . .
And it must be a little more in favor of man,
Say a fraction of one percent at the very least . . .
Our hold on the planet wouldn't have so increased.

Because of Mr. Frost's life and work, because of the life and work of this
college, our hold on this planet has increased. ■

SENATOR ROBERT F. KENNEDY SPEAKS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF REVEREND MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

*"LET us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: to tame
the savageness of man and to make gentle the life of this world."*

WHILE CAMPAIGNING IN INDIANAPOLIS for the Democratic
nomination for president, Senator Robert F. Kennedy was told of the as-
sassination on April 4, 1968, of the nation's preeminent black leader,
Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. The senator, scheduled to speak to a
black audience that night, was warned by police that the crowd would be
furious and might be dangerous; however, with a shield of personal cour-
age and the memory of the loss of his own brother to an assassin's bullet,
he went and broke the news to the crowd.

As attorney general, Robert Kennedy had approved the FBI wiretapping

of Dr. King, which led to even more intimate surveillance by state and local police; this action may have been in the back of his mind as he shared his shock and sorrow with a stunned audience. His statement "It is not the end of violence" was prescient; Robert Kennedy was gunned down in California three months later.

□ □ □

I have bad news for you, for all of our fellow citizens, and people who love peace all over the world, and that is that Martin Luther King was shot and killed tonight.

Martin Luther King dedicated his life to love and to justice for his fellow human beings, and he died because of that effort.

In this difficult day, in this difficult time for the United States, it is perhaps well to ask what kind of a nation we are and what direction we want to move in. For those of you who are black—considering the evidence there evidently is that there were white people who were responsible—you can be filled with bitterness, with hatred, and a desire for revenge. We can move in that direction as a country, in great polarization—black people amongst black, white people amongst white, filled with hatred toward one another.

Or we can make an effort, as Martin Luther King did, to understand and to comprehend, and to replace that violence, that stain of bloodshed that has spread across our land, with an effort to understand with compassion and love.

For those of you who are black and are tempted to be filled with hatred and distrust at the injustice of such an act, against all white people, I can only say that I feel in my own heart the same kind of feeling. I had a member of my family killed, but he was killed by a white man. But we have to make an effort in the United States, we have to make an effort to understand, to go beyond these rather difficult times.

My favorite poet was Aeschylus. He wrote, "In our sleep, pain which cannot forget falls drop by drop upon the heart until, in our own despair, against our will, comes wisdom through the awful grace of God."

What we need in the United States is not division; what we need in the United States is not hatred; what we need in the United States is not violence or lawlessness but love and wisdom, and compassion toward one another, and a feeling of justice towards those who still suffer within our country, whether they be white or they be black.

So I shall ask you tonight to return home, to say a prayer for the family of Martin Luther King, that's true, but more importantly to say a prayer for

our own country, which all of us love—a prayer for understanding and that compassion of which I spoke.

We can do well in this country. We will have difficult times. We've had difficult times in the past. We will have difficult times in the future. It is not the end of violence; it is not the end of lawlessness; it is not the end of disorder.

But the vast majority of white people and the vast majority of black people in this country want to live together, want to improve the quality of our life, and want justice for all human beings who abide in our land.

Let us dedicate ourselves to what the Greeks wrote so many years ago: to tame the savageness of man and to make gentle the life of this world.

Let us dedicate ourselves to that, and say a prayer for our country and for our people. ■

*His not that
I want to think of on death
was a possibility
He's got that
wanted for that
important figures*

** They're
the work, civil all y
at all who in
for in fight
for
for
No values +*

ELECTRONIC JOURNALIST ERIC SEVAREID REMEMBERS ROCKET SCIENTIST WERNHER VON BRAUN

"WITHOUT this man, Hitler would not have held out as long as he did; without him, Americans would not have got to the moon as soon as they did."

HOW DO YOU ASSESS a man's life when that man has been a force for both good and bad? An assessment is not a eulogy; you set forth both and hope one can illuminate the other.

When German-born rocket engineer Wernher von Braun

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

November 30, 1995

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING
PREVENTION MONTH, 1995

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

For many young Americans, learning to drive is a significant step along the road to maturity and independence. There are serious responsibilities that accompany getting a driver's license, and it is essential to teach our youth -- and all Americans -- the terrible risks of drunk and drugged driving. Males aged 21-34 are among those most likely to drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs, and there is a critical need for additional prevention efforts aimed at this group.

Alcohol use played a role in 16,600 motor vehicle-related fatalities last year -- nearly 41 percent of all such deaths. While the number of these tragedies has declined significantly over the past decade, the statistics are still devastating. We must continue our campaign of public education, provide increased law enforcement, and seek tougher laws and penalties for offenders.

Last June, I called on the Congress to make "Zero Tolerance" the law of the land and require States to adopt a Zero Tolerance standard for drivers under the age of 21. I am pleased that this provision was included in the "National Highway System Designation Act of 1995," which I signed this week. It is already against the law for young people to consume alcohol, and Zero Tolerance creates a national standard that will make it effectively illegal for young people who have been drinking to drive an automobile.

Many States have already enacted Zero Tolerance laws. These laws work -- alcohol-related crashes involving teenage drivers are down as much as 20 percent in those States. When all States have these laws, hundreds more lives will be saved and thousands of injuries will be prevented. I commend the Congress for heeding my call and making Zero Tolerance the standard nationwide for drivers under the age of 21.

I am also proud that citizens across the Nation are working to spread the word about the dangers of impaired driving. Vital partnerships have formed among Federal, State, and local government agencies, private businesses, and community groups. Last year, on December 15, many Americans observed "Lights on for Life Day" by driving with their headlights illuminated in remembrance of the

victims of drunk and drugged driving. I hope that caring citizens will commemorate the same day this month, doing their part to help ensure a safe holiday season.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 1995, as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month. I urge all Americans to recognize the dangers of impaired driving; to take responsibility for themselves, their guests, and their passengers; to stop anyone under the influence of drugs or alcohol from getting behind the wheel; and to help teach children safe driving behavior.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twentieth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

Josh Gottheimer
Draft 12/4/98 7pm

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS FOR
DRUNK DRIVING PREVENTION TELEVISED PSA
DECEMBER 15, 1998**

Thanks to tough laws, strict enforcement, and the voluntary actions of 67 million designated drivers, more than 50,000 lives have been saved. Drunk driving fatalities have reached the lowest point in decades. But we can not rest in our efforts when, every year, over 16,000 men, women and children lose their lives to drunk driving.

This holiday season, if you choose to drink alcohol, please be responsible. Drink in moderation and choose a designated driver who doesn't drink at all. Remember: the designated driver is the life of the party.

Hillary and I wish you a safe, healthy and happy holiday season.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Auburn, New York)

For Immediate Release.

September 2, 1999

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
IN RADIO ACTUALITY ON DRUNK DRIVING

THE PRESIDENT: Working together, we've made enormous progress in reducing drunk driving in America. Today, I'm pleased to report we're making even more. Last year, the number of people killed in alcohol-related crashes hit a record low; and young people killed in alcohol-related crashes fell to the lowest rate ever recorded. But even one child killed because of drunk driving is one too many.

Today, I'm pleased to announce the Departments of Transportation and Justice will release a total of over \$47 million in grants to help communities combat drunk driving and underage drinking, and increase seat belt use. Ultimately, of course, all of us must take responsibility. So if you choose to drink, always designate a driver and always wear your seat belt. Let's make this the safest Labor Day weekend ever.

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The above sound is available on the White House Press Office Radio Actuality Line at 202/456-5671.

Final 10/25/99 1pm
Josh Gottheimer

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS FOR HAL JACKSON TRIBUTE
NEW YORK, NY
November 3, 1999**

I'm honored to have this opportunity to join you in celebrating the career of my friend, the dean of radio broadcasting, Hal Jackson.

Hal, in your six decades on the air, you have built a remarkable legacy – not only in your professional achievements as a pioneering and talented broadcaster, but also as a tireless activist and a goodhearted philanthropist, working every day to bring the body and spirit of music to all Americans, of all backgrounds. The example you've set and the work you've done has paved the way for generations of aspiring African Americans struggling to succeed in the music industry.

As an orphan growing up in the nation's capitol in the 1930s, Hal Jackson's dream was to do play-by-play for the Washington Senators, one of the baseball teams from the old Negro league. But when he approached a local station about doing a show, Hal was told that no black man would ever have an on-air position in radio.

So, like most pioneering black artists of his time, Hal set out to prove the establishment wrong. And he succeeded. Hal convinced a group of African American businessmen to sponsor his radio program. The rest is history.

Hal became the first black radio announcer on network radio, the first black play-by-play sports announcer on radio in the country, the first black to host an interracial network television show, and the first black inducted into the National Association of Broadcasters. And as chairman of the Inner City Broadcasting Corporation, Hal still spends eight hours every Sunday with a loyal group of listeners – playing a seamless mix of everything from rhythm and blues to jazz and gospel.

As Hal once said, "When you succeed, you should reach back and try to help others." And hal has done exactly that. Aside from working on countless charities and community projects, Hal's international scholarship competition continues to afford thousands of young performers the opportunity to shine on stage and in the recording studio.

Hal, congratulations again on a distinguished career. I'm sure that I speak for everyone in the room tonight when I say that I look forward to hearing your voice on Sunday mornings for another sixty years.

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[Date TBD]**

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So Hal Jackson did what any determined individual would do: he went out and convinced a group of African American businessmen to sponsor his radio program. The rest is history.

Hal became the first black radio announcer on network radio, the first black play-by-play sports announcer on radio in the country, and first black to host an interracial network television show.

Sixty years later, as chairman of the Inner City Broadcasting Corporation, he still spends eight hours every Sunday with his loyal group of listeners, playing a seamless mix of everything from rhythm and blues to jazz and gospel.

Each Sunday morning at 8 am, Mr. Jackson greets his listeners at 8am – and spends the next eight hours playing a. Jackson is the management – and he with a distinguished list of first under his broadcasting belt.

Hal proved them wrong. After graduation from Howard University, he began broadcasting the school's football and basketball games over a radio network ... and later called the games of the old Negro baseball league.

When he started in radio in 1930s, Hal was told that

you opened doors not only for yourself, but for generations of blacks in the music industry. built

Hal has

Hal has built/achieved a legacy not only for yourself but

Founded his esteemed XX award, which ...

Hal Jackson has broken a lot barriers over during his career in radio.

He organized and owned the Washington Bears, the first African American team to win the world's pro basketball championship.

He organized the talented teen international scholarship, recognizes poise, elegance and achievements of young women

Hal Jackson is a man who knows no boundaries. His enthusiasm, energy and warmth of character took him to high places in an often unfriendly world.

After a half-century of broadcasting,

As Hal Jackson once said, "radio is a nerve center"

Known as the "dean of broadcasting"

Began broadcasting by announcing home games for Howard University and the American Negro Baseball League. He established himself as the first Black radio sportscaster in the country.

Born in Charleston, SC, he was an orphan. From shining shoes to washing dishes, he began announcing football and basketball games as a student at Howard University.

Hal Jackson has broken a lot of barriers in his career in radio

Hal, your lifetime of work has gained you the reputation as one of the most well-known and respected men in the communications history. And it is with good reason.

It is an honor to join you in celebrating the legacy of my friend Bill Lucy.

From being the first black radio announcer on network radio, to being the first black play by play sports announcer on radio in this century, to being the first to be the host of an international network television presentation, -- organize and owned first African American team to win the world's basketball championship.

As the International Secretary-Treasurer of AFSCME, as President of Public Services International, and as the founding President of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, Bill Lucy has fought hard and well for the American worker.

Hal, this milestone gives us an opportunity to reflect on all you have achieved in your 60 years.

Hal, Hillary and I congratulate you on a career full of success. You continue to be an inspiration to me and so many people across our country.

Draft 10/23/99 9pm
Josh Gottheimer

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Sixty years later, as chairman of the Inner City Broadcasting Corporation, he still spends eight hours every Sunday with his loyal group of listeners, playing a seamless mix of everything from rhythm and blues to jazz and gospel.

The same energy, creativity and commitment to excellence that he has shown in broadcasting are the same rules by which he lives his life.

As Hal Jackson once said, "You have to be willing to make sacrifices, and when you succeed you should reach back and try to help others."

He has also given thousands of young performers opportunities with his Hal Jackson Talented Teen International Scholarship competition for young women

Broadcast pioneer, known as the dean of broadcasting

Hal Jackson is a pioneer.

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But success isn't just about music. The same energy, creativity and commitment to excellence that he has shown in broadcasting are the same rules by which he lives his life. As Hal has said himself, it's about reaching back and trying to help others. And he had done just that. With his Hal Jackson Talented Teen International Scholarship competition, Hal s also given thousands of young performers opportunities for young women

Hall

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And it was of the obstacles he, and most blacks, encountered over the years in the entertainment business.

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Joshua S. Gottheimer
10/24/99 08:55:44 PM

Record Type: Record

To:

cc:

Subject: education video questions

----- Forwarded by Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP on 10/24/99 08:56 PM -----

Karin Kullman

10/24/99 01:49:13 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP, arotherham@netzero.net@inet

cc:

Subject: education video questions

Here is the list of questions that the group requested that the President answer for the National Education Goals Panel video. The entire video, including dialogue from POTUS, President Bush, and governors and former governors who have served as chairmen of the NEGP, will not exceed 20 minutes. They are aiming to have it appear as if he were being interviewed. There are a lot of questions here, and I'm assuming that we can only have him answer about 3. We might be able to combine some questions to give one answer that will give a response to both.

What were your original expectations for the national education goals? ***

1-2 min

What do you believe the national education goals have accomplished (or helped to accomplish) during this decade?

1-2 min

What are the big issues in education that will need to be addressed in the next decade -- and how can the Goals be used to keep education front and center?

1-2 min

Josh -- Andy will get you draft answers to these questions this afternoon. Thanks for your help on this.



Nanda Chitre
10/25/99 08:28:14 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Jason H. Schechter/WHO/EOP@EOP
cc: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
bcc:
Subject: Re: CHAFEE DIES 

Potus will probably due topper and speechwriting is doing a statement - ready in about half-hour.
Jason H. Schechter



Jason H. Schechter
10/25/99 08:23:24 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: CHAFEE DIES

^PM-Obit-Chafee,0081

^URGENT

^Sen. John Chafee dies, represented Rhode Island since 1977

PROVIDENCE, R.I. (AP) John Chafee, Rhode Island's longtime Republican senator and former governor who earned praise even from Democrats for his moderate stance on issues, has died, a spokesman said. He was 77.

Chafee, who had represented the state in the Senate for nearly 23 years, died of heart failure Sunday night at Bethesda Naval Hospital, spokesman John Goodman said.

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MEMBER PROFILE REPORT

106th Congress

Senator John H. Chafee R-RI

ADDRESS: 505 Dirksen Office Building
U.S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510-3902
(202) 224-2921
senatorchafee@chafee.senate.gov
<http://www.senate.gov/chafee/>

ELECTION-STATUS: MEMBER

FUTURE-PLANS: Retiring at the end of the 106th Congress

RE-ELECTION-DATE: November 2000

PARTY: Republican

OFFICE: Senior Senator of Rhode Island

SWORN-IN-DATE: January 3, 1977

TERMS-IN-OFFICE: 4th Term

SEX: Male

RELIGION: Episcopalian

RACE: Caucasian

SPOUSE: Virginia

OCCUPATION: ATTORNEY

EDUCATION: B.A., Yale U.; LL.B., Harvard U.

MILITARY-SERVICE: Marine Corps, 1942-1945, 1951-1952

BIOGRAPHY:

JOHN HUBBARD CHAFEE, Republican, of Warwick, RI, born in Providence, RI, October 22, 1922; graduated, Deerfield Academy, 1940; entered Yale University, 1940 and left in February 1942 to enlist in U.S. Marine Corps; served in original landing on Guadalcanal, August 1942; commissioned second lieutenant, participated in fighting in Okinawa; B.A., Yale University, 1947; LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1950; and admitted to bar in Rhode Island, 1950; recalled to active duty in Marines in Korean conflict, 1951; served in Korea as rifle company commander; discharged with rank of captain, 1952; total active duty time in Marine Corps, 5 1/2 years; practiced law in Providence, 1952-63; member, Rhode Island House of Representatives, 1957-63; minority leader, 1959-63; Governor of Rhode Island, 1963-69; chairman, Republican Governors

MEMBER PROFILE REPORT -- John H. Chafee R-RI

Association, 1968; Secretary of the Navy, January 1969 to May 1972; Chubb fellow, Yale University, 1966; board of visitors, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 1969-72; Yale University, board of trustees, 1972- 78; honorary degrees: Brown University, Providence College, University of Rhode Island, Rhode Island College, Roger Williams College, Salve Regina College, Suffolk University, Jacksonville University, Bryant College; 1981 Legislator of the Year Award, National Wildlife Federation; 1984 Conservationist of the Year Award, National Parks and Conservation Association; married to the former Virginia Coates; five children: Zechariah, Lincoln, John, Jr., Georgia, and Quentin; elected to the U.S. Senate, November 2, 1976, for the 6-year term beginning January 3, 1977, first Republican Senator elected from Rhode Island in 46 years; reelected 1982, 1988, and 1994. Retiring at the end of the 106th Congress.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS:

Committee/Subcommittee	Rank
Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works	1
Senate Committee on Finance	2
Subcommittee on Long-Term Growth, Debt, and Deficit Reduction	3
Subcommittee on International Trade	3
Subcommittee on Health Care	3
Subcommittee on Social Security and Family Policy	1
Senate Select Committee: Intelligence	2
Joint Committee on Taxation	1

LEADERSHIP POSITIONS AND CAUCUS MEMBERSHIPS:

None

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

STAFF:

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 3, 1994

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH, 1994

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

All across the Nation, Americans are coming together in an ever-expanding chorus of voices demanding an end to drunk and drugged driving. Too many family members and friends have already been lost. In recent years numerous grassroots organizations have arisen throughout the land and dedicated themselves to ending this national tragedy. In big cities and small towns across the country, students, parents, and concerned citizens recognize that education and prevention are the keys to saving lives. Naming a designated driver is an idea embraced by millions of Americans, and many schools now include drunk driving awareness programs as part of their curricula.

Despite the tremendous efforts of both the private and public sectors, drunk and drugged driving remains America's number one danger on the highways. We must redouble our efforts to teach all Americans that alcohol and drugs -- used alone or in combination -- cause loss of control and loss of judgment, and that under these circumstances it is irresponsible and dangerous to attempt to drive.

Countless caring people across the country have taken on the daunting challenge of changing the way Americans think about alcohol, drugs, and driving. They have moved forward with an energy born of a deep personal commitment to serving the common good. Thanks in great part to their devotion and hard work, parents can feel a little safer and a little more secure about their children's future. This month, I ask each citizen to work actively to make our roads and highways safer -- for the good of our children and for our Nation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 1994 as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month." I ask all Americans to reaffirm that being drunk or drugged is unacceptable and to intervene by stopping anyone impaired by drugs or alcohol from getting behind the wheel. I call upon public officials at all levels, as well as interested citizens and groups, to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and nineteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 3, 1993

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH, 1993

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

A PROCLAMATION

The 1993 holiday season is an ideal time to ask ourselves what more can be done to prevent drunk and drugged driving -- one of our Nation's most serious public health and safety problems. Each year, thousands of Americans are killed or seriously injured because of drunk and drugged drivers. During this National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month, I ask each citizen to work actively to help improve the safety of our roads and highways by pledging not to drink and drive. In addition, we must be alert to the risks of the road and make a special effort to ensure that others do the same.

As in past years, citizens across the country are participating in programs and activities to focus public attention on the prevention of driving under the influence of mind-altering substances. Public officials at all levels are sponsoring anti-drunk and anti-drugged driving legislation, appointing special task forces, and issuing proclamations; law enforcement agencies are increasing enforcement efforts; public and private organizations are holding safety campaigns, including candlelight vigils in memory of those killed due to driving catastrophes caused by drunk and drugged drivers. Just as important, citizens are sponsoring volunteer programs to provide rides home from holiday parties. These are just some of the things that each of us can do to help in the fight against drunk and drugged driving.

Despite some encouraging results in recent years from many community-based efforts to curtail drunk and drugged driving, 45 percent of all fatal motor vehicle accidents in 1992 were alcohol-related, and about 80 percent of these involved a legally intoxicated driver or pedestrian. For 1992, that meant that alcohol was a factor in approximately 17,700 traffic deaths. Drunk driving remains our number one highway safety problem, requiring comprehensive State and local actions to reduce and prevent these unnecessary tragedies. Reductions in alcohol-related accidents will also be powerful medicine in the Nation's attempts to lower health care costs. Just reducing the percentage of alcohol-related fatalities from 45 to 43 percent of total annual traffic fatalities -- and related injuries by a proportionate amount -- would save 1,200 lives.

Each of us can help prevent drunk and drugged drivers from exacting their terrible toll in lives, suffering, and related health care costs by refusing to tolerate drunk and drugged driving in our community, by insisting that local police aggressively enforce anti-drunk and anti-drugged driving laws,

and by encouraging other citizens to become involved in these activities.

more

(OVER)

2

We also need to realize that the combination of legal or illegal drugs and alcohol is especially hazardous and contributes to loss of control, loss of judgment, and certainly, loss of the ability to safely navigate a vehicle.

In order to promote more citizen involvement in prevention efforts and in order to increase awareness of the seriousness of the threat to our lives and safety, the Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 122, has designated the month of December 1993 as "National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim December 1993 as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month. I ask all Americans to reaffirm their commitment to make drunk and drugged driving unacceptable and to take steps to intervene when necessary to stop anyone impaired by alcohol or drugs from getting behind the wheel. I also call upon public officials at all levels and interested citizens and groups to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities as an expression of their commitment to educate and stop would-be drunk and drugged drivers in their communities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and eighteenth.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 4, 1998

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH, 1998

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

For most Americans, driving an automobile has become a practical necessity. Whether in an urban, suburban, or rural setting, the daily routine of modern life requires that we have access to reliable and affordable transportation from our homes to our offices, schools, shopping, and elsewhere. But the right to drive a vehicle brings with it the responsibility to drive safely. A fundamental part of this responsibility is the need to stay free from alcohol and drugs when driving. Driving under the influence of alcohol or mind-altering drugs can turn an automobile into a lethal weapon.

The Department of Transportation released some encouraging data earlier this year regarding injuries and fatalities caused by drunk or drugged drivers. The number of Americans killed in alcohol-related crashes last year dropped to an all-time low, representing a decline of more than 30 percent since 1982. Drunk-driving deaths accounted for less than 40 percent of all traffic deaths, and alcohol-related fatalities among 15- to 20-year-olds dropped by 5 percent last year alone. We have achieved this progress because of stronger laws, tougher enforcement, and increased public awareness. These statistics also reflect the effectiveness of the legislation I fought for and signed into law 3 years ago to help ensure zero tolerance for underage drinking and driving.

But there is more we must do. Last year, more than 16,000 Americans lost their lives to impaired driving, and hundreds of thousands more were injured. Research shows that the risk of being involved in a fatal car crash is 11 times greater when drivers have a blood alcohol content (BAC) exceeding .08. By passing a tough national standard of impaired driving at .08 BAC -- an important measure I continue to challenge the Congress to enact -- we could save additional lives. At my direction, the Secretary of Transportation developed a plan to make .08 BAC the standard on Federal property, such as national parks and military bases, and included in his plan a strategy to raise public awareness of the risks associated with drinking and driving. Federal agencies currently are implementing the Secretary's recommendations.

In memory of the thousands who have lost their lives to drunk and drugged drivers, I ask all motorists to participate in "National Lights on for Life Day" on Friday, December 18, 1998, by driving with vehicle headlights illuminated. By doing so, we will call attention to this critical national problem and remind others on the road of the responsibility to drive free of the influence of drugs and alcohol.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 1998 as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month. I urge all

Americans who drive to take responsibility for themselves, their loved ones, guests, and passengers; to stop anyone under the influence of alcohol or mind-altering drugs from getting behind the wheel; and to help teach our young people safe and alcohol- and drug-free driving behavior.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-third.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

30-30-30

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts)

For Immediate Release

August 24, 1998

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

The data released today by the Department of Transportation shows that we are making real progress in protecting Americans from drunk drivers. Last year, the number of people killed in alcohol-related crashes dropped to an all-time low, representing a decline of over a third since 1982. For the first time since we started keeping these statistics in 1975, drunk driving deaths accounted for less than 40 percent of all traffic deaths. And alcohol-related fatalities among 16 to 20 year-olds dropped by 5 percent last year alone.

Our progress is the result of stronger laws, tougher enforcement, and increased public awareness. In particular, today's statistics show the importance of the legislation I fought for and signed three years ago to ensure zero tolerance for underage drinking and driving. But there is more we must do. We could save even more lives by passing a tough national standard of impaired driving at .08 blood alcohol content (BAC) -- and I continue to challenge the Congress to enact this life-saving measure. If we work together, we can spare thousands of families from the grief and anger of losing a loved one to a preventable drunk driving crash, and make our roads, highways, and communities safer for all Americans.

-30-30-30-

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

April 4, 1998

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

The Roosevelt Room

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. The First Lady and I have just returned, exhausted but exhilarated, from our trip to Africa. I know that many of you traveled along with us day by day through television and the Internet, but I wish every American could have seen up close the renewed hope and restored pride that is evident in the six countries we visited. We saw parents building futures where their children will be free from want, free from injustice, free from disease, and free to go as far as their God-given talents will allow.

This morning, I want to report on the progress we're making in our country to free children from two of the greatest health and safety dangers they face: the cruel and deadly lure of smoking and the lethal combination of drinking and driving.

Three years ago, appalled by how many children were becoming addicted to cigarettes every year, the Vice President and I committed this administration to stopping the sale and marketing of cigarettes to children. Today, thanks to these efforts and the persistence of state attorneys general, the public health community, and leaders in Congress, we have the best opportunity ever to pass comprehensive anti-smoking legislation that will save millions of our children from a premature, painful, and very preventable death.

This week, in an historic and resounding 19 to 1 vote, a key Senate committee gave its stamp of approval to comprehensive legislation sponsored by Senator John McCain, a Republican, and Senator Fritz Hollings, a Democrat, that would cut youth smoking by half over the next decade. This bill represents a dramatic step forward. It would raise the price of cigarettes, give the FDA full authority to regulate tobacco products, ban advertising aimed at children, and protect tobacco farmers.

We still have work to do on this legislation. Above all, we need to put in place tough penalties that will cost the tobacco industry if it continues to sell cigarettes to young people. Just this week the Centers for Disease Control released a disturbing report that found that more than a third of teenagers in the United States now smoke, even though it's illegal.

It is time to hold tobacco companies accountable. Reducing youth smoking must be everybody's bottom line. Let's remember -- this is not about politics or money, or seeking revenge against the tobacco industry for past practices. We're not trying to put the tobacco companies out of business; we want to put them out of the business of selling cigarettes to kids. This week's progress in the Senate shows we have real momentum in both parties to do just that.

Unfortunately, this week the Congress also took a step backward on efforts to cut down on drunk driving, a horror that has

shaken nearly every American community. Republican leaders in the House blocked a full vote on an important measure to encourage states to adopt a stricter definition of drunk driving. That has already passed the United States Senate. I urge the House leadership to reconsider its unwise action.

A stricter definition of drunk driving will not prevent adults from drinking responsibly, but it will save thousands of lives. There are fewer than 75 days remaining on Congress's legislative calendar. But as we saw this week in the Senate, when we set aside partisan differences and keep our eyes on the prize of dramatically improving our children's health, we can make remarkable progress in record time.

There's still many issues to be worked out and many long nights ahead. But we have within our grasp one of the most important public health victories our nation has ever achieved.

Finally, let me just pause a moment to observe the 30th anniversary of the death of one of America's greatest heroes, Dr. Martin Luther King. His dream, deeply rooted in the American Dream, is a dream for all Americans. It's a dream, as I recently saw, shared by millions and millions of people around the world. Let us here at home always strive to heed Dr. King's words and live up to his legacy.

Thanks for listening.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 19, 1996

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. Today I want to talk to you about how we can demand responsibility from all our young people by taking firm steps to stop teens from driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

My vision is of an America where we offer opportunity to all, demand responsibility from all, and build a stronger community where everyone has a place. That's America's basic bargain. That's how we will keep our young people safe and give them the futures they deserve.

We've done a lot to expand opportunity for our young people -- reducing the cost of college loans and improving the terms for repayment, expanding scholarships to college, creating millions of new jobs. We've preserved the summer jobs program and created AmeriCorps, which gives young people the opportunity to serve in their communities and earn money for college. I want to do more.

Our balanced budget plan can make two years of college after high school as universal as a high school diploma is today by giving people a deduction on their taxes, dollar for dollar, for the cost of the typical community college tuition. We offer a deduction of up to \$10,000 a year for any college tuition and permit families to save in an IRA and then withdraw from it, tax-free, to pay for education for their children.

But we must demand the responsibility of our young people as well. Our responsibility is to teach them right from wrong and then to expect them to act accordingly. So, in our welfare reform efforts, we've required teen mothers to live at home and stay in school or lose their welfare benefits. We went to court to support those communities that have decided to require drug testing for high school athletes. We've imposed a zero tolerance policy for guns in schools. We're taking on teen smoking and trying to stop tobacco companies from advertising and marketing cigarettes to our young people.

We've encouraged communities to enforce their truancy laws and to adopt new programs like school uniform policies and to impose community curfews. We supported character education programs and drug-free school programs for children in our schools all across America.

These are all ways for parents and teachers and law enforcement people to set rules, maintain order and discipline and make schools places of learning, not violence and destruction.

Today, we're taking another step. Too many teens pose a threat to themselves and others by drinking and driving. Just last year, 2,200 young people between the ages of 15 and 20 died in alcohol-related car crashes. Thanks especially to the leadership of groups like Mothers Against Drunk Driving and Students Against Drunk Driving, America has made real progress in reducing teen drunk driving over the last decade.

But there's more to do. We have pushed for a policy of zero tolerance for teen drinking and driving. If you're under 21 and you drink, you can't drive, period. Last year, when fewer than half the states had zero tolerance laws, I called on Congress to enact legislation making it the law of the land. Congress acted.

Since then, 13 more states have adopted these strict rules. Now we're taking final action to demand responsibility from teens in all 50 states. Today, I am pleased to announce that we're issuing a new rule. Every state must pass a law making it illegal for anyone under 21 to drive with alcohol in their blood. If they're caught, their driver's licenses must be suspended.

Under the new law passed by Congress, states that do not put this into effect will lose some of their federal highway funds. Now we should take the next step to increase responsibility among teenagers. Drug use is down all across America. But unfortunately, it is still rising among young people. That's why I have fought to expand the Safe and Drug-Free Schools program -- to get more people out there, like DARE officers, telling our children that drugs are wrong and drugs can kill you. That's why we're requiring parolees to pass a drug test or go back to jail. If they want to stay out of jail, they must stay off drugs.

I believe we should use the privilege of a driver's license to demand responsible behavior by young people when it comes to drugs, too. We're already saying to teens, if you drink you aren't allowed to drive. Now we should say that teens should pass a drug test as a condition of getting a driver's license. Our message should be simple: No drugs or no driver's license.

Today I am directing General Barry McCaffrey, the director of our drug office, and Secretary Frederico Pena, the Secretary of Transportation, to report back to me within 90 days with a plan for how to do this, including legislation if appropriate, and other ways to fight the problem of teen drug use and driving.

Let me make one thing clear: Even though teen drug use is up, all the evidence is that 90 percent of our children are drug free. They are doing the right thing. They are not experimenting. So we're asking them, the 90 percent who are drug free, to be responsible enough to participate in this drug-testing program to help us identify the 10 percent who are on the brink of getting in trouble, and get them away from drugs before it's too late.

Our goal must be to parents pass on their values to their children, to help their children to act responsibly, to take charge of their lives and their futures. If we offer our children more opportunity and demand of them more responsibility, America's best days are ahead.

Thanks for listening.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 26, 1998

RADIO ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The Roosevelt Room

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. December is a month for families, a season of celebration and anticipation -- especially for our children. But with alcohol flowing at parties and millions of families taking to the road to see friends and relatives, the holiday season can also be a season of tragedy. Last December, more than 1,300 Americans lost their lives in alcohol-related crashes. Who knows how many presents under the Christmas tree were left unopened, presents for a child killed by a drunk driver.

Today, I want to talk about how we can work together to make our roads safer for our families. For a generation, drunk driving has been one of America's greatest public safety challenges. The sight of a car weaving through traffic is an all too familiar and frightening one for many Americans. Over the past decade, spurred to action by grassroots activists such as Mothers Against Drunk Driving, and with the leadership of the Department of Transportation and the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, America has worked hard to keep drunk drivers off our roads with increased public awareness, stronger laws and stricter enforcement.

My administration has made safety our number one transportation priority. In 1995, we helped states make it illegal for anyone under 21 to drive with any amount of alcohol in their system. We put young people on notice: just one drink before driving -- one beer, one glass of wine, one shot -- and you can lose your license.

There's good news to report. Last year, the number of people killed in alcohol-related crashes dropped to an all-time low. For the first time since we started keeping track in 1975, alcohol-related deaths accounted for less than 40 percent of all traffic deaths and dropped by five percent among 15- to 20-year-olds. But we have much more to do.

In a report I'm releasing today, the Department of Health and Human Services estimates that in 1996 more than a quarter of all drivers -- 46.5 million -- use drugs, alcohol or both within two hours of driving. Ask any parent, any family, anyone who has lost a loved one to an alcohol related crash -- one impaired driver is one too many.

So today I'm announcing that the Justice and Transportation Departments will strengthen their efforts in the new year, through grants to states and other incentives, to enforce underage drinking laws, to carry out alcohol impaired driving prevention programs and to pass and enforce strong state highway safety legislation.

The most effective action we can take to make our roads even safer is to set the national impaired driving standard at .08 percent blood alcohol content. No one will ever doubt that a person with that much blood alcohol is unfit to drive after meeting Brenda Frazier. This spring at the White House, she described the horror of

watching a drunk driver run over her nine-year-old daughter at a school bus stop. The driver's blood alcohol content: .08 percent.

This year I worked with members of Congress to make .08 the law of the land. Tragically, the special interest blocked this lifesaving measure. I am determined to succeed in setting a .08 standard in the new year. It's the right thing to do. In the meantime, I've asked Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater to work to make .08 the rule on federal property. I commend the 16 states and the District of Columbia, who have already adopted the stricter standard.

But every American family also must take responsibility for safer roads for all our families. Tell your neighbors and teach your own children about the dangers of drunk driving. And as we gather this week to ring in a new year, stop and think before getting behind the wheel. If you've had too much to drink, hand your keys to a designated driver. Together, we can make sure the new year is, indeed, a safe and happy one for all Americans.

Thanks for listening.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

March 3, 1998

President Clinton: Supporting Safe and Sober Streets

March 3, 1998

Today, President Clinton: (1) urged the Congress to pass legislation to set a nationwide limit for impaired driving at .08 blood alcohol content (BAC) for adult drivers; and (2) directed Transportation Secretary Rodney Slater to develop a plan in 45 days to set the adoption of .08 BAC as the standard on federal property, including military bases and in national parks.

Setting Limits and Saving Lives

Drunk Driving Kills. Every 30 minutes, someone dies in the United States because of a drunk driver. In 1996, of the 41,907 motor vehicle deaths, 41% -- or 17,126 -- were alcohol-related. Nearly 3,000 of these fatalities were young people under age 21. Over 80% of drivers involved in fatal crashes with positive BACs had levels exceeding .08 BAC. Moreover, alcohol-related crashes cost society \$45 billion every year, not counting the pain and suffering endured by its victims.

Setting a Nationwide .08 BAC Standard Can Save Lives. Most states currently have .10 BAC as the standard. A recent study conducted by Boston University of five states (California, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Vermont) that lowered their limit to .08 BAC found drunk driver fatalities were reduced by an average of 16%. The study predicts that if all states lower their BAC limits to .08, it will result in 600 fewer alcohol-related deaths each year.

Drivers are Impaired at .08 BAC. Reaching .08 BAC is not just a couple of drinks after work. An average male weighing 170 pounds must have more than four drinks in an hour on an empty stomach to reach .08 BAC. The average 137-pound female would need to have three drinks in the same period. At .08 BAC, drivers have difficulty with critical driving tasks, such as braking, steering, lane changing, and exercising judgment. Research indicates that the relative risk of being killed in a single vehicle crash at .08 BAC is at least 11 times higher than it is for drivers with no alcohol in their system.

Calling for Action to Make .08 BAC the Nationwide Standard

Making .08 the Legal BAC Limit in All 50 States. The President today endorsed the "Safe and Sober Streets Act" proposed by Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ) and Representative Nita Lowey (D-NY), which sets a national BAC limit of .08 percent for drivers age 21 and older. The bill would give states three years to enact laws to make .08 BAC the legal limit, or risk losing highway construction funds. The Lautenberg/Lowey legislation would withhold 5 percent of highway construction funds from those states that do not pass a .08 BAC law within three years, and 10 percent subsequently. Fifteen states have already adopted .08 BAC laws: Utah, Oregon, Maine, California, Vermont, Kansas, North Carolina, New Mexico, New Hampshire, Florida, Virginia, Hawaii, Alabama, Idaho and Illinois.

Taking Executive Action on .08 BAC. The President today signed a directive to Transportation Secretary Slater to work with Federal agencies, States, safety groups, and others to develop a plan to set a .08 BAC standard on federal property, such as national parks and military bases. Currently, military bases have a standard of .10 BAC and federal lands are governed by the law of their respective states. The directive also instructs the Secretary to include in his plan other steps to promote the adoption of .08 BAC as the nationwide standard, including an education campaign to help the public understand the risks associated with drinking and driving.

A Record of Leadership in the Fight Against Youth Drinking and Driving

"Zero Tolerance" Laws for Underage Drinking. Calling for action to reduce the deaths and injuries brought about by alcohol use and driving by teens, the President signed a law in November, 1995, which required states to have "Zero Alcohol Tolerance" laws for youth by Oct. 1, 1998, or risk losing highway funds. To date, 46 states and the District of Columbia have enacted zero tolerance laws, which prohibit youths under age 21 to drive with any measurable amount of alcohol in their system.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 1, 1997

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH, 1997

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Driving is a privilege enjoyed by millions of Americans. It offers us freedom, mobility, and the chance to discover what lies over the next hill or around the next bend in the road. But driving also brings with it serious responsibilities. Among the most important of these is a driver's responsibility to stay sober. Tragically, many Americans ignore this responsibility.

Drunk or drugged drivers are a menace not only to themselves, but also to the communities in which they drive. Last year alone, they killed more than 17,000 of their fellow citizens and injured thousands more. Research has shown that teenage drivers and those aged 21 to 34 are most likely to drive under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

We must reaffirm our commitment to educate these and all drivers about the dangers of operating a vehicle after consuming alcohol or drugs, and we must strengthen law enforcement efforts that will prevent impaired drivers from getting behind the wheel in the first place. We must also work together as a national community to make drunk and drugged driving socially unacceptable, and continue to support educational programs and legislation that teach all our citizens the terrible risks of drunk and drugged driving. By doing so, we can prevent thousands of deaths and injuries each year and protect our families, our friends, and ourselves from becoming victims of this deadly behavior.

I am proud of the "Zero Alcohol Tolerance" legislation that 45 States and the District of Columbia have adopted, making it illegal for drivers under the age of 21 who have been drinking to drive a motor vehicle. I call upon all Americans, including policymakers, community leaders, State officials, parents, educators, health and medical professionals, and other concerned citizens to continue to support such legislation and to work together to save lives. I challenge American businesses to take a stand against impaired driving both on and off the job and to remember that an alcohol- and drug-free workplace is the right and responsibility of every worker. Finally, in memory of the thousands who have lost their lives to drunk and drugged drivers, I ask all motorists to participate in "National Lights on for Life Day" on Friday, December 19, 1997, by driving with vehicle headlights illuminated. In doing so, we will call attention to this critical national problem and remind others on the road of their responsibility to drive free of the influence of drugs and alcohol.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 1997 as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month. I urge all Americans to recognize the dangers of impaired driving; to take responsibility for themselves and others around them; to prevent anyone under the influence of alcohol or drugs from getting behind the

wheel; and to help teach our young people about the importance and the benefits of safe driving behavior.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this first day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 2, 1996

NATIONAL DRUNK AND DRUGGED DRIVING PREVENTION MONTH, 1996

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol is a scourge on our society that we cannot ignore or treat lightly. Drunk and drugged driving has no geographic limits; it is a problem that afflicts cities and rural areas alike in every region of our country. And, most disturbing of all, it is a growing problem -- last year, alcohol-related traffic deaths increased for the first time in a decade. Each of us and our loved ones are at risk of becoming victims of a driver impaired by drugs or alcohol. However, we can solve this problem if we make a national commitment to do so.

Two months ago, we charted a course that demands that those who drive must assume the responsibility of staying sober and drug-free behind the wheel. Targeting our youngest drivers first, we began by requiring, as a condition of receiving Federal highway funds, that every State pass a law making it illegal for anyone under 21 to drive with alcohol in their bloodstream.

Now, we must take the next step toward ridding our highways of drunk drivers.

Drivers between 21 and 34 years of age are most likely to drive under the influence of alcohol or other mind-altering drugs. We must not only redouble our efforts to educate those in this age group about the terrible risks posed by drunk and drugged driving, but we must also strengthen our law enforcement efforts to make clear that this behavior will not be tolerated.

Addressing impaired driving by teens and young adults is important but, unfortunately, is not enough to solve the problem. No age group is immune to the temptation to drive under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Through peer pressure and education, we must convince all who would get behind the wheel drunk or drugged to change their behavior.

All of us can do our part to reduce the tragic loss of life and limb caused by drunk and drugged drivers. Parents can thoughtfully and candidly discuss the dangers with their children who drive; more States can pass Zero Tolerance laws; more citizens can prevent friends or acquaintances from getting behind the wheel while under the influence of drugs or alcohol; and more of us can volunteer to be "designated drivers," pledged to abstain from alcohol when we are with others who might be drinking. By making clear that drunk and drugged driving is unacceptable and by resolving firmly to stop it, we can prevent thousands of tragic deaths and injuries each year.

I ask all Americans to observe a special day of remembrance of the

victims of drunk and drugged driving by participating this year in "National Lights on for Life Day." On Friday, December 20, I ask that drivers nationwide keep their headlights illuminated to call attention to this threat to the health and safety of our citizens. And I ask that we rededicate ourselves as a Nation to preventing drunk and drugged driving in our communities.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, do hereby proclaim December 1996 as National Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Month. I urge all Americans to recognize the dangers of impaired driving; to take responsibility for themselves and others around them; to stop anyone under the influence of alcohol or drugs from getting behind the wheel of a vehicle; and to help teach our young people about the lifesaving benefits of safe driving habits.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-first.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

#

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**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
RADIO ACTUALITY ON DRUNK DRIVING
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASSACHUSETTS
August 28, 1999**

Working together, we have made enormous progress in reducing drunk driving in America. Today, I'm pleased to report that we are making even more progress. Last year, the number of people killed in alcohol-related crashes hit a record low -- and young people killed in alcohol-related crashes fell to the lowest rate ever recorded. But even one child killed because of drunk driving is one too many. Today, I am pleased to announce that the Departments of Transportation and Justice will release a total of over \$47 million in grants to help communities combat drunk driving and underage drinking, and increase seat belt use. Ultimately, all of us must take responsibility. So, if you choose to drink, always designate a driver. And always wear your seat belt. Let's make this the safest Labor Day weekend ever.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 10, 1995

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE
PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

The Roosevelt Room

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. I know all Americans share my deep pride and joy in the safety of Captain Scott O'Grady. We're proud of his courage and his tenacity. And we are very grateful to our Armed Forces for his swift and brilliant rescue. I'm glad we have him back safe and secure.

Today I want to talk about a very real threat to the safety and security of young Americans here at home: Drunk driving. Drunk driving, especially by young people, is one of the most serious and one of the most avoidable threats to public health in America. I'm joined in the White House by members of Mothers Against Drunk Driving, Student Against Drunk Driving, AAA, and the National Safety Council. In no small measure because of the determined work of private organizations like these, we have taken some very important steps over the last decade to reduce drunk driving.

Most of us who were governors of our states during that period strengthened our own laws against drunk driving. In 1984, President Reagan signed a bill giving states a strong incentive to raise their drinking age to 21. Today that is the law of the land in every state. As a result, teenagers can no longer drive to neighboring states with lower drinking ages. This happened all the time before we had a uniform drinking age, and all too often with tragic consequences.

The crime bill I signed into law last year puts tough new penalties on the books for people who drive drunk with children in their cars. It also makes it easier for states to prosecute anybody who drives under the influence of drugs or alcohol. And deaths due to drinking and driving have dropped as a result of the progress we've made, 30 percent in the last 12 years. The number of people under 21 killed because of drunk driving has dropped 50 percent since 1984.

This is good progress, and I expect the new penalties in the crime bill will help to improve things even more. But it's not good enough. Some 18,000 people will die this year because someone sat down at the wheel after sitting down at a bar. That's about one every 30 minutes. Well over a million people will be injured, one every 26 seconds.

This may sound unbelievable; it's certainly unacceptable. But over 40 percent of all Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time in their lives. Twenty-two hundred people were killed last year because of young drivers who were drinking and driving. Of that group, 1,600 were young people themselves. There's something wrong in America when hundreds and hundreds of our young people are dying because hundreds and hundreds of our young people are drinking and driving.

In most states drunk driving is defined as a blood alcohol content of .1 percent. When under-age drinkers become under-age drunk

drivers, I believe we should go further. I want Congress to call on the states to adopt zero tolerance laws for teenage drinking and driving. A blood alcohol content of .02 percent, the equivalent of one beer, one wine cooler or one shot of alcohol, should be enough to trigger the drunk driving penalties for people under 21. After all, if it's illegal for people under 21 to drink at all, it should certainly be illegal for them to drink and drive. That's a no-brainer.

Zero tolerance will save lives. It's already saving lives in 24 states, including my home state. Alcohol-related crashes are down 10 to 20 percent in those states overall. And in some states like Maine and New Mexico, all fatal crashes at night involving young people actually dropped by one-third after they adopted a zero tolerance law. Unfortunately, there are still 26 states, including large states like New York, Texas and Florida, that draw thousands of vacationing teenagers every year, without these zero tolerance laws. It's time to have zero tolerance for under-age drunk driving all across America, not just in some states.

As we redefine the relationships between states and the federal government, it is clear there are many things the states can do better than we can do in Washington. And I've done as much as I could to push more authority and decision-making back down to the states, to encourage innovation in important areas like welfare and health care reform. But there are other things that are so important to our safety, our security, to our children and our future that the federal government has a responsibility to act.

I don't think that there's any question that the fight against teenage drunk driving demands national action. Congress should make zero tolerance the law of the land. Drinking and driving don't mix for anyone. They certainly shouldn't be mixed by teenagers. The faster we act the sooner the states will act, and the more lives we'll save. Let's get to it.

Thanks for listening.

END

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 3, 1994

RADIO ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE NATION

The Oval Office

10:06 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Good morning. December and the holiday season it ushers in is a wonderful time of year. The pace slows and moods brighten as the holiday spirit lifts us up and brings us closer together. We have a chance to visit with family and friends, to celebrate, to reminisce, to think about the year ahead as well as the year we've just finished. We have the chance to reflect on our accomplishments as individuals and as a nation.

In the last two years, our administration has made a good start. We've worked hard to downsize the government and reduce the deficit, and to create jobs and opportunities and to help middle-class Americans take advantage of both. Unemployment is at a four-year low. We're having the most rapid economic growth in seven years. Things are moving in the right direction. But despite this progress, we know Americans have a lot of problems that we still have to work on up here in Washington, including stagnant incomes and crime and other difficult social challenges.

But I think all of us know that nothing we can do will truly restore the American dream unless individual Americans exercise more personal responsibility for their own lives. That's why we must continue our work here to reform welfare and to help educate more Americans with better education and training to face the challenges of a global economy in the future. The most important thing any of us can do is to take that personal responsibility for our communities, our families, and ourselves.

During the holiday season it's particularly important for all of us to take responsibility to keep our highways safe. Some 18,000 people will die this year in alcohol-related auto crashes -- about one every 30 minutes. Well over a million people will be injured -- one person every 26 seconds. These terrible incidents happen so frequently and are so pervasive that more than 40 percent of all Americans will be involved in an alcohol-related crash at some time in their lives.

Because of the determined work of private organizations, like Mothers Against Drunk Driving, the number of alcohol-related traffic deaths has dropped about 30 percent in the last 10 years, but it's very clear that we've got a long, long way to go.

Nothing is as terrible as collisions that occur when an adult under the influence gets behind the steering wheel with a child in the car. For any adult to recklessly endanger the life of a child in this way is beyond disgraceful -- it's an atrocity. The Crime Bill I signed in September makes it clear that we won't tolerate this kind of behavior. It puts tough, new penalties on the books for people who drive drunk with children in the car and makes it easier for states to prosecute anybody who drives under the influence of

drugs or alcohol.

But no matter how many laws we put on the books, no matter how many hours dedicated volunteers put into public education campaigns, these terrible deaths will only be prevented if each and every one of us takes the responsibility to do something about it ourselves. The sad truth is these crashes are caused by people who know better, but drink and drive anyway, hurting themselves and often hurting others. And don't fool yourself -- if you let a friend drive while under the influence of drugs or alcohol, you're their accomplice as much as if you were behind the wheel yourself.

Preventing these disasters is simple. Stay away from drugs completely. They're illegal and they're dangerous and they're liable to kill you in or out of a car. If you're going to drink, be responsible. Do it in moderation and choose a designated driver who doesn't drink at all. And if you see a friend about to get behind the wheel when you know it isn't a good idea, take the keys away. It may not be easy at the moment, but it will be the greatest favor you may ever do for him or her.

Right after this radio address, I'm going to sign an order making this National Drunk and Drug Driving Prevention Month. December is a good month for that, not only because of the increased celebrating that goes with the holiday season, but because the holiday season helps to bring out the best in all of us. It makes us think a little more about each other. It reminds us of the obligations we all share to improve our communities, to keep them safe and sound for our children and our grandchildren.

In that spirit, the best gift you can give anyone this year is a simple promise to yourself: If you're going to drink, don't get behind the wheel; if you see a friend about to, don't let him. Make it a New Year's resolution. Start to observe it today, and keep it for the rest of your life.

Thanks for listening.

END

10:12 A.M. EST

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The Ethnic NewsWatch
Washington Afro-American

May 25, 1996

SECTION: Vol. 104; No. 40; Pg. A1**LENGTH:** 332 words**HEADLINE:** 'It started with **Hal Jackson** and look where we are now!': SCHOOL OF THE WEEK**BYLINE:** Graves, Desiree A.**BODY:**'It started with **Hal Jackson** and look where we are now!': SCHOOL OF THE WEEK

There's a new school in town: the African American Media Incubator (AAMI), a radio broadcast training school at 2164 Wisconsin Ave. N.W.

Hal Jackson, broadcast pioneer, known as the dean of broadcasting, during his 56 years of service, celebrated "Looking Back and Shaping Skills for the Future" with the historic, first AAMI graduating class."We want our students to look forward while never forgetting the pioneers in this industry who paved the way, and those like **Hal Jackson** still actively working in broadcasting," said Chris Hall, production administrator at AAMI.**Hal Jackson** began broadcasting by announcing home games for Howard University, as well as other schools, and the American Negro Baseball League over radio station WOOK. He established himself as the first Black radio sportscaster in the country.

Later, he could be heard "hosting" on three different stations daily: WINX, WSID, and WANN; seen on the stage of the Lincoln Theater; and with charitable efforts of "The House That Jack Built."

The first AAMI graduates are: Edgar Dews, JaVonne Harley, Howard Jackson, Mario Kimvilikani, Phyllis Major, Nadine Cross-Maye, and Kathy Williams.

Four of the graduates have been hired by major radio stations in the area. Mr. DEWS is production assistant, WPGC 95.5 FM, "Donnie Simpson Show," and works full-time in WPGC Sales Department; Mrs. CROSS-MAYE is production assistant, WPGC 1580 AM, "Robin Breedon Show;" Mr. JACKSON has his own show on WPFW, Monday-Friday, 3-6 a.m.; and Ms. HARLEY is pursuing a career in Voice-Over Commercial Production.

Students train in the areas of production engineers, voice-over specialists, board operators, newscasters, disc jockeys, and talk show hosts. There are day and evening classes. "The proof of any school's training ability is if the student can get a job in that trade when they graduate," said

Pearl Murphy, AAMI executive director.

ETHNIC-GROUP: African/Caribbean

LANGUAGE: English

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USA TODAY, November 2, 1989

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USA TODAY

November 2, 1989, Thursday, FINAL EDITION

SECTION: LIFE; Pg. 4D**LENGTH:** 337 words**HEADLINE:** Pioneer DJ sees the past in radio's future**BYLINE:** James T. Jones IV**BODY:**

After a half-century of broadcasting, the USA's first full-time black disc jockey is looking back to the future.

Hal Jackson, 73, is being honored tonight at New York's Apollo Theater by stars including the Temptations and Bobby Brown, plus video tributes from Michael Jackson and Stevie Wonder. What's ahead for black radio, he says, is its past.

"You listen to a lot of music of the '60s, it all had such a good base," says Jackson, group chairman of Inner City Broadcasting, which owns five radio stations and the Apollo.

"That's why everybody's going back to grab these songs; the songwriting is better."

Jackson should know. He's been spinning records since 1939, when he joined WINX-AM in Washington, D.C.

He's now a producer for TV's Showtime at the Apollo and hosts Sunday Morning Classics on New York's WBLS-FM, attracting 100,000 listeners every hour. He's won his time slot (8 a.m.-2 p.m.) for the past three years.

As a prominent figure in black music, he's given several acts their firsts breaks, including the Jackson 5 in 1968.

"I remember when (Motown founder) Berry Gordy called and told me that he just signed this group. ... I was doing a Miss Black America pageant at Madison Square Garden, and he asked me if I could put them on the show. I worked them in with Stevie Wonder and Curtis Mayfield."

He's still apt to play a Jackson 5 oldie as he leads the retro-movement he says will grow among black stations. "When I mix

**PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION**

hits with older things, the listeners love it. Especially young people.

"I may use Anita Baker in a segment, followed by Count Basie, then come back with a group thing like New Edition. It's the flow of the music that holds the audience.

"We're going to hear more and more of the '60s music being re-recorded," he adds, citing Sybil's remake of Dionne Warwick's '63 hit Don't Make Me Over, No. 3 now on Billboard's dance chart and No. 16 on the black singles chart.

He says the public is growing weary of new jack swing (a mix of rap beats and R & B singing) dominating black radio. In its place, he says, the blues is gaining new popularity.

"I never do a Sunday segment without blues. ... I'm seeing young people checking into artists like Bobby Blue Bland. I go back and bring up some Etta James. There's people like Big Joe Turner, who I will never let people forget."

GRAPHIC: PHOTO; b/w (**Hal Jackson**)

CUTLINE: JACKSON: Longtime DJ is honored tonight at the Apollo.

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

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FAX

Harvard School of Public Health CENTER FOR HEALTH COMMUNICATION

Date: 10/25/1999

To: Josh Gottheimer

Fax: 202-456-2505

Page(s) (including cover letter): 4

From: Jay Winsten

Phone: 617-432-1038

Note:

Josh -
798 stats to follow shortly.
Thank you for your help.
Jay

Center for Health Communication
Harvard School of Public Health
677 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115

FAX: (617) 731-8184



HARVARD SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Center for Health Communication

Jay A. Winsten, Ph.D., Associate Dean and Center Director

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1998

CONTACT: Terri Mendoza
(617) 432-1038

POLL FINDS MOST AMERICANS HAVE USED DESIGNATED DRIVER CONCEPT

The Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH) marks the tenth anniversary of its National Designated Driver Campaign this week as new data document its striking success: a 1998 Roper Poll finds that a majority of adults who drink have used the designated driver concept.

Thinks
"Thanks to a combination of tough laws, strict enforcement, and the voluntary actions of designated drivers, alcohol-related traffic fatalities have fallen 31% over the past ten years," said Jay Winsten, an HSPH associate dean and the Frank Stanton Director of HSPH's Center for Health Communication.

The National Designated Driver Campaign, spearheaded by the Center's Harvard Alcohol Project in collaboration with leading television networks and Hollywood studios, demonstrated how a new social concept—the designated driver—could be rapidly diffused through the American culture via mass communication. Launched in late 1988, the Campaign soon became transformed into a national movement. A broad range of prominent individuals (e.g., President George Bush, President Bill Clinton, former Surgeon General C. Everett Koop); government agencies (e.g., the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention); national organizations and advocacy groups (e.g., Mothers Against Drunk Driving); professional sports leagues (e.g., Major League Baseball, National Basketball Association); major corporations (e.g., State Farm Insurance); leading police departments; and brewers and distillers have endorsed and promoted the designated driver concept.

According to the 1998 Roper Poll, 53% of adults who drink have served as a designated driver and/or been driven home by one. Among frequent drinkers who consumed five or more drinks in the past seven days, 62% had served as a designated driver and/or been driven home by one. The following is a breakdown of usage of the concept among adults who ever drink and among frequent drinkers:

**Percentage of people surveyed who have been a designated driver
and/or been driven home by one**

	Ever Drinkers	Frequent Drinkers
Total	53 %	62 %
Men	55 %	63 %
Women	52 %	61 %
Adults aged 18-29	64 %	65 %
Adults aged 30-44	60 %	67 %
Adults aged 45-59	48 %	62 %
Adults aged 60 +	29 %	43 %
Executives/Professionals	60 %	70 %
White collar workers	58 %	66 %
Blue collar workers	55 %	63 %
Influentials *	66 %	75 %

* First identified by Roper in the early 1940s, the Influential Americans are the opinion leaders of society, the approximately ten percent of the U.S. population who are most active in the affairs of their communities and the nation.

Source: Roper Starch Worldwide Inc., *Roper Reports 98-3*, 1998.
Results of a survey conducted in March 1998 of 2,009 Americans aged 18 years and older.

"When we launched the National Designated Driver Campaign in late 1988, annual alcohol-related traffic fatalities stood at 23,626," Winsten said. "Last year, fatalities reached a low of 16,189. Using 1988 data as a baseline, we project that more than 50,000 lives will have been saved by the end of 1998, thanks to the nation's comprehensive strategy to prevent drinking and driving.

"By the late 1980s," Winsten recalled, "there was a need for a fresh new idea to recapture public and media interest and rejuvenate the movement against drinking and driving. The designated driver concept, invented in the Nordic countries, filled that role.

"My colleagues and I were attracted to the concept for several reasons. From a marketing perspective, it offers a very simple media message—an essential requirement for working effectively through mass communication. However, the concept's simplicity is the tip of an iceberg; beneath the surface is considerable complexity. The concept promotes a new social norm—a new social expectation—that the driver does not drink any alcohol; lends social legitimacy to the non-drinking option; encourages people to plan ahead when they are going out for the evening; and places the issue of driving

after drinking on the interpersonal agendas of couples and small groups. In addition, the concept enjoys broad public support, engenders no opposition from economic interests, and asks for only a modest shift in behavior (e.g., it is not anti-alcohol)."

The Campaign broke new ground when television writers agreed to insert drunk driving prevention messages, including frequent references to the use of designated drivers, into the scripts of top-rated network series. With introductions arranged by Frank Stanton, former CBS president, and Grant Tinker, former NBC chairman, staff of the Harvard Alcohol Project held meetings with over 250 executive producers, senior producers, and chief writers from all the leading prime-time shows. More than 160 prime-time programs included subplots, scenes, dialogue, or (in over 25 instances) entire 30-minute or 60-minute episodes supporting the Campaign.

Fueled by the overall national effort, the concept became embedded in American life and language so quickly that by 1991 the term designated driver was included in the *Random House Webster's College Dictionary*.

SCHEDULING PROPOSAL

TODAY'S DATE: 9/14/99

☒ ACCEPT☐ REGRET☐ PENDING

TO:

Stephanie Streett
Assistant to the President
Director of Presidential Scheduling

FROM:

Bruce Reed
Assistant to the President for Domestic Policy and
Director of the Domestic Policy Council

REQUEST:

Tape a Drunk Driving Public Service Announcement

PURPOSE:

To highlight the dangers of drunk driving during the holiday season.

BACKGROUND:

The Harvard Alcohol Project has requested that the President tape a public service announcement on drunk driving for use on network television during the weeks preceding the Millennium New Year's celebration. In response to concern over potential rapid spread of deaths and injuries due to drinking and driving on December 31, 1999, the Harvard Alcohol Project is spearheading a large-scale designated driver campaign to help curb these Millennium-related tragedies.

ABC, CBS, Fox, NBC, UPN and WB will air the PSA frequently, including during prime time hours. The National Association of Broadcasters will also distribute the message by satellite to all local television stations.

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION:

The President has taped a holiday season drunk driving PSA for the last several years.

DATE AND TIME:

October/November TBD

BRIEFING TIME:

1 minute

DURATION:

25-second and 15-second public service announcement

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LOCATION: The White House

PARTICIPANTS: The President

REMARKS REQUIRED: To be provided by speechwriting.
(See attached draft script.)

MEDIA COVERAGE: Yes.

FIRST LADY'S ATTENDANCE: N/A

VPOTUS' ATTENDANCE: N/A

SECOND LADY'S ATTENDANCE: N/A

RECOMMENDED BY: Bruce Reed

CONTACT: Karin Kullman
X61732

ORIGIN OF THE PROPOSAL: The Harvard Alcohol Project (see attached letter)



THE HARVARD ALCOHOL PROJECT

Harvard School of Public Health • Center for Health Communication
Jay A. Winsten, Ph.D., Center Director

July 26, 1999

Office of Scheduling
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Sir or Madam:

On behalf of the Harvard Alcohol Project, I am writing to request a public service announcement on drunk driving featuring the President for use on network television during the weeks preceding the Millennium New Year's celebration. There is cause for concern that December 31, 1999, may rank as the heaviest drinking night of the century. As a result, a wave of deaths and injuries due to drinking and driving may spread rapidly across the country—unless counter-measures are taken. In response to this concern, the Harvard Alcohol Project is spearheading a large-scale designated driver campaign to help curb these Millennium-related tragedies.

It has become a tradition for the President to videotape a "designated driver" message for the holidays. President Clinton has done so on seven previous occasions. ABC, CBS, Fox, NBC, UPN and WB will broadcast this message frequently, including in prime time. In addition, the National Association of Broadcasters will distribute the President's message by satellite to all local television stations. This is an initiative of the Harvard Alcohol Project, which developed the National Designated Driver Campaign in partnership with the networks and Hollywood studios.

I will forward a proposed draft of the President's message. Ideally, we need separate 25-second and 15-second versions to maximize air time.

Thank you for considering this request.

*Person with best wishes,
Gov. Romney
Gov. Carter
Gov. Clinton
Gov. Bush
Gov. Dole
Gov. Evans
Gov. Ford
Gov. Gale
Gov. Graham
Gov. Harris
Gov. Ives
Gov. Kaine
Gov. Leach
Gov. Lujan
Gov. Mark
Gov. Miller
Gov. Mink
Gov. Nelson
Gov. Orr
Gov. Perdue
Gov. Richardson
Gov. Romney
Gov. Santorum
Gov. Shaheen
Gov. Spitzer
Gov. Strickland
Gov. Tamm
Gov. Thompson
Gov. Wicker
Gov. Wittman
Gov. Zellmer*

*10 H/M/W
Real*

Sincerely,

Jay A. Winsten
Jay A. Winsten, Ph.D.
Associate Dean and
Frank Stanton Center Director

JAW/kal

cc: Ann Lewis
Bruce Reed
Christa Robinson
Brenda Anders

677 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02115 (617) 432-1038

video (1st ann.)

*Bob, Soad -
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TOTAL P.03

DRAFT

President Clinton Designated Driver PSA

The holidays are a wonderful time for re-connecting with family and friends.

But if your holiday celebrations include alcohol, please, think before you drink.

Think about the child who may be left without her parents because someone decides to drink and drive.

So, if you plan to drink, be responsible, drink only in moderation and choose a designated driver who doesn't drink at all.

Let's all make it to the new Millennium.

Hillary and I wish you a safe and happy holiday season.

FAX

Harvard School of Public Health CENTER FOR HEALTH COMMUNICATION

Date: 10/25/1999

To: Josh Gottheimer

Fax: 202-456-2505

Page(s) (including cover letter): 3

From: Jay Winsten

Phone: 617-432-1038

Note:

Josh-
198 stats.
Jay

Center for Health Communication
Harvard School of Public Health
677 Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02115

FAX: (617) 731-8184



**U.S. Department of
Transportation**

News :

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Washington, D.C. 20590

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NHTSA 41-99

Thursday, September 2, 1999

Contact: NHTSA, Tim Hurd, (202) 366-9550

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES RECORD LOW FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED TRAFFIC DEATHS

President Clinton today announced that alcohol-related traffic fatalities dropped slightly again last year, improving on a historic low recorded in 1997.

"Working together, we have made enormous progress on reducing drunk driving in this country," President Clinton said. "Last year, the number of people killed in alcohol-related crashes hit a record low; and young people killed in alcohol-related crashes fell to the lowest rate ever recorded."

According to new data from the U.S. Department of Transportation, alcohol was involved in 15,935 deaths, which accounted for 38.4 percent of the traffic fatalities in 1998. The total number of traffic deaths also declined 1.3 percent in 1998. Fatalities dropped from 42,013 in 1997 to 41,471 in 1998. Alcohol-related fatalities dropped from 16,189 in 1997 to 15,935 in 1998.

"This tells us we are continuing to advance in the battle against drinking and driving, and thus improving safety, President Clinton's highest transportation priority," Secretary Slater said. "Safety is everyone's responsibility and all of us must do more to reduce the number of alcohol-related traffic deaths."

The rate of alcohol-related crashes per 100,000 population for youth ages 15-20 was the lowest since record-keeping for alcohol-related crashes began in 1982.

The number of crash-related injuries also declined between 1997 and 1998, dropping from 3.4 million to 3.2 million. The fatality rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (VMT) remained at the historic low level of 1.6.

The 1998 Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS) assessment by the department's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) also estimated that 12,131 people were saved by air bags and seat belts in 1998. Underscoring the value of seat belts, NHTSA observed that 56 percent of passenger car occupants and 74 percent of light truck occupants killed in 1998 were unbelted.

NHTSA Administrator Ricardo Martinez, M.D., said the findings validate the importance of seat belts.

"It isn't a cliché. Buckling up really can save your life," Dr. Martinez said.

The FARS also found:

- Fatalities involving large trucks dropped slightly from 5,398 in 1997 to 5,374 in 1998.
- Motorcycle deaths were up 8 percent from 2,116 in 1997 to 2,284 in 1998.
- Pedestrian deaths dropped 2 percent from 5,321 in 1997 to 5,220 in 1998.
- Rural interstate deaths rose slightly from 3,040 in 1997 to 3,095 in 1998.
- Of the 963 under-21 drinking drivers killed in traffic crashes, most (798) were killed in nighttime crashes.
- The District of Columbia had the highest percentage of alcohol-related deaths in 1998, 50.8 percent, followed by Texas (50.1 percent) and Nevada (49 percent).
- Utah had the lowest percentage of alcohol-related fatalities in 1998, 14.4 percent, followed by New York with 24.4 percent. Maine was the only other state with alcohol-related fatalities below 30 percent.
- Even though the youth population (ages 15-20) continued to grow, the youth alcohol-related fatality rate per 100,000 population was 9 in 1998, down from 10 in 1997 and the lowest rate since record-keeping began in 1982.

President Clinton also announced that nearly \$43 million in NHTSA incentive grants would be awarded yet this month to qualified states to implement tough programs to combat drunk driving and to increase the use of seat belts and child safety seats.

NHTSA annually collects crash statistics from the 50 states and the District of Columbia to produce the annual FARS assessment. The final report will be available later this year. Information from FARS is available on the Internet at: <http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/people/ncsa/>.

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The above quote and comments from President Clinton are available on the White House Press Office Radio Actuality Line at 202/456-5671.



[Return to Press Release Page](#)



10/22/99 7:15 pm

David Halperin

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS TO JEWISH NATIONAL FUND DINNER HONORING
STANLEY CHESLEY
OCTOBER 25, 1999**

[To be played November 6 at dinner in New York]

It is a great pleasure for me to pay tribute to my good friend Stan Chesley as he receives the Shalom Peace Award from the Jewish National Fund. This award is given in recognition of a lifetime of service and leadership in the cause of peace. Stan, with all your talent, energy, and moral commitment, you pack a lifetime of service and leadership into every single year. You richly deserve this award.

Stan's commitment to building a better world is reflected in his support for countless institutions, from the NAACP to public television, from his beloved University of Cincinnati to swimming pools for disadvantaged children. It's reflected in his countless hours helping Holocaust survivors obtain restitution for the crimes committed against them. It's reflected in his tireless advocacy for human rights around the world.

Nowhere has Stan's commitment been deeper than in the struggle to build a strong Israel and a peaceful Middle East. That commitment includes his steadfast support for the JNF, which has worked for nearly a century to make the land fertile and bountiful for its people. I commend the JNF for all you are doing to enrich and conserve Israel's soil, to build roads, reservoirs and parks, to find solutions to the region's critical water shortage.

As Israelis, Palestinians and others in the Middle East walk bravely on the path of peace, the support of friends of peace like Stan Chesley and those honoring him tonight will be very important. I know you will continue your support for peace and for the critical resources needed to build peace -- in the Middle East and around the world.

Stan: I know Susan, your children and grandchildren, and all your friends are very proud of you today. Through all your contributions to building a better world, you make America proud, and I am very grateful to you. Congratulations, Stan. And to all of you: shalom.

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Final 10/25/99 12:30pm
Josh Gottheimer

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS FOR
DRUNK DRIVING PREVENTION TELEVISED PSA
November/December 1999**

Working together, we have made enormous progress in reducing drunk driving in America. Last year, the number of people killed in alcohol-related crashes hit a record low. But we can not rest on our efforts when, last year, almost 16,000 Americans lost their lives to drunk driving.

So, this holiday season, if you choose to drink, please drink in moderation and choose a designated driver who doesn't drink at all. Hillary and I wish you a safe, healthy and happy holiday season.

Final 10/25/99 12:30pm
Josh Gottheimer

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS FOR
DRUNK DRIVING PREVENTION TELEVISED PSA
November/December 1999**

Working together, we have made enormous progress in reducing drunk driving. But last year, alcohol-related fatalities still claimed the lives of almost 16,000 Americans. So, if you choose to drink, please drink in moderation and choose a designated driver who doesn't drink at all.

Final 10/25/99 3pm
Paul Glastris

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
VIDEOTAPED REMARKS TO
NATIONAL EDUCATION GOALS PANEL**

What is your most vivid memory of the Charlottesville summit?

What I remember most is about the Charlottesville summit is sitting for hours and hours in a room at the Boars Head Inn in Charlottesville, with Governor Terry Branstad, who was then head of the NGA, Governor Carroll Campbell—he and I were co-chairs of the NGA education committee--and Roger Porter from the White House. We stayed up until 2 a.m., and finally negotiated the wording on a joint statement that sealed the partnership between the states and the federal government on education reform.

What was the legacy of Charlottesville?

I think Charlottesville had four profoundly important effects. First, it engaged the federal government to help the states carry forward with reforms that they had already started. And I think that was an important breakthrough. Without the federal government playing its role--granting more flexibility, demanding more accountability, providing more investment in education—I don't think we would have had the same level of progress—in rising test scores, for instance—that we have seen over the last decade.

Second, in Charlottesville we created, for the first time, a set of clear education goals for the nation—having challenging academic curricula in every classroom, reducing school violence, making sure children start school ready to learn, and so on. These goals became—and still are--the North Star of all of our efforts on education reform. They define where we need to go, and thereby energize and focus everything we do.

Third, by setting as a goal that all students should master challenging academic material, we created the need to define what mastery is. That set in motion the whole drive for standards that started in the states and was finally incorporated in our Goals 2000 legislation of 1994 and in the creation of the National Education Goals Panel. If you consider that in 1994 only a handful of states had academic standards, and today, nearly every state has standards, you realize that we have made extraordinary progress.

Fourth, I believe we showed in Charlottesville that the best way to make progress on education is to put politics aside and work together in a bipartisan spirit. Back in 1989, in that room in the Boars Head Inn, we all knew who was a Republican and who was a Democrat. But we didn't let that get in the way of doing the right thing for our children and our schools. We need to do that today.

What are the big issues in education that will need to be addressed in the next decade?

Clearly, the standards movement has made great strides, but with increasing mobility and the spread of information based-technology, we must take standards to the next level.

Parents have to know not only how their children are doing compared to other children in their schools, school districts, and states, but also how well they are doing compared to other children around the country.

We must also push ahead on subject that we agreed to at Charlottesville Summit—that, in addition to standards, we need to hold students, teachers, principals, and everyone else *accountable* for *meeting* those standards. I have proposed measures to help advance accountability, just as we advanced the cause of standards with our Goals 2000 legislation.

Now, if we are going to hold students and schools accountable for higher standards, I believe we have an obligation to provide them with the tools they need meeting those standards—through more after-school and summer school program, more and better teachers, and smaller classes. Finally, I think we must continue to give parents a greater say in where their children go to school within the public system, by expanding charter schools. When I was first elected there was only 1 charter school operating in this country, now there are more than 1700. I'm working to reach our goal of 3000 charter schools by the end of my administration.