

two years and worried about when the next shooting may occur. They only hope it does not happen at their school or involve their children. This is unacceptable and intolerable situation.

We all recognize that there is no single cause and no single legislative solution that will cure the ill of youth violence in our schools or in our streets. But we have an opportunity before us to do our part. We should seize this opportunity to act on balanced, effective juvenile justice legislation, and measures to keep guns out of the hands of children and away from criminals. I hope we get to work soon and finish what we started in the juvenile justice conference. We are already tardy.

DR. PAUL VAN de WATER

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment to talk about someone who has provided invaluable assistance to me and the Budget Committees over the years—Dr. Paul Van de Water, the Assistant Director for Budget Analysis of the Congressional Budget Office. Dr. Van de Water is leaving the Congressional Budget Office this week, after 18 years of distinguished service to the Congress, the budget process, and the American public. He will become the Senior Advisor to the Deputy Commissioner for Policy at the Social Security Administration.

Paul Van de Water came to CBO in 1981, the same year I assumed Chairmanship of the Senate Budget Committee. For years he headed the Projections Unit—doing the bread and butter work involved with producing Congressional budgets. Without CBO, I could not have done my job, and Paul contributed mightily to almost every CBO analysis we needed. He has served over and above the call of duty, spending nights and weekends working on our two Budget Committees' requests. I am sure he will never forget the two weeks spent at Andrews Air Force Base during the 1990 Budget Summit. We will not soon forget his sharp analytical skills, his appreciation of Congressional demands, and the institutional consistency he has provided CBO over the last 18 years. Dr. Van de Water has truly been an exceptional public servant.

I know I am speaking for all Members who have ever served on the Budget Committees of the House and Senate, and all our staff, when I express our gratitude to Paul for his contributions to this Congressional budget process. I join everyone in congratulating him on his service to the country and wishing him luck in his future work at the Social Security Administration.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Tuesday, September 7, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,654,526,718,244.87 (Five tril-

lion, six hundred fifty-four billion, five hundred twenty-six million, seven hundred eighteen thousand, two hundred forty-four dollars and eighty-seven cents).

Five years ago, September 7, 1994, the Federal debt stood at \$4,683,504,000,000 (Four trillion, six hundred eighty-three billion, five hundred four million).

Ten years ago, September 7, 1989, the Federal debt stood at \$2,861,363,000,000 (Two trillion, eight hundred sixty-one billion, three hundred sixty-three million).

Fifteen years ago, September 7, 1984, the Federal debt stood at \$1,572,266,000,000 (One trillion, five hundred seventy-two billion, two hundred sixty-six million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$4 trillion—\$4,082,260,718,244.87 (Four trillion, eighty-two billion, two hundred sixty million, seven hundred eighteen thousand, two hundred forty-four dollars and eighty-seven cents) during the past 15 years.

ROBERT RUBIN

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Secretary of the Treasury Robert Rubin. Sworn in on January 10, 1995, as the 70th Secretary of the Treasury, Bob Rubin resigned earlier this month.

Prior to serving in the administration, Secretary Rubin spent 26 years at Goldman, Sachs, & Co., starting as an associate and leaving as co-chairman and co-senior partner. We have had few Secretaries of the Treasury who have brought such knowledge and expertise to the job.

His tenure as Secretary was marked by a steady, even-handed approach to economic policy in this country. He served in a critical time in our Nation's history. On his watch, the United States has dramatically increased its role as a leader in the global marketplace. The past 4 years have been marked by turbulent economic times, and with his leadership we have weathered numerous international financial storms, including the Asian financial crisis, the Mexico peso devaluation, and the ongoing economic turmoil of the former Soviet Union.

Under Secretary Rubin's leadership, we have maintained fiscal discipline. In 1992, the budget deficit was \$290 billion, the largest dollar deficit on record. Last year, the budget surplus was nearly \$70 billion, the largest dollar surplus on record.

Under Secretary Rubin, we have had a robust economy with strong job creation, inflation virtually nonexistent, and unemployment at its lowest rate in 29 years. His economic accomplishments are staggering.

Over the past 4 years, 18.4 million new jobs have been created. Also, the unemployment rate was 4.3 percent in April 1999, which is the lowest in 29 years. At the time of Secretary Rubin's start in 1992, unemployment was at 7.5 percent. In fact, the unemployment

rate has been below 5 percent for 22 months in a row—the lowest sustained unemployment rate in 29 years.

After adjusting for inflation, wages have increased almost 2.7 percent in 1998—that is the fastest real wage growth in more than two decades and the third year in a row—the longest sustained growth since the early 1970s.

Inflation is the lowest since the 1950s. In fact, inflation was at 1.4 percent for the beginning of 1999.

I think the greatest tribute to Secretary Rubin has been the reaction of the financial markets to his departure. Our financial markets have responded with continued stable growth. Investors, both domestic and abroad, understand that the only way that Bob Rubin would consent to leave his post is if he felt that the U.S. economy was healthy and heading in the right direction.

While I am saddened with Secretary Rubin's departure, I can think of no better replacement to fill the top post at Treasury than Larry Summers. I believe that it is critical that there be a smooth transition from one Treasury Secretary to another. Secretary Summers' leadership will provide a seamless transition and continuity to ensure stability in our financial markets.

Secretary Summers' extensive academic expertise and tenure as Deputy Treasury Secretary make him an invaluable addition to the Cabinet. I am confident of his leadership ability and a strong believer that he will make an excellent Secretary of the Treasury.

Bob Rubin has represented the best in public service, and our nation truly owes him a debt of gratitude. His tireless leadership helped put our fiscal house in order, but—just as important—helped forge a strong and vibrant economy that has created jobs and economic opportunity for millions of Americans. With his impressive financial expertise and background, he uniquely understood that government and business could work together so that everyone could benefit from economic expansion. And though he fought to make our nation a leader in the global marketplace—Bob Rubin ultimately understood the most important street in our nation was not just Wall Street, but Main Street.

America is better off today because of Bob Rubin.

I would like to thank him for his service to our nation and wish him all the best in his next endeavor. I would also like to congratulate Secretary Summers on his new position. I am confident of his success and I look forward to continuing to work with him.

THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF HAWAII'S STATEHOOD

Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, on August 21, 1999, the State of Hawaii celebrated its 40th anniversary as the 50th State of this great Nation.

Statehood for Hawaii was not a sudden or impulsive idea. During the debate on statehood for Hawaii in the

House of Representatives in March 1959, there were no fewer than 88 bills pending that would have, if enacted, admitted Hawaii as a State. The people of Hawaii, through our territorial legislature, had petitioned the Congress for statehood on 17 different occasions.

Back in the fifties, times were very different. In those days, the concept of statehood for a group of tiny islands in the middle of the Pacific Ocean seemed far-fetched to many. However, the admission of Alaska removed the doubts of those who felt the United States should be one contiguous land mass.

After nearly 40 years of Congressional debates, investigations, hearings, and visitations, we achieved what so many of us in the Territory of Hawaii deeply desired. The State of Hawaii has come a long way since 1959 and I am very proud of the achievements of the people of Hawaii. I believe Hawaii has proven to be a credit to our Nation. I would like to take this opportunity to give my colleagues some insight into the tremendous changes that have taken place in the 50th State over the past 40 years.

Hawaii has the reputation of being the "Health State," and that reputation is well deserved. We lead the Nation in providing access to health care with more than 96 percent of the Hawaii population having health insurance. Hawaii leads the Nation with the lowest number of deaths from breast cancer, and ranks second in the Nation for the lowest number of deaths due to all cancers, heart disease, and diabetes.

Our territory of 600,000 American citizens in 1959 has more than doubled in 40 years. No territory, with the exception of Oklahoma, ever possessed a population as large as Hawaii's at the time it sought statehood in the Union. Consider these facts. In 1959, Hawaii contributed into the U.S. Treasury \$166 million in taxes, putting Hawaii ahead of 10 States in taxpayer contributions. The per capita income of Hawaii was \$1,821, ranking it 25th amongst the States, and the total income was more than in eight States. Current per capita income is more than 14 times that original amount, ranking Hawaii 15th amongst the States. Further, last year the people of Hawaii contributed \$2.7 billion to Federal coffers in the form of taxes.

In 1959, sugar was king; 974,000 tons of sugar were produced in Hawaii. Though sugar is no longer king in Hawaii, agriculture has and continues to be a significant contributor to the state's economy providing nearly \$3 billion in sales and more than 40,000 jobs. Sugar remains an important crop and pineapple production has been stable for many years. Additionally, diversified agriculture, including flowers, fruits, vegetables, macadamia nuts, coffee, and livestock, is a very bright spot in our State's economy. It is one of the few economic sectors experiencing growth. In 1987, diversified crops surpassed sugar in farm value in Hawaii and never looked back. After its

pristine beaches and warm tropical waters, Hawaii's attraction lies in its green space. Without agricultural production, much of this lush green environment, many come to expect of Hawaii, would be lost.

With sugar's downsizing, Hawaii is taking advantage of an opportunity that has been available in the islands in 150 years, that is, agricultural land is available in large quantities. The State is now taking an unobstructed look at agriculture in its broadest sense. Beyond traditional products, Hawaii and its year-round growing capability is ripe for development of high value products like herbal dietary supplements, cosmetics, ethical drugs, specialized fruits and vegetables, and natural industrial products. There is also potential for agriculture as a service industry in the areas of bioremediation of contaminants, carbon sequestering forest production, seed testing and propagation for use worldwide, and development of innovative pest management strategies.

The State of Hawaii has become a world class player in the science and technology arena. Manua Kea, on the Island of Hawaii, is known internationally as the best site for optical, infrared, and millimeter/submillimeter astronomy. It is the chosen site for all four of the new generation of 8- or 10-meter class telescopes now under construction in the Northern Hemisphere. The observatories include: the Gemini project, the Keck Observatory, Canada-France-Hawaii, the Joint Astronomy Center, Subaru, Smithsonian, and the California Institute of Technology. Eight nations are represented atop Manua Kea with the United States' presence most prominent.

The Maui Research and Technology Park is fast earning a reputation as one of the world's most sophisticated high technology centers. MRTP is home to the Maui High Performance Computing Center, the newest of 12 national supercomputing resource centers.

The University of Hawaii's successful cloning of three generations of mice from adult cells stunned the international scientific community and has brought significant prestige and attention to the University and the State.

Forty years ago, when the Members of Congress debated the suitability of Hawaii as a state, questions were raised about our Americanism. During World War II, the loyalty and patriotism of Americans of Japanese ancestry living in Hawaii were called into question. When we finally received the call to duty in early 1943, 1,500 Hawaii volunteers were sought by the U.S. Army. In less than a week, 15,000 had volunteered, and Hawaii was not yet a State.

We continue our strong commitment to military service. Hawaii is home to all the services, and we continue to demonstrate our support for our nation's military as a member of our Hawaii community. We are home to the USS *Missouri* and the USS *Arizona* me-

morials which symbolize the beginning and end of World War II, and pay tribute to the many brave men and women who have their lives for our nation. Hawaii has been bestowed with this high honor of stewardship that we will proudly uphold.

Tripler Army Medical Center is a leader in medical care, medical education, and research. It has also earned national recognition for its work in telehealth technology applications, most appropriately called AKAMAII which in Hawaiian means "brilliant or smart." The state-of-the-art Spark M. Matsunaga Veterans Medical Center will open in early 2000 at Tripler, and the two agencies have worked collaboratively to integrate services and information systems, providing both active duty personnel and veterans with the best medical care available anywhere. We are also very proud of the Center of Excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian Assistance, a military-civilian partnership that facilitates joint disaster response operations through research, education, and information management.

It is clear that none of the concerns expressed in those years preceding statehood have become reality. Hawaii did not fall to communism. Hawaii's distance has not diminished the strength of the United States, but in fact has enhanced its military and economic power into the Asia-Pacific region. Further, Hawaii remains one of the greatest examples of a multiethnic society living in relative peace.

I have had the privilege of serving the people of Hawaii in the U.S. Congress since statehood. Over these years, the people of Hawaii have proven their unflinching loyalty and devotion to America's ideals. Hawaii's achievements are a testament to our desire to continually share the best of who we are and what we have to offer our fellow Americans.

So, as we celebrate 40 years of statehood, Hawaii looks toward the new millennium with pride, dignity and the hope for an even brighter future.

EXPLANATION OF ABSENCE

Mr. DODD. Mr. President, on Friday, July 16, 1999, I was necessarily absent during Senate action on rollcall vote No. 211, a motion to invoke cloture on Amendment No. 297, a Lott amendment in the nature of a substitute to S. 557, an original bill to provide guidance for the designation of emergencies as a part of the budget process.

Had I been present for the vote, I would have voted against cloture.

RENOMINATION OF CHAIRMAN LINDA J. MORGAN TO THE SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD

Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, I rise today to applaud the renomination by the President of Linda J. Morgan to another term with the Surface Transportation Board, and his express intention to re-designate her as Chairman.