

racism, bigotry, and religious and gender discrimination were tackled by the cast of "All in the Family," and Mr. O'Connor led the discussion. His loyal fans will always remember the contributions he made to changing attitudes in America.

As much as I admired Mr. O'Connor for his role in bringing social issues to the forefront of American thought, today I would like to talk about another important issue that Mr. O'Connor helped bring to the attention of the American public. Mr. O'Connor was a tireless advocate for preventing kids from using drugs. He spoke publicly about the importance of keeping illegal drugs away from our kids. He passionately pleaded for parents to get between drugs and their kids so as to avoid the heartache that he himself suffered while witnessing his son Hugh struggle with his own addiction to cocaine and ultimately, as a result of his addiction, commit suicide. At a time when many would retreat in their own sorrow and grief, Carroll O'Connor mustered the strength to speak out about the dangers of drug abuse. He was a true public servant who undoubtedly touched the hearts of millions through his public service announcements that intimately described how he lost his son to drug addiction. I truly believe that his moving announcements prompted many parents to talk to their children about drugs.

I was fortunate to meet several times with Mr. O'Connor to discuss our country's drug control strategy. He had many interesting and innovative ideas as how to best solve the problem. In fact, just a few months ago he appeared via satellite at a Judiciary Committee hearing I held to testify in favor of S. 304, the Drug Abuse Education, Prevention, and Treatment Act of 2001, which I introduced along with Senators LEAHY, BIDEN, DEWINE, THURMOND, and FEINSTEIN. I want to quote a passage from his opening statement, which I believe exemplifies his dedication to the issue of drug abuse.

We only know that there is hardly a family in America, on any level of life, that has not been wounded lightly or severely or fatally by the assault of the drug empire upon our country. The loved ones of insensate addicts, like my own poor son, write to me every day imploring my help, as if I, being well-known, might persuade our leaders to protect and defend them in this war, or at the very least help them care for their wounded and dying. This Committee, by this legislation, is now directing serious attention to the care for the wounded and dying.

I deeply regret that Mr. O'Connor will not be here when the Senate passes S. 304, but importantly, his legacy is secure in the form of the contribution he has made to publicizing this issue and the tireless work toward the passage of this legislation. I ask unanimous consent that Mr. O'Connor's March 14, 2001 opening statement before the Judiciary Committee be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY CARROLL O'CONNOR TO THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MARCH 14, 2001

Good morning. My dear Senators, I'm honored by your invitation to be here. I'm deeply involved in our war on drugs but only as a wounded victim of it, without expertise in the conduct of it. I am presuming here simply to speak for five million other victims. Or should I say ten million? Is there a true number? We only know that there is hardly a family in America, on any level of life, that has not been wounded lightly or severely or fatally by the assault of the drug empire upon our country.

The loved ones of insensate addicts, like my own poor son, write to me every day imploring my help, as if I, being well-known, might persuade our leaders to protect and defend them in this war, or at the very least help them care for their wounded and dying. This committee, by this legislation, is now directing serious attention to the care of the wounded and dying. This is a good bill. This war against the drug empire is a good war, and except for some who call it a lost war, who would legalize drugs and turn the country over to the invader, the American people are not clamoring to withdraw from this war.

This war is raging in the streets around them. They tell me in their letters that they don't understand why we are not fighting this war and winning it. They understand that they are spending billions to raise blockades and sanctions against so-called enemy countries like Libya and Cuba, and to fly bomber patrols over Iraq to prevent the Iraqis from making chemical weapons to use against us, but they know that the only country in the world attacking us daily with the poisons it makes is Colombia, the key country in the drug empire; Colombia which says to us "Control your own deadly habits; we don't create them, we merely supply them. Meanwhile can you let us have two billion dollars and some American troops to deal with our rebels down here?"

If this is an unsophisticated picture of our foreign relations, it is nevertheless starkly real to our despairing people. The picture might better be presented to some other committee of the congress, but it is impossible to leave it out of any consideration of the drug war. I cannot guess how our people will receive the proposals advanced by this good legislation, and I am afraid that the expenditures here proposed for treatment and rehabilitation are not going to be enough by half. I would have said that we needed new, free rehabilitation centers in all of the major counties of our fifty states. How many? Two hundred, three hundred? At what cost? Perhaps a billion? a low guess? just to start the program.

Addicts cannot help themselves; they have to learn control, to re-regulate brain cells in expert medical facilities, places with living facilities closely available that will receive them without delay when they are ready to offer themselves. Our people are not ungenerous but they are not well informed. Care and rehabilitation of thousands and thousands of junkies is not something they are ready to pay for on a grand scale. But that must be done, and now when we are at the flood tide of our national wealth is the only possible time to do it.

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday,

July 30, 2001, the Federal debt stood at \$5,733,200,036,425.98, five trillion, seven hundred thirty-three billion, two hundred million, thirty-six thousand, four hundred twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents.

Five years ago, July 30, 1996, the Federal debt stood at \$5,183,983,000,000, five trillion, one hundred eighty-three billion, nine hundred eighty-three million.

Ten years ago, July 30, 1991, the Federal debt stood at \$3,560,957,000,000, three trillion, five hundred sixty billion, nine hundred fifty-seven million.

Fifteen years ago, July 30, 1986, the Federal debt stood at \$2,071,424,000,000, two trillion, seventy-one billion, four hundred twenty-four million.

Twenty-five years ago, July 30, 1976, the Federal debt stood at \$624,547,000,000, six hundred twenty-four billion, five hundred forty-seven million, which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion, \$5,108,653,036,425.98, five trillion, one hundred eight billion, six hundred fifty-three million, thirty-six thousand, four hundred twenty-five dollars and ninety-eight cents during the past 25 years.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO BRIGADIER GENERAL THOMAS F. GIOCONDA

• Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a truly great American, Brigadier General Thomas F. Gioconda, USAF. General Gioconda has served this Nation with distinction for 31 years.

A native of Philadelphia, PA, General Gioconda is a graduate of St. Joseph's University, Philadelphia, PA, class of 1970. He has earned two masters degrees, one in School Administration from Seton Hall University, and another in Business Administration from the University of Montana. His military career began in 1970 with an assignment to Malstrom AFB, MT, where he served as a missile launch officer. After 4 years as a wing missile operations crew instructor, he served as an AFROTC instructor at his alma mater for two years, followed by another two years at New Jersey Institute of Technology. He then served as a missile operations instructor and section chief at the 4315th Combat Crew Training Squadron, Vandenberg AFB, CA.

General Gioconda has also served as the principal liaison officer to Congress for both General Colin Powell (Ret) and General John Shalikashvili (Ret) during momentous times in our Nation's history—the end of the Cold War, Operations Desert Storm, Provide Promise, Provide Hope, Provide Comfort, Southern Watch, Deny Flight, and Restore Democracy, and Joint Endeavor, as well as countless other military operations and deployments.

General Gioconda came to Department of Energy Defense Programs in August 1997 to serve as the Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Military Application (DP-2). During his 4-year tenure, General Gioconda served as the Acting Assistant Secretary for Defense Programs and later as the Acting Deputy Administrator for Defense Programs, for almost as long as he has served in the DP-2 position. Under this leadership, the Stockpile Stewardship Program, one of the country's most challenging scientific and engineering programs is delivering results of the American people, results that make this a safer country for us all. His steady hand, clear vision, decency, candor, and sense of humor has also helped the program overcome profound challenges over the last several years.

At the conclusion of his first tour as Acting Deputy Administrator, his accomplishments were justly rewarded with the presentation of the Department of Energy's highest honor, the Secretary's Gold Medal. General Gioconda has made great personal professional sacrifices to ensure the success of the Stockpile Stewardship Program and the Nation owes him a depth of gratitude for this service. I know that the men and women of the National Nuclear Security Administration will sorely miss his leadership, commitment to excellence, and untiring efforts to look out for their welfare.

In addition to his Department of Energy award, General Gioconda has been awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, the Defense Superior Service Medal (with Oak Leaf Cluster), the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Meritorious Service Medal (four Oak Leaf Clusters), three Air Force Commendation Medals, the Air Force Achievement Medal, the Combat Readiness Medal, the Outstanding Voluntary Service Medal, and the Command Missile Badge. We wish Tom, his wife Anita, and their three sons, Tom, Jr., Anthony, and Timothy, the very best.

It is a great honor and personal privilege for me to present his credentials and this tribute to General Thomas F. Gioconda before the Congress today. I have enjoyed working with the General over the years and I will miss his wise counsel. General Gioconda's extraordinary commitment has helped sustain our Nation's security during his tenure and beyond and reflects great credit upon himself, the Departments of the Air Force and Energy, and the United States of America. His actions reflect the highest professional standards of the Air Force. He is an officer of the highest honor, integrity, and purpose. Please join me in wishing this patriotic American every success in the years ahead.●

DR. FRED CRAWFORD

● Mr. HOLLINGS. Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to recognize the accomplishments of Dr. Fred Crawford, chief heart surgeon at the Medical University of South Carolina. Dr. Crawford grew up in rural South Carolina and still enjoys the simple life, but his sophisticated approach to work is on par with any big-city surgeon. He has done a tremendous job of bolstering the medical community's perception of MUSC during his more than 20 years on staff, by building a world-class team of physicians and nurses and by fostering excellence in his students. I ask that Clay Barbour's profile of Dr. Crawford, which appeared in *The Post and Courier* newspaper follows:

SURGEON STRIVES TOWARD GOAL FOR PROGRAM

(By Clay Barbour)

In August 1995, former New York City Mayor David Dinkins experienced severe chest pains and dizziness while on vacation in Hilton Head.

When it was confirmed that the 68-year-old Dinkins needed triple bypass surgery, there were discussions over where he should receive treatment.

New York, after all, offered a plethora of world-class physicians.

But after consulting physicians back home, Dinkins' wife decided to place her husband's heart in the very capable hands of Dr. Fred Crawford, MUSC's chief heart surgeon.

Crawford says despite Dinkins' high-profile status, his care was the same as the other 800 heart procedures performed at the Medical University of South Carolina that year.

But in truth, Dinkins' decision to trust MUSC in such an important matter differed from the others in one key aspect.

It was tangible proof of MUSC's standing in the medical community and validation for Crawford and his heart surgery program.

When Crawford took over as MUSC's chief cardiothoracic surgeon in 1979, he had one goal—to turn the oft-overlooked program into a major force in medicine.

"We were losing too many people to hospitals out of state, and I wanted that to stop," he says. "I wanted this program to carry the weight of other high-profile programs in the country.

But changing perceptions was easier said than done. And even Crawford admits his goal was the naive dream of a young, idealistic surgeon.

But as the Dinkins' choice to stay in-state proves, with persistence, high standards and skilled personnel, even perceptions can change.

COUNTRY BOY

As Crawford climbs atop the tractor, garbed in flannel and denim, the 58-year-old doctor looks out of place.

Yet it is here, on his farm amid the corn and sorghum that MUSC's head of surgery is most at home.

Crawford was raised here, in the community of Providence, not far from where his 400-acre farm now sits. He met his wife of 35 years, Mary Jane, here. And his mother still lives nearby.

He bought the land 12 years ago, right after Hurricane Hugo battered the state. And though he lives in Mount Pleasant, this rustic getaway serves as a weekend retreat, where he can leave the stress of surgery behind and return to a simpler time.

Crawford was born in 1942 to a pair of educators. His father was the principal at the local high school. His mother was the principal at the local elementary.

So he knows where he developed a fondness for academics and teaching. But he's not exactly sure what originally led him to medicine.

He remembers being impressed by an uncle who practiced medicine. And he always admired the family doctor.

In 1960, Crawford applied to, and was accepted at, Duke University in Durham, N.C. "And for a country boy in South Carolina, Duke was about as far out as you could get," he says. "I doubt I'd even heard of any Ivy League schools at the time."

What started in 1960 was Crawford's 16-year relationship with Duke.

During his freshman year, Crawford met the man who would become his lifelong mentor, Dr. Will Sealy, a respected heart surgeon and educator at Duke, had a profound influence on Crawford.

"One week after I met him, I knew I wanted to be a surgeon," Crawford says. "After two weeks, I knew I wanted to be a heart surgeon. And after three weeks, I knew I wanted to be an academic heart surgeon."

Crawford finished three years undergraduate work at Duke and was then accepted to the university's prestigious medical school. After finishing medical school, he began a seven-year surgical residency at the university.

But the world would intrude on his education.

VIETNAM

"I think all surgeons, if they're honest with themselves, wonder at some point if they have the hands to do the job," Crawford says.

Any questions Crawford harbored about his ability were answered between 1969 and 1971—the years he spent in Vietnam.

After finishing two years of his residency, Crawford was called to duty in the Army. He arrived at the 24th Evacuation Hospital in Long Binh in 1970. Day in and day out, the young, inexperienced Crawford operated on wounded soldiers. Immersed in work, Crawford soon forgot his doubts and concentrated on his patients.

"I knew after that experience that I had what it took to do the job," he says.

In 1971, Crawford returned to Duke and completed the last five years of his residency. Finishing in 1976, he accepted a position as chief of cardiac surgery at the University of Mississippi.

"Which tells you more about the state of that program at the time than it does about how good I was," he says.

Crawford stayed in Mississippi for three years. Then on a fishing trip to South Carolina in 1978, he met former South Carolina Gov. James Edwards and fate stepped in.

"I was impressed with him," Edwards says. "He was an extremely well-trained South Carolina boy. A very together and prepared person."

Edwards asked Crawford when he was coming home. It wasn't the first time Crawford had considered returning to the Palmetto State, but this time something clicked.

And as luck would have it, the position for MUSC's head of cardiothoracic surgery opened up soon after the fishing trip. Crawford decided he'd make a run at it.

Edwards, an oral surgeon by training, heard that Crawford was not receiving the consideration due his reputation in the industry. So he stepped in.

"I checked up on him before going to bat for him," Edwards says.