

well as his arm at Anzio, and being an acute diabetic, 48 hours before had had one of his feet amputated. I walked into the room, and I could hardly believe that Footsie had had that foot operated on and removed just 2 days before.

He said, "Senator, I just want you to know I think Betty Bumpers was the most gracious First Lady the State ever had. She was always unfailingly polite and friendly to me. And I hope you will tell her that." Shortly thereafter, they had to amputate more of the leg, and his heart just gave out.

To youngsters I speak to in high schools and colleges, I always remind them of how lucky they are to live in this country, how many sacrifices so many brave men and women have made to provide them with the freedom, the rights they enjoy, all the protections of our sacred Constitution. They do not understand what I am saying. They cannot possibly understand what I am saying. But I say it again today, Madam President. They, you, I, and every American have lost one of our greatest heroes with the death of Maurice "Footsie" Britt, a true immortal.

TRIBUTE TO DON PEOPLES

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, in Montana, we call Butte the Can-Do City. And there is nobody who personifies Butte's can-do spirit more than its former chief executive, my friend, Don Peoples.

Butte's paper, the Montana Standard, recently ran an article about Don's career in Butte. Don is a modest person; a man of few words. And I suspect he is a little bit uncomfortable with all this attention. But it is attention he richly deserves.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Montana Standard article be printed in the RECORD. And I ask my colleagues to take a moment to read about how a remarkable man has made such a difference for his community and home State.

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

[From the Montana Standard, Nov. 27, 1995]

PERSEVERANCE THAT TWARTED HARD TIMES

(By Erin P. Billings)

Don Peoples still remembers the day in 1983 that shocked Butte and sent its economy spinning downward without warning.

The former Butte-Silver Bow County chief executive was driving back from Seattle, and made a phone call to his office—word was the Anaconda Co. was shutting down its Butte mines and laying off nearly 1,000 workers. Peoples was devastated.

"Nobody thought it was going to happen," the 56-year-old Butte native remembers, shaking his head in disbelief. "That was a devastating day for a lot of people."

"I saw so many people hurting," he says.

Many long-time Butte residents were struggling to find work and flocking elsewhere for jobs. And Peoples, who was sitting at the helm of Butte's government knew it was up to him to restore citizens faith and turn the economy around.

In 1985, ARCO sold the Continental Pit mine to Missoula multimillionaire Dennis Washington—restoring the copper mining legacy and some 325 good-paying jobs to the area. Peoples, many say, was key in bringing that sale to fruition.

"The tax base was eroding, people were leaving—the major element of an economic decline," says Evan Barrett, executive director of the Butte Local Development Corp. "He kind of carried this city by its boot straps in a time that was really bad."

For example, Peoples successfully lobbied to exclude the mine from the boundaries of the active Superfund site; pushed for lower power and freight rates; and helped provide the company with a three-year tax break granted by the state.

In addition to helping resurrect the mining industry in the 1980s, Peoples was instrumental in creating Butte's small business incubator, the U.S. High Altitude Sports Center and the Urban Revitalization Agency, which provides grants to help renovate Butte Uptown buildings.

By 1988, nine years after Peoples took office, Butte's economy had begun to forge forward and the city received national recognition as a National Civic League "All-American City." More than 900 cities nationwide competed for the designation, which 10 cities received that year.

"Don has a dogged preserverance to get things done," says Jack Lynch, who has served as chief executive since 1990. "He's not someone who can sit and watch."

That and Peoples' positive attitude are characteristics Lynch says he tries to emulate as the county's current leader.

Peoples chose to trade his life in the public eye in 1989 for the private sector and a financially attractive opportunity to serve as head of a major Butte research and development firm—MSE Inc.

A decision, he says, he's never regretted. "You had to be places, when you didn't want to be there," the slender, 6-foot-2-inch Peoples says of being county chief executive. "Now, I have a choice."

Although Peoples no longer governs 34,000 residents in Silver Bow County, he is still active in the community and plays the role as a leader to some 200 employees.

And many of his associates say Peoples' dedication is as impressive as his resume. As a community leader, he holds positions with organizations such as the Deaconess Research Institute in Billings, St. James Community Hospital and the Montana Tech and Butte Central Education foundations. He also is active on the Butte-Silver Bow Chamber of Commerce board and an appointee to the Montana Commission on Higher Education for the '90s.

Each day, Peoples serves as chief executive officer and president of MSE, where he has successfully put the technologies firm on the map.

The company, which once boasted only one research and development contract and had a revenue base of about \$12 million, today has tripled its revenue base and has more than 20 contracts.

Agencies including the U.S. Energy and Defense departments and NASA count on the firm for developments in areas such as mine waste reclamation, thermal technology and advanced aerospace technology.

But turning Butte's economy around, and helping to develop one of the county's largest businesses hasn't been easy.

Those who know Peoples quickly point to his tenacity, aggressiveness and work ethic—qualities which allow him to get things done. Part of what drives him, people remark, is his tireless devotion to Butte and the people that live there.

The lifelong Butte resident was born in 1939 to Jim and Marie Peoples, and was edu-

cated in local schools. His father went on to become Butte's public works director, a position that Don Peoples later held.

"He will do all that he can to fight for (Butte)," says Gov. Marc Racicot, who has known Peoples for about 15 years.

The two served on the board of trustees together at Carroll College in Helena, a position Peoples still holds. There, Racicot says, Peoples has fought to raise money and promote a code of ethics at the small private school.

"He's got a way of convincing people that anything is possible," says Alec Hansen, executive director of the Montana League of Cities and Towns. "You just keep pushing them and pushing them until something happens."

When Peoples served as president of the League in 1982, Hansen says, he fought hard in the state Legislature—pushing for workers compensation insurance programs for Montana cities.

"The guy doesn't scare easy," Hansen says. "Nothing is too big—you can do it."

Peoples says he welcomes a challenge, enjoys taking on big projects and likes to win. But with that, he and others admit, comes Peoples' biggest weakness—impatience.

"I have a fairly good temper," he concedes. "I find the older I get, the easier it is to spout off."

For example, Peoples says his patience has been tried over the proposed greenway project, which would turn the Silver Bow Creek Superfund site into a green corridor.

The state and ARCO, the company responsible for the cleanup, have battled over whether the mine waste should be removed and treated elsewhere or whether a less costly plan should be implemented that would treat mine waste in place—leaving enough money to develop a public greenway along the 25-mile site.

But Peoples' tendency to occasionally lose his patience hasn't hindered his ability to convince others to get things done, some say.

Barrett says Peoples has an ability to inspire those who work with him, as if he were a coach of a team.

"With Don there's no question that there's a coach and there's a team; he's always a team leader," he says. "He allows people on the team to get their best in."

"Leaders are far and few between" and Don Peoples is one of them, says Jim Kambich, director of corporate development and planning at MSE.

A modest Peoples quickly brushes off his success as a leader and credits those that have worked along with him. He attributes his achievements to an ability to find competent, hard-working and loyal players.

"He empowers the people under him to look at new ways to do things," Kambich says. "He doesn't ask anything more of you than he would ask of himself."

Peoples' team-oriented attitude shouldn't come as a surprise, as he is an avid sports fan, former athlete and 30-years-plus football referee.

On top of that—without missing a day in five years—he runs twice daily as part of a regimen that he says simply keeps him "feeling right."

And while Peoples will likely continue to jog daily, he says running for public office again is out of the picture.

"I become less political all the time," he says. Besides, "I think you have to have that fire in your belly."

RETIREMENT OF SENATOR NANCY
KASSEBAUM

Ms. MIKULSKI. Mr. President, I rise to offer my best wishes to our colleague, Senator NANCY KASSEBAUM. Although we will work together for one more year—and I am pleased about that—I want to take this time to express my gratitude to Senator KASSEBAUM for what she has meant to me, to the Labor and Human Resources Committee, and to the Foreign Relations Committee.

First, to me, Senator KASSEBAUM is a real class act. When I came to the U.S. Senate in 1986, Senator KASSEBAUM was the only other woman here. Together we served for 6 years as the only two women in this institution that represents the entire Nation. We were both elected to the U.S. Senate in our own right.

I have tremendous respect for Senator KASSEBAUM and her views on many issues. Senator KASSEBAUM thinks independently in her political and policy decisions. She understands the issues and is not afraid to stand up for what she believes in.

While we may not agree on every issue—no one around here does—we do agree on some pretty important ones. Senator KASSEBAUM favors the legal right to an abortion; she has voted for gun control measures; and she has supported many measures to improve American education. She has demonstrated great courage and conviction.

Second, I salute Senator KASSEBAUM for chairing the full Labor Committee. She is the only female chair of a U.S. Senate committee and she does the job well. I serve on the Labor Committee, and I know first-hand how effective Senator KASSEBAUM can be.

The Labor Committee controls some of the most comprehensive and controversial issues to come before this body. I am talking about welfare reform, health, education, job training and occupational safety—just to name a few. It is not easy. But Senator KASSEBAUM can really rally the troops—Democrat or Republican to make sure that work gets done.

When Senator KASSEBAUM brings a bill to the Senate floor, it is sure to pass. She has a thorough, prudent and reasoned approach to crafting legislation. She gives a great deal of thought to the issues, and she knows how to build consensus.

Together we have fought for the right of women to choice in reproductive health matters. We have fought to keep America healthy, and we have fought for education for this Nation's students.

Finally, as chair of the African Affairs Subcommittee, Senator KASSEBAUM fights for policy that represents our values and respect for human rights.

Senator KASSEBAUM fought apartheid in South Africa. She urged President Reagan to take action against the white-minority government. When he

did not, she courageously endorsed sanctions against South Africa.

I want to thank Senator KASSEBAUM for what she has meant to foreign policy and for her commitment to Africa, to the Nation, and to the people of this country.

Senator KASSEBAUM says “the time has come to pursue other challenges.” I want to wish her the best in that pursuit, and I know that she will set new standards wherever she goes.

THE BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, before discussing today's bad news about the Federal debt, how about “another go,” as the British put it, with our quiz.

The question: How many millions of dollars in a trillion? While you are thinking about it, bear in mind that it was the U.S. Congress that ran up the enormous Federal debt that is now about \$12 billion shy of \$5 trillion.

To be exact, as of the close of business yesterday, November 27, the total Federal debt—down to the penny—stood at \$4,988,885,320,472.65. Another depressing figure means that on a per capita basis, every man, woman, and child in America owes \$18,937.89.

Mr. President, back to our quiz—how many million in a trillion? There are a million million in a trillion, which means that the Federal Government will shortly owe \$5 million million.

Now, who is in favor of balancing the Federal budget?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

LANDMINES

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I will just speak very briefly. I have spoken many, many times about the dangers of landmines, especially indiscriminate antipersonnel landmines. I was very proud when the Senate went on record by a two-thirds vote supporting my moratorium on our own use of landmines. That is something designed to give the United States the moral leadership in arguing with other nations around the world to eventually ban the use of indiscriminate antipersonnel landmines.

It was, in my 21 years here, one of those rare occasions when people across the ideological spectrum joined together on one major issue, in this case one of the biggest humanitarian issues possible, but also something that could affect defense policies of nations well into the next century.

Earlier today I spoke of the dangers of landmines in the former Yugoslavia.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent an article regarding the debate in

Congress on landmines, written by Bob Kemper of the Washington Bureau of the Chicago Tribune, dated yesterday, be printed in the RECORD.

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

[From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 27, 1995]
CONGRESS DEBATES LAND MINE BAN—110 MILLION MINES PLANTED IN 60 NATIONS SPARK OUTCRY

(By Bob Kemper)

They are trash, the debris of war, like burned-out tanks and bombed-out buildings. But long after peace treaties are signed and soldiers go home, land mines go on killing.

Bosnia may provide the latest example. There are an estimated 6 million anti-armor and anti-personnel mines there, only 1 million of which are mapped, according to the United Nations. UN peacekeepers already have suffered 100 casualties from mines in Bosnia.

Killing or maiming 70 people a day worldwide—26,000 each year—land mines are especially devastating to some of the world's poorest countries, according to the State Department and humanitarian groups. And with 110 million mines still buried in more than 60 countries, an international outcry has risen and is echoing in the halls of Congress.

Led by Rep. Lane Evans (D-Ill.), Congress is taking the extraordinary step of ordering the Pentagon to unilaterally disarm itself of anti-personnel mines, devices that in one form or another have been in the U.S. arsenal since the Civil War.

The House and Senate approved a provision in a foreign operations bill that would give the Pentagon three years to learn to fight without anti-personnel mines.

A one-year moratorium, which later could be extended, then would be placed on the use of anti-personnel mines by American forces, except along international borders or in clearly marked fields.

“The U.S. government ought to set a moral example, to lead the world to see the menace of land mines in a clear light,” said Evans, who pushed the proposal in the House while Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.) worked the Senate.

No one is blaming the U.S. military for what the State Department dubbed “the global land mine crisis.” American forces routinely use “smart mines” that self-destruct or turn themselves off after a month or so in the ground. When they do use long-life mines in the field, such as the claymore, the mines are typically removed as the soldiers withdraw.

However, Evans and Leahy say that by disarming its military, America sets an example and can prod other countries to follow suit.

Evans and Leahy used a similar strategy three years ago when they pushed for a moratorium on the U.S. export of mines. Two dozen nations have since followed the U.S. lead in banning or restricting land mine exports. The most recent, France, went further this fall when it announced that it also would stop making mines and destroy those already stockpiled.

Though launched by liberal Democrats, the ban gained new authority on Capitol Hill when pro-defense Democrats, like Virginia Sen. Charles S. Robb, and 25 Republicans, including Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.), backed it.

“In Vietnam I had a number of my men killed or wounded by various types of mines or booby traps,” said Robb, who had led a Marine platoon. “I have visited around the world, in combat areas, literally tens of