

house at Opal, we found out some of the fringe benefits of my father's position as country preacher to this ranching community: Mail comes three times a week; everybody burns his own trash; you don't have to respect the 55 mph signs that dot the vast system of gravel roads; and rattlesnakes will keep you company when you are lonely.

Some visitors to Opal likened the place to a desert with its dry, yellow grasslands. But those who live around Opal feel it's a haven, partly because some of them own 10,000 or more acres of ranchland there. Their ranches are their castles and their sources of income.

My family did not own cattle or land. We were outsiders coming in. We adapted to the area and loved the people but still felt separate. You have to be born into a ranch family to be a cowboy. I knew I would never become one.

But now that we have moved from Opal, I see the profound impact Opal and its people had on my life, even though I remained a city-slicker while I was there.

A natural development for young boys was to seek work as a junior ranch hand. I worked for many ranchers, mostly hoeing tree patches, cleaning sheep barns, occasionally driving tractors and helping with sheep shearings.

One rancher, Clair Weiss, often had me hoe his eight-row tree patch. (Each row, by the way, was about 200 yards long.) I remember baking in the sun while chopping the 3-foot high weeds down from around the small cedar trees.

Some boys who grow up on the plains love the adventuresome, back-breaking cowboy life and grow up to own ranches. As I hoed my way past long rows of trees, I knew I couldn't spend my life in this place. But I realized that somehow, this exhausting labor in the hot sun would be to my benefit in the long run.

I knew I had to finish the job, and do it well, or Weiss wouldn't be pleased with me. Today, I cherish that early lesson complete with blisters and sunburn because the work ethic has stayed with me in jobs since then.

When I was 14, I met a hermit. He lived three miles from me as a crow flies. Through the years, he has become one of my best friends. He left art, academia and business to find truth and serenity away from the fast-paced world. He only gets to town about twice a year for supplies.

This modern-day hermit counseled me to continue learning rather than spend my time on pleasure, as did many of my peers.

He always told me of his new experiments with animals, such as training his dog, geese, turkeys and pheasants to get along. He also trained his geese to fly alongside his pickup truck.

He started teaching me photography, and took my senior pictures for no charge. He had dinner with my family and made dinner for our family many times.

We talked on the phone at least three times a week. Our conversations ranged from the adverse effects of Keynesian economics to gardening techniques.

He understood my desires for culture, knowledge and success because he once had them.

He calls me his grandson. I call him "grampaw." Now that I am gone, our relationship will have to be maintained through phone calls and letters instead of regular get-togethers.

I miss my ascetic grampaw. I miss the boots, wranglers, belt buckles and cowboy hats.

Sometimes we don't realize the good things until we have left them. Now that I have moved, I see there is no place on earth like Opal.

#### TRIBUTE TO NORMAN SANDAGER

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, today I rise to pay special tribute to Norman Sandager, a South Dakotan and a veteran of the Korean war. Norman represents the very best our Nation sent to Korea when on June 25, 1950, the North Korean People's Army swept over the 38th parallel in an effort to extinguish the light of freedom for the people of South Korea. As a U.S. marine, and commander of a machine gun squadron, Norman Sandager helped thrust back an invading tide of communist aggression in South Korea. In fact, Norman successfully led his machine gun squadron of 13 men through 200 days of combat without losing a single soldier or taking any wounded in his group. Norman's achievement speaks highly of his courage and commitment.

Mr. President, the Korean war is sometimes referred to as the "forgotten war," possibly because it so closely followed the Second World War and was in many ways overshadowed by the divisive Vietnam war. Nevertheless, Norman's service and sacrifice are not forgotten. Norman put his life in harm's way by crossing the 38th parallel five times on behalf of a people he did not know except for the shared bond of liberty and freedom. In doing so he has enabled himself and our Nation. It is for his service and the service of thousands of brave, patriotic Americans that we recently dedicated the Korean War Memorial—a moving tribute to those who served. As a Vietnam veteran myself, having served in the United States Army, I extend my sincere appreciation for his answering the call to duty more than 40 years ago.

#### REMOVAL OF INJUNCTION OF SECRECY—EXTRADITION TREATY WITH BOLIVIA, TREATY DOCUMENT NO. 104-22

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the Extradition Treaty with Bolivia, Treaty Document No. 104-22, transmitted to the Senate by the President on October 10, 1995; that the treaty be considered as having been read for the first time; referred, with accompanying papers, to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed; and ordered that the President's message be printed in the RECORD.

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

The message of the President is as follows:

#### *To the Senate of the United States:*

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Extradition Treaty Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bolivia, signed at La Paz on June 27, 1995.

I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Depart-

ment of State with respect to the Treaty, and copies of diplomatic notes dated June 27, 1995, which were exchanged at the time of signing of the Treaty. Those notes set forth the expectations of the two Governments regarding the types of assistance each Government would provide to the other in extradition proceedings, pursuant to Article XVI of the Treaty.

The Treaty establishes the conditions and procedures for extradition between the United States and Bolivia. It also provides a legal basis for temporarily surrendering prisoners to stand trial for crimes against the laws of the Requesting State.

The Treaty represents an important step in combatting narcotics trafficking and terrorism, by providing for the mandatory extradition of nationals of the Requested State in a broad range of serious criminal offenses.

The provisions in this Treaty are substantively similar to those of other extradition treaties recently concluded by the United States.

This Treaty will make a significant contribution to international cooperation in law enforcement. I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Treaty and give its advice and consent to ratification.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, October 10, 1995.

#### ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1995

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 10:15 a.m., on Wednesday, October 11, 1995; that following the prayer, the Journal of proceedings be deemed approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day; and that there then be a period for morning business until the hour of 11:30 a.m., with Senators permitted to speak for up to 5 minutes each with the exception of the following: Senator WARNER 20 minutes, Senator GRAMS 10 minutes, Senator DASCHLE 30 minutes. I further ask unanimous consent that at 11:30 a.m., the Senate resume consideration of S. 143, the Workforce Development Act.

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

#### PROGRAM

Mrs. KASSEBAUM. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators the Senate will resume the Workforce Development Act tomorrow at 11:30 a.m. Rollcall votes can be expected on or in relation to any remaining amendments to that bill. And it is the majority leader's hope that the Senate will complete action on S. 143 at an early hour on Wednesday.

Following the completion of that bill, the Senate may begin consideration of the State Department reorganization bill, if available.