

modest relief which the administration proposes.

So the President is not required to do anything that he does not want to do. He is enabled to do what he does wish to do, or says that he wishes to do. He is enabled to keep his own commitments, and the people of the United States, and especially those in timber country, can then determine whether or not those commitments are indeed adequate; are, indeed, balanced.

I trust that later on this year we will be dealing with legislation that will create that balance. But in the meantime, this significant though modest relief will be available. For that I am most grateful.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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 President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

A TRIBUTE TO NILS M. SANDER

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a long time friend, Nils M. Sander, of Kingston, NH.

Nils was a deeply religious man, a devoted husband and father and a true American patriot. Although he would not immediately be recognized by millions of Americans, he embodied the essence of the American people and their spirit.

Nils Sander died on March 17, 1995, but it is his life that I want to share with my colleagues today.

Nils was born in 1917 in Stockholm, Sweden, the second son of John and Maria Sander. It was soon after Nils' birth that the Sander family began immigrating to America. Initially it was several aunts and uncles and then as word spread among the family that in America the jobs were plentiful and opportunity was boundless, Nils' parents, John and Maria, brought their whole family.

Nils, his brother, Arnie, a pregnant mother and a hopeful father disembarked from the boat at Ellis Island. Nils' sister, Nana, was later born in America and it was her birth as a U.S. citizen that enabled her to sponsor the rest of the family into citizenship. Nils' father, John, the industrious and hard-working Swede, found work as a machinist and was soon able to buy his family a home.

Nils grew up in a generation that knew the value of a strong work ethic. He saw the Depression. He saw it devastate the lives of his neighbors, family and friends. Nils' brother left home so there would be one less mouth to feed. His mother pawned her wedding ring to feed her family. Nils learned the value of saving and he learned the machinist trade from his father. He learned to love America.

In 1942, Nils married his high school sweetheart, Ruth Seaburg. While his wife was expecting their first child, World War II was raging. Nils joined the Navy because he knew that freedom was not free. Nils put his life on the line to preserve that freedom not only for his generation but for his children and grandchildren for generations to come.

He served as a machinist mate on board the U.S.S. *Doyle C. Barnes* in the Philippines and New Guinea. It was in 1944 that Nils returned from the war. He came home to a son who was ready a year old. Nils found work at the Wattertown Arsenal and then later at MIT as a tool and die maker.

In 1947, Nils moved his family to Kingston, NH, and a second son was born. He rode his bike 2 miles to the train station in the next town in order to make his way to and from Haverhill, MA, where he taught at a trade school. The family was soon able to buy a car and life became easier.

The agreement at Yalta removed forever any lingering Socialist ideas that had been brought from Sweden with his parents. No man or nation had the right to determine the sovereignty of another nation. Individual freedom with responsibility began to root itself deep into Nils' beliefs. Those beliefs formed the basis for his conservative philosophy.

Nils' family remembers very clearly the lengthy conversations around the dinner table had about communism, his compassion for people imprisoned within the Communist state, and his determination that freedom must prevail against those tyrannies.

For Nils, there was never a problem with defining right or wrong. His faith in God and knowledge of biblical lessons were all he needed to direct his life and to teach his family, his students, and all who came to know him.

Nils was a founder of the Kingston Community House, a volunteer organization formed to help those in need in the community. They provided food and clothes to those who were without. They provided Christmas gifts for needy children, and they ran a weekly meal program. The success of the Kingston Community House brought Nancy Reagan to Kingston because of her interest in voluntarism.

Nils became active in the New Hampshire Republican Party and campaigned tirelessly for those conservative candidates who shared his ideals. Those he worked for included Barry Goldwater, Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan, Gordon Humphrey, Mel Thomason, and BOB SMITH. Nils was not only our supporter—he was our friend.

Nils was there for me in the beginning when it was tough going. He did not have to help me but he did, and he never asked for anything in return. Not one thing did he ever ask in return.

Nils helped to craft the conservative platform which now guides the party. He was one of the quiet people who never asked for anything but good gov-

ernment—and the less the better. He believed with all his heart that government should do only what people cannot do for themselves.

Nils never ran for public office. So you would not know him. Instead he preferred to serve from the sidelines. He was always there when a void needed to be filled which could further his conservative beliefs in the preciousness of freedom, the sanctity of human life, and the importance of family.

Nils and his wife, Ruth and his daughter, Asta, and the rest of the family, were quiet but active Americans who deserve a great deal of credit for the revolution which took place in last November's election. They never sat back and let the liberal agenda destroy the fragile freedom we enjoy. They went to work every day. They taught their families right from wrong and they taught them to love God and to love America and to take their responsibilities seriously, to save for the future, and not to be a burden to society.

As I indicated, Nils passed away a short time ago. He suffered from Alzheimers, a cruel disease that has also stricken one of his beloved political leaders, Ronald Reagan. Because he was in the final stages of Alzheimers, Nils was unable to witness the November elections and enjoy the fruits of his labors.

Nils—I know that you are watching now and smiling as you see your old friend in the majority in the U.S. Senate.

I am a U.S. Senator today because of Nils Sander. Nils believed in me at a time when it was tough. And I believed in him. I will miss my friend, and I intend to honor his memory by continuing to fight for the conservative principles he espoused.

Yes, Nils Sander, one man can make a difference * * * and you did.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

(The remarks of Mr. PRYOR and Mr. HATCH pertaining to the introduction of S. 1006 are located in today's RECORD under "Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.")

REGULATORY PROCEDURES REFORM ACT

Mr. GLENN. Mr. President, yesterday, I, along with a bipartisan group of Senators, introduced S. 1001, the Regulatory Procedures Reform Act of 1995.

Upon its introduction, it was my intention to have the bill printed in the RECORD so that all Members with an interest in this important issue—the