

as the Docheff's have demonstrated, a little initiative can do more than a lot of regulation.

Their innovation, ingenuity and hard work has turned what many perceive as an environmental problem into a valuable product and a thriving new business. Mr. Speaker, I applaud Jim and Kristie Docheff for their efforts and I am happy to say that many other dairies and producers are following their good example. I commend the efforts of National Hog Farms, Longmont Foods, and Morning Fresh Farms, and many others to continue providing services of tremendous value to Colorado while promoting environmental stewardship through voluntary, market-based measures.

#### A TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. FISHER

### HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, one of the most rewarding aspects of my career on Capitol Hill has been serving as the Administrative Co-Chairman of the bipartisan National Security Caucus (NSC). The Caucus includes 275 lawmakers and it is the largest Congressional Member Organization. The NSC focuses on a wide range of foreign policy, defense and international economic issues and it is through the Caucus that I have come to know John M. Fisher.

He is the Chairman of the American Security Council and the National Security Caucus Foundation and he is being honored today at a luncheon at the Heritage Foundation. John Fisher has long been a leader in the national security community and he has spent a lifetime pursuing the principles of peace through strength.

It is thanks to the tremendous yeoman labor of John Fisher that the United States was not stuck in a posture of strategic vulnerability in the 1970s. In 1978, he helped organize the National Security Caucus, a bipartisan alliance of Members of Congress who agreed on a resolution listing the principles of a national strategy of peace through strength.

In 1984, the American Security Council worked with experts, 240 Members of Congress, 96 national organizations and 514 universities and colleges in preparing the study "A Strategy for Peace Through Strength," and over 400,000 copies of this study were distributed across the nation. President Reagan declared one week in September 1984 as "Peace Through Strength Week." A documentary film was created and shown by 187 television stations nationwide, and more than 50 rallies were held across the U.S.

Our national security policy has always involved military and economic considerations, but now it must also reflect a world integrated by telecommunications and trade. At John's urging, my colleagues in the National Security Caucus are now working on a new strategy for global peace and prosperity.

The military balance was restored in the 1980s and John Fisher is entitled to significant credit. His predictions of Peace Through Strength have come true. The Russians saw the strategic and conventional modernization program as a sign the U.S. was prepared to use its technological superiority to trump their military power, their one claim to superpower status.

The American Security Council, under John Fisher's guidance, led the fight against the nuclear freeze, for INF deployment and the Reagan Doctrine, which put American arms and money behind a worldwide anti-communist guerrilla campaign on three continents. The combination of INF, SDI, the Reagan Doctrine, and the defense build-up made it clear to the Marxist/Leninists that they were facing a future they could only lose.

The 1970's have been called the Decade of Disarmament, and from 1975 to 1980 an independent nation fell to communism every year. A great deal of credit must be given to leaders like John Fisher who finally convinced Jimmy Carter to raise the defense budget to help arm the Mujaheddin in Afghanistan, place an embargo on Soviet grain, and cutting off aid to the Sandinistas. The peace through strength policies advocated by John Fisher and adopted by Ronald Reagan and George Bush helped to create the stability we know today.

George Washington once said "To have peace, prepare for war." These words from our first Commander-in-Chief are engraved at the American Security Council's Congressional Conference Center. They are as applicable today as they were 200 years ago. John Fisher believes in these words and has spent his lifetime devoted to the maintenance of peace and freedom for the American people.

#### TRIBUTE TO GEORGE A. MANESS FOR HIS SERVICE TO THE CALIFORNIA VETERANS BOARD

### HON. GEORGE P. RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to George A. Maness for his dedicated service to the California Veterans Board. The seven-member Board advises the Governor, Legislature and Department of Veterans Affairs on veterans issues.

George A. Maness retired in 1982 after 23 years as a teacher, R.O.T.C. instructor and administrator with the Tulare Joint Union High School District. He served as a noncommissioned officer in the United States Air Force from 1950 to 1958; both in active and reserve duty. Mr. Maness obtained a bachelor's degree in 1958 from Western State College in Colorado and a master's degree in 1976 from Clayton University in Missouri.

George Maness is a member of several professional and community organizations, including the American Legion, AMVets, the Air Force Sergeants Association, Lions Club, Elks Club and Salvation Army Advisory Board.

Mr. Maness is a dedicated member of the Republican Party and was the Co-chairman of Veterans for Pete Wilson campaign for Governor of California. He also served as Co-chairman for California Veterans for Bush-Quayle in 1992.

George Maness was re-appointed to the California Veterans Board in 1994 by Governor Pete Wilson. Mr. Maness was confirmed by the California State Senate and served until January 1998. The California Veterans Board advises the Governor, Legislator and the California Department of Veterans Affairs. George Maness provided great insight and guidance to the board and was an influential advocate for veterans issues.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to pay tribute to George Maness for his dedicated service to the California Veterans Board and the California Department of Veterans Affairs. I ask my colleagues to join me in wishing George Maness many more years of success.

#### THE 75TH ANNIVERSARY OF KINGSFORD, MICHIGAN

### HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 21, 1998*

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, there is an energetic community in my northern Michigan district that in its own unique way played a role in fulfilling the dream of Henry Ford to produce automobiles that would suit the budgets and lifestyles of ordinary Americans.

Kingsford celebrates its 75th Anniversary on July 31, 1998, its diamond jubilee. Mr. Speaker, this is an excellent opportunity for all Americans to join with the people of Kingsford, who even call their high school football team the "flivvers," to honor and celebrate those early, heady days of the development of wheeled transportation, including the Flivver automobile.

As late as 1920 the population of the area that would become Kingsford was about 40 people, mostly miners working in the nearby Menominee Iron Range. Some mines were still active—would be so until the early 1980s—but the days of the great iron ore boom were clearly in the past, just as the days of the great logging boom were by this time only a memory.

The presence of resources of both ore and wood, however, was attractive to one of America's premier industrial pioneers. Henry Ford had been interested in Michigan's Upper Peninsula as the location of a manufacturing facility for a number of years, and by 1919 the automaker was ready to build a plant.

It was no coincidence that Ford looked at this area along the Menominee River in the south-central U.P. One of the people he enlisted to find a site for his plant was Edward G. Kingsford, the husband of Ford's cousin Minnie Flaherty and both a real estate agent and Ford dealer. Ford's holdings in the region would grow eventually to 400,000 acres of iron and timberlands in seven northern Michigan counties in my district. Of this total, 350,000 acres were hardwood.

As one might surmise from the size and importance of this project, there was much politicking and competition among communities for the plant. Once all the land purchase agreements were completed, the plant was established, employing as many as 8,000 people by 1925 in the production of wooden parts for the famous Ford Model T in Kingsford, Michigan.

Progress in the design of the American automobile adversely affected this plant. Almost as famous as the Model T, the model A went into production using fewer wooden parts, and employment at the Kingsford Ford plant declined. In the early 1940s the production of wood-sided station wagons provided work for the northern Michigan site, and by 1942 the Kingsford Ford plant had made the switch to war production, producing gliders that would become so important to Allied victory.