

Early on, Myldred learned the lessons of humanitarianism, of unconditional love, and of providing and caring for others. These gifts were to become the very essence of her life.

Myldred began her career as a high school teacher and, later, became a juvenile probation officer. During World War II, she was one of the first eight WAVES from California. Her military career included duty as a Special Assistant to Commandant 14th Naval District, Assistant Director of the Department of Welfare, and a faculty member on international relations for the Armed Forces Graduate School. She was also the Naval Liaison Officer for both the United Nations and the National Red Cross. When she retired in 1959, she was the director of Social Services of the Navy Relief Society.

After her retirement, Myldred became active in the Civil Rights Movement and marched with Martin Luther King from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery, Alabama. In 1969, she joined Cesar Chavez on his marches for the United Farm Workers. Her work in the Watts district of Los Angeles, California, earned her recognition from Governor Ronald Reagan, who employed her as a consultant on youth affairs.

Recognizing the need that many young people had for assistance with different problems, Myldred developed the first "hotline" for troubled teenagers. Many of the teenagers were runaways or "throwaways" whose parents had either forced them to leave their homes, or whose parents had left them. With no place to go, the teenagers were in a desperate situation.

Myldred's deep compassion to help these teenagers, led her to sell her home and purchase another home which could house runaway children on a temporary basis. Out of this need was born the Casa Youth Shelter which has since its inception in 1978, has assisted thousands of "lost youth" find their way back home and into the mainstream of society.

The philosophy behind Myldred's home for teenagers comes from a belief that all of the children can turn their lives into a success if they have the love and attention which had been denied to them all of their lives.

Housing twelve youths at a time for a period of two weeks, Casa Youth Shelter, has become a safe haven for many youth whose lives were on the line. To this day, Myldred meets each of the youth and talks with them. Myldred is regarded by many as "our own Mother Teresa" for her life has been dedicated to taking care of others who are in need. She is an angel amongst us.

Colleagues, please join me today in wishing Myldred Jones a very happy birthday and also in congratulating her on her life which has been lived to the fullest.

TRIBUTE TO KING HASSAN II OF MOROCCO

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on July 23, His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco passed away and his son, Sidi Mohammad ben Al Hassan, assumed the throne of Morocco.

King Hassan II reigned over the Kingdom of Morocco for thirty-eight years after succeeding

his father as monarch on March 3, 1961. Under his leadership Morocco has undergone a significant transformation. King Hassan fostered the evolution of a more democratic constitutional government, encouraged tolerance for ethnic and religious minorities in Morocco, and made measurable improvement in respect for human rights.

Mr. Speaker, in the area of foreign policy, King Hassan played an important role personally in advancing the Middle East peace process. He was instrumental in bringing together leaders of Israel and the Arab states on a number of different occasions. It is significant that in September 1993 Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres stopped in Morocco to thank King Hassan on their return to Israel from Washington, D.C., following the signature of the Oslo Accords on the South Lawn of the White House.

The relationship between Morocco and the United States has flourished under the leadership of King Hassan. Our association with Morocco are long and friendly, having begun in 1777 when Morocco was one of the first nations formally to recognize the Government of the United States of America. Ten years later, in 1787, our two countries negotiated a Treaty of Peace and Friendship, which was the first such treaty concluded by our young nation. The unique relationship of our countries was strengthened and deepened under the leadership of King Hassan.

Mr. Speaker, I know that my colleagues join me in extending my deepest condolences to the Moroccan people on the passing of King Hassan and also in extending to Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed ben Al Hassan our congratulations on his accession to the throne. I wish the new King well as he assumes the awesome responsibility for the welfare and well-being of the Moroccan people.

RECOGNIZING RODGER B. JENSEN

HON. GEORGE RADANOVICH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

Mr. RADANOVICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Rodger Jensen for receiving the 1999 Community Salute honor. Mr. Jensen is being honored for his dedication and leadership in agriculture, and the local community.

Rodger Jensen is President of S and J Ranch in Madera, a farm management company that began in 1950 with 2,600 acres of open land, dry-farmed for barley and wheat. Today, S and J farms citrus, nuts, and olives in Madera, Merced, Fresno, Kern, and Tulare Counties. The company also manages thousands of acres of permanent crops and boasts a commercial citrus and pistachio nursery and an insectary. In order to ensure the success of these crops and entities, S and J employs 97 full-time non-harvest personnel and as many as 500 harvest employees.

Rodger's work at S and J Ranch is not his only contribution to Valley agriculture. Twenty years ago, Rodger, along with several faculty, alumni, and friends of California State University, Fresno, had a million-dollar idea. They wanted to start a foundation that would benefit, promote, and support the School of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, along with

its programs. The supporters set out to raise \$1 million in endowed scholarships. Today, their success is apparent, as the Ag One Endowment Fund stands at over \$1.4 million and indications are that \$2 million will be reached by the end of this year.

Rodger Jensen, a 1941 Fresno State graduate, has touched the lives of countless young people through his involvement in Ag One, the School and University, Valley Children's Hospital, the San Joaquin River Parkway Trust, the Boy Scouts, and many other organizations.

Rodger Jensen is also involved in many professional affiliations including: The California Pistachio Commission—Board of Directors, the California Chamber of Commerce—Board of Directors, the California Commission of Agriculture, the California Pistachio Association—President, Chairman, the Fresno City & County Chamber of Commerce—Board of Directors, the Fresno County Farm Bureau—Board of Directors, and the Western Pistachio Association—Board of Directors.

Mr. Jensen has contributed to the agriculture food business by serving on many boards. In previous years, he served on the boards of Mid-Cal Citrus Exchange, Sunkist Growers, and the Fruit Growers Supply.

During his many years of involvement in agriculture and the community Rodger has received numerous awards. He was given the School of Agriculture Distinguished Service Award in 1980, the Fresno Foundation Award in 1989, and the FSU Alumni Arthur Safstrom Award in 1995. Mr. Jensen was also named Ag USA Citrus Farmer of the Year in 1967.

Mr. Speaker, I want to recognize Rodger Jensen for his dedication to the community and the agriculture industry. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing Mr. Jensen many more years of continued success.

INTRODUCTION OF THE OMNIBUS MERCURY EMISSIONS REDUCTION ACT OF 1999

HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 2, 1999

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce the Omnibus Mercury Emissions Reduction Act of 1999, a bill to reduce mercury emissions by 95 percent nationwide. I am pleased to be joined by 27 of my colleagues who have agreed to be original cosponsors of this important legislation.

Although mercury is a naturally occurring element, it has built up to dangerous levels in the environment. Mercury pollution impairs the reproductive and nervous systems of fish and wildlife, and can be extremely harmful when ingested by humans. It is especially dangerous to pregnant women, children and developing fetuses. Ingesting mercury can severely damage the central nervous system, causing numbness in extremities, impaired vision, kidney disease, and, in some cases, even death.

According to EPA's "Mercury Study Report to Congress," exposure to mercury poses a significant threat to human health, and concentrations of mercury in the environment are increasing. The report concludes that mercury pollution in the U.S. comes primarily from a