

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

few categories of combustion units and incinerators. Together, these sources emit more than 155 tons of mercury into our environment each year. These emissions can be suspended in the air for up to a year, and travel hundreds of miles before settling in bodies of water and soil.

Nearly every State confronts the health risks posed by mercury pollution, and the problem is growing. Just six years ago, 27 States had issued mercury advisories warning the public about consuming fish contaminated with mercury. Today, the number of States issuing advisories has risen to 40, and the number of water bodies covered by the warnings has nearly doubled. In some States, including my home State of Maine, every single river, lake, and stream is under a mercury advisory.

This growing problem has already prompted action at the State and regional level. Last year the New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers enacted a plan to reduce emissions, educate the public and label products that contain mercury. Maine and Vermont have passed legislation to cut mercury pollution, and Massachusetts and New Jersey have enacted strict mercury emissions standards on waste incinerators.

Although there is a clear consensus that mercury pollution poses a serious threat, State and regional initiatives alone are not sufficient to deal with this problem. As Congress recognized when it passed the Clean Air Act nearly 30 years ago, Federal legislation is the only effective way to deal with airborne pollutants that know no State boundaries.

That is why I am introducing legislation to reduce the amount of mercury emitted from the largest polluters. This bill sets mercury emissions standards for coal-fired utilities, waste combustors, commercial and industrial boilers, chlor-alkali plants and Portland cement plants. According to EPA's report to Congress, these sources are responsible for more than 87 percent of all mercury emissions in the U.S.

My bill also phases out the use of mercury in products and ensures that municipalities work with waste incinerators to keep products that contain mercury out of the waste stream. It would also require a recycling program for products that contain mercury as an essential component, and increases research into the effects of mercury pollution.

With mercury levels in the environment growing every year, it is long past time to enact a comprehensive strategy for controlling mercury pollution. We have the technology for companies to meet these standards, and this bill will allow them to choose the best approach for their facility. We have reduced or eliminated other toxins, without the catastrophic effects that some industries predicted. Now we should eliminate dangerous levels of mercury. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and stop mercury from polluting our waters, infecting our fish and wildlife, and threatening the health of our children.

DISAPPROVING EXTENSION OF  
NONDISCRIMINATORY TREAT-  
MENT TO PRODUCTS OF PEOPLES  
REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SPEECH OF

**HON. KAREN MCCARTHY**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, July 27, 1999*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak in favor of extending Normal Trade Relations to China for the coming year and against House Joint Resolution 57. Extending Normal Trade Relations will maintain our healthy economic ties with China, the world's fourth largest economy, and allow us to move closer to agreement on a stable and acceptable plan for China's international economic engagement.

China today is America's fourth largest trading partner. In 1998 Americans exported \$14 billion worth of goods to China, making China the 13th largest market abroad for U.S. goods, such as aircraft and aircraft parts, fertilizer, and electronic equipment.

My district exports plastic materials and resins, automotive parts, telecommunications equipment, building materials, food and dairy products, agricultural machinery, and pollution control equipment to China. Continued engagement with China enhances future economic opportunities for U.S. workers and businesses. Dan Bunch Enterprises, a company in Kansas City that exports cleaning products to China, has shared with me that they have seen significant increases in available jobs for their company this year as a direct result of trade relations with China, and they expect this trend to continue in the coming years.

Another company in my district that depends on extensive and successful participation in the Chinese market is AlliedSignal. China is one of the top 3 global markets where AlliedSignal is focusing its efforts to grow. AlliedSignal presently has 1,000 employees in China and 60,000 U.S. employees. Among the major products they export to China are commercial aircraft equipment (e.g., engines, auxiliary power units, landing systems, avionics), turbochargers, electrical power distribution transformer cores, fabrics, fibers, and friction materials. AlliedSignal has taken a proactive stance regarding the issue of security, especially cyber security, even going so far as to hire an outside firm to attempt to penetrate their firewalls.

AlliedSignal's interests in China also promote capitalistic and democratic ideals in China. They provide their Chinese associates with comprehensive training in economics fundamentals, as well as major supervisory and managerial fundamental skills training. This training teaches things like delegation of authority, team participation, high performance work team practices, priority setting, respect for individuals, and due process under the work rule and plant adjudication processes. They also provide funding for their associates to attend China-Europe International Business School to receive a western style MBA.

Approximately 400,000 American jobs depend on exports to China and Hong Kong, and exports to these countries have more than tripled over the past decade. In 1998, Missouri exported \$137 billion worth of goods to China. The most recent statistics from the Inter-

national Trade Administration indicate that Greater Kansas City's merchandise export sales to China total \$61 million per year, a 151% increase since 1993.

I applaud the extension of Normal Trade Relations with China, which has helped to lift 200 million Chinese out of poverty since 1978. Mr. Speaker, let us continue our efforts toward engaging China in negotiations to reform human rights, worker rights, and international security.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC GAMES

**HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD**

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, August 2, 1999*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, one of the largest regional multi-sporting events in the Pacific, the South Pacific Games, was recently hosted by the island of Guam. The 11th South Pacific Games consisted of roughly 6,000 athletes and officials. Athletes from 22 countries competed in 26 sporting events over a 15 day period in May and June.

Once again, athletes from the North and South Pacific gathered and engaged in various sporting events—a celebration of goodwill, cultural exchange, brotherhood and healthy competition. This year's competitors represented the geographic locations of Melanesia, Polynesia and Micronesia.

The island of Guam was responsible for all aspects of the organization of the 11th South Pacific Games. Every effort was made to make this year's Games the most memorable in the history. Organizers developed and implemented a Master Plan that guided the Games to a successful conclusion. The 1999 Guam South Pacific Games Commission consisted of the chairman, executive chairman, eleven board members, and the commission staff. As chairman, the island's governor, the Honorable Carl T.C. Gutierrez, committed extensive resources in support of the Games. It was all a great success.

Competing on home turf, Guam athletes gave their best performance yet. I would like to commend and congratulate Team Guam for their superb performance, efforts and contributions toward the success of the Games. Participating in regional competitions such as the South Pacific Games strengthens our relations with our neighbors and prepares our athletes for higher levels of competition.

I am pleased to submit for the RECORD the names of the Guam athletes who have distinguished themselves by winning medals in the 11th South Pacific Games.

TRACK & FIELD

Brent Butler: 10k—Men: Silver  
Debra Cardenas: 5000m—Women: Bronze  
Brent Butler: 5000m—Men: Silver  
Susan Seay: Marathon—Women: Silver  
Debra Cardenas: 1500m—Women: Silver  
Anthony Quan: 1500—Men: Silver  
Neil Weare: 1500—Men: Bronze

BASEBALL

Guam Team: Gold

BASKETBALL

Guam Men's Team: Silver  
Guam Women's Team: Bronze

BOXING

Nomer Alegre: 57 kg: Silver  
Tana Meafou: 91kg: Silver