

recognition, General MacArthur's words, "no army has ever done so much with so little," truly depict the plight of the remaining Filipino veterans today as they did half a century ago.

Although long overdue, the President's budget for this year includes funding for Filipino World War II veterans. Unfortunately, the \$5 million dollar yearly provision earmarked for a selected group of Filipino veterans for the next five years is too little, and for many who have since passed on, too late. In anticipation of this, Mr. Filner, who introduced H.R. 836, recently made a motion to increase the amount in the President's budget request in order to fund health care for Filipino veterans. This would not fulfill the promises made and reneged on 50 years ago, but it would ensure that surviving veterans would, at least, be provided the adequate medical care and treatment they deserve for their last few years.

I would like to recognize the members of the Guam Chapter of the Philippine Scouts Veterans Association, whose names I am submitting for the RECORD, for introducing and providing guidance to me on the issue. Along with Mr. Cornelio "Corky" Tapao, the man responsible for getting me acquainted with the association, these people made me recognize and appreciate the sacrifices and contributions of these heroes who fought and died for our cause in World War II. In the past, this country has considered Filipinos as "little brown brothers." Let us take an extra step and go a long way toward recognizing them as equals by recognizing their service. I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 836.

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS VETERANS ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Federico Antolin; Jesus Armigos; Julio Balidio; Simeon Bautista; Albert Calub; Abraham Cancino; Antonio Catbagan; Alfredo De Jesus; Monorario Demasino; Avelino Espulgar; Cesar Estillore; Celestino Franco; Gavino Gonzales; Ross Gonzalo; Hermongenes Guanga; Marciano Iglesias; Bonifacio LaPuebla; Conrad Loreque; Constanicio Madeloso; Gerry Magpale; Gordon Mailloux; Norbert Mallorca; Pete Mandapat; Ignacio Manuel; Pacifico Muyco; Estelito Papa; Andres Placides; Ignacio Manuel; Artemio Razalan; Teofilo Robeniol; Juanito Roldan; Joe Redonia; Hipolito Sarmiento; Fred Somera; Mercedes Yara; Efen Zabala

IN HONOR OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF "BREL"

**HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the 25th anniversary of the most successful theatrical production in Cleveland, Ohio, "Jaques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris."

During the 1970's racial tensions in Cleveland were high, suburban shopping malls were gaining popularity, and interest in the downtown area was dismal. Shops and restaurants were closing and once magnificent, busy buildings were abandoned. Ray Shepardson, a guidance counselor from Seattle, had the foresight to recognize the potential of the theaters of Playhouse Square, the forgotten gems

of downtown. He organized support in the community to save the theaters from scheduled demolition and to restore them to their original grandeur. He was determined to prove that downtown entertainment in Cleveland would thrive.

After restoration of the theaters, the show that brought people who hadn't been downtown in decades back was "Jaques Brel is Alive and Well and Living in Paris," created and directed by Dr. Joseph Garry. The cabaret-style show features 4 extraordinary singers performing 26 songs by Jaques Brel, a contemporary French poet, philosopher, troubadour, artist, rebel, lover, cynic, and sentimentalist. In the Director's words, "Brel" is more than a cabaret show, "it is a series of impressions, perceptions, and truths. It is bitter, it is sweet, it is agonizing, it is loving. It is the mind, heart and soul of a sensitive contemporary man."

On April 18, 1973 "Brel" opened for a planned three-week run to an audience of 300 people who fell in love with the show and with the vision of a revitalized downtown Cleveland. A record-breaking two years and 600 performances later, the show had a recording, a national reputation, and sometimes an even bigger crowd than the Indians. It proved Ray Shepardson correct—people really would come downtown to the theaters at Playhouse Square.

Twenty-five years after that opening night, the historic theaters of Playhouse Square and downtown Cleveland continue to draw great crowds, and "Brel" is the musical phenomenon that started it all. I would like to salute the Director, Joseph Garry, the Musical Director, David Gooding, the original cast, Cliff Bemis, David Frazier, Providence Hollander, and Theresa Piteo and everyone involved in carrying on the legacy of "Brel."

TRIBUTE TO COLONEL ALFREDO A. XERES-BURGOS, SR.

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Colonel Alfredo A. Xeres-Burgos, Sr., a Philippine National who has helped preserve a valiant moment in American history on the island of Corregidor, Philippines. Colonel Burgos has demonstrated unique perseverance and deserves our gratitude and recognition.

May 6, 1998, will mark the 56th anniversary of the fall of the Corregidor to Imperial Japanese forces. For those who fought under the command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the heroic defense of Bataan and Corregidor against Imperial Japan and who survived the infamous Bataan death march and captivity in Japanese prison camps these memories have not faded. During these historic events and throughout the war, U.S. Marines and Filipinos displayed selfless sacrifice rivaling any other military units.

Filipino and United States defenders of the Philippines engaged Japanese forces from the beaches of the Philippine islands to the last defense of Bataan and Corregidor in a grueling battle lasting 150 days. That defense compelled Japan to divert thousands of additional

troops to the Philippines. In that defense, the members of the Filipino forces and their United States counterparts struggled against difficult odds and desperate circumstances and faced, with indomitable spirit, fortitude, and loyalty to America, powerful Imperial Japanese forces.

Today, the island of Corregidor is a superb living monument to the courage of the American soldiers, sailors and Marines who defended it, and to the horror of war. Thanks to the initiative taken by Colonel Burgos, Corregidor is one of the most impressive of all WWII memorial parks to be found anywhere in the world.

Colonel Burgos has repaired the battered road linking the gun batteries and bomb-shattered buildings of this fortress, Fort Mills. He has created informative signs, trained guides and organized tours and transportation while walking a fine line between preserving historic relics for the benefit of posterity and a benefit for tourists from all over the world. In 1995, Colonel Burgos served as the personal guide to President Clinton when he visited Corregidor. Most amazing is the way Colonel Burgos has persevered over the years in preserving this WWII island fortress despite a number of difficulties and inadequate funding.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to recognize a member of my constituency who has worked hard to honor the legacy of Colonel Burgos: Robert F. Reynolds. Through his efforts, Mr. Reynolds has ensured that Colonel Burgos is recognized for his hard work and dedication to Corregidor.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great honor that I pay tribute to Colonel Alfredo Xeres-Burgos for his dedication to Fort Mills and Corregidor. The American veterans who survived the Fall of Bataan and the Fall of Corregidor can be proud that we have not forgotten the battlefield where they so valiantly fought. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking Colonel Burgos and wishing him many more years of success.

SALUTING THE FIRST TIME VISIT OF A JOINT DELEGATION FROM THE MERCOSUR COUNTRIES

**HON. XAVIER BECERRA**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, for the first time in the history of the United States a Joint Delegation of the Parliamentary Committee of MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market), comprised of both Senators and Representatives from the Congresses of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, recently visited Washington, DC to meet with their United States counterparts.

The visit of the Delegation emphasizes the transformation that has taken place in the last decade and a half in these four South American countries. Understanding the need to decentralize their economies, these countries worked together to establish policies and regulations that have resulted in successful market-oriented economies.

The fifteen legislators from Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay participated in several working sessions, met with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the House Committee on International Relations, and with

Members of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus (CHC). During their meeting with the CHC, we had the opportunity to discuss the political and economic integration process of MERCOSUR and the effects of this free-trade pact on the United States economy.

Data from the Department of Commerce on the current balance of trade between MERCOSUR and the United States shows that the United States not only enjoys a surplus in trade with MERCOSUR, but also reveals that exports to MERCOSUR countries are significantly larger than those to China and Russia together, \$23.3 billion versus \$16 billion. This is an important fact we should remember as we continue to develop relations with these countries.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation to the Joint MERCOSUR Parliamentary Delegation for visiting Washington and extend my congratulations to the MERCOSUR countries for their achievements.

#### WOMEN'S HISTORY COLLECTION

#### HON. KAREN MCCARTHY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize and salute the establishment of a Women's History Collection at the Jackson County Historical Society Archives and Research Library. Two remarkable women, Barbara Potts, former Mayor of Independence, and Jane Flynn, former administrator of the Landmarks Commission, have researched and preserved the lives of leading Kansas City women and their history.

Last weekend this exhibit was launched with a celebration at the University of Missouri—Kansas City entitled "Give Children the Gift of Women's History." As we salute Women's History Month we must remember the importance of passing on our heritage to new generations.

During the 20th Century a great deal of significant change has taken place for women. The institution of Congress has evolved from 1917 when Jeanette Rankin was the first woman Member of Congress to the 53 women who currently serve in the House. There is respect for the contributions made by women Members of Congress who are playing a significant role in establishing sound public policy.

It is important that young women know who their Founding Mothers are. This exhibit exemplifies what pioneering women have done to move our community forward. This array of women include the women who started Children's Mercy Hospital, Dorothy Gallagher, whose family built what is now the Guadalupe Center, and Linda Hall, whose library researchers depend on worldwide. Sharing the history of important Kansas City women with subsequent generations will be made possible by this exhibit.

Mr. Speaker, it is my honor to applaud Barbara Potts and Jane Flynn for their initiative to establish the Women's History Collection and all the women whose lives comprise it.

TRIBUTE TO DR. AND MRS.  
CHARLES AND REBECCA GUNNOE

#### HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Speaker, throughout this country of ours there are a few individuals who, because they contribute so generously of their time and talents to help others, are recognized as pillars of their community. Charles and Rebecca Gunnoe are two individuals who have combined their forces over the past 25 years, both in medical practice and in the community. I would like to take this opportunity to honor and praise them for their commitment to family, community, and the well-being of the Nation as a whole.

Early in his career, Dr. Gunnoe began the practice of advocating quality care for patients and firmly believes that it is possible for one physician to make a difference. He moved to Corona in 1954 and quickly became involved in many community activities. He began by serving as co-chairman on a committee of Corona citizens to recommend specialized needs and priorities for the future of Corona. He was also the Charter President of the Corona Junior Chamber of Commerce and helped develop and dedicate the first Boys Club of Corona. In addition to establishing a family life in Corona, Dr. Gunnoe founded the Circle City Hospital which is now part of the Corona Regional Medical Center. He also built the Corona Clinic where he continues to practice today.

Along with working on a daily basis with her husband, Mrs. Gunnoe too has demonstrated a commitment to the community in the development and funding of the Corona chapter of the Trauma Intervention Program, or TIP. This volunteer based organization assists families of victims in tragic situation.

Together they have provided funds and assistance in the development of a Christian school library, supported community resources such as the YMCA, Lion's Club, and other service organizations such as the Cancer Society, Foundation of Circle City Hospital and Corona Regional Medical Center, United Way, and Police and Sheriff Relief Funds.

I am fortunate to have Chuck and Becky Gunnoe as members of my district and personal friends. Their commitment to family and community is one that should serve as a model for others to follow. I thank them for their innumerable contributions and wish them the best of luck in all of their future endeavors.

WELCOMING PRESIDENT FIDEL  
VALDEZ RAMOS OF THE REPUBLIC  
OF THE PHILIPPINES

#### HON. ROBERT A. UNDERWOOD

OF GUAM

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, April 1, 1998*

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, hailing from the congressional district geographically situated closest to the Republic of the Philippines, Guam and its people share deep cultural and historic ties with the Philippines. It is, therefore, with great anticipation and pleasure that I join Filipino communities all over the

country in welcoming His Excellency, Fidel Valdez Ramos, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, to the United States as he visits our nation's capital next week.

As with the island of Guam, the rest of the United States have for over a century shared historic, cultural, political and economic ties with the Republic of the Philippines. President Ramos is the embodiment of these ties. He comes from very respected and prominent families in the Philippines. His Father Narciso Ramos was a lawyer, crusading journalist, and five-term member of the Philippine House of Representatives, who was later appointed Secretary of Foreign Affairs. His mother, Angela Valdez, was a suffragette and public school teacher.

Destined towards greatness, President Ramos exhibited dedication to excellence even in his formative years. He graduated valedictorian at the Lingayen Central School prior to being accepted to the University of the Philippines High School in Manila. In 1946, he was chosen to receive a Philippine government scholarship to attend the prestigious United States Military Academy at West Point, New York. As one of the top graduates of West Point's Class of 1950, President Ramos was invited to join the Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society. Upon graduation in 1950, President Ramos' desire to help rebuild his country from the ruins of World War II led him to pursue a master's degree in civil engineering at the University of Illinois. He served alongside American servicemen as a Second Lieutenant in the Philippine Expeditionary Force during the Korean War and, later, as Chief of Staff of the Philippine Civil Action Group in Vietnam.

The culmination of his illustrious military career came when he was appointed Chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines in 1986. True to his commitment to duty, honor, and country, he joined forces with former defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile during the 1986 EDSA "People Power" Revolution, a coup d'etat designed to restore democracy to the Philippine Republic. He was later appointed Secretary of National Defense under President Corazon C. Aquino and, in 1992, the people of the Philippines gave him the mandate to be twelfth in a succession of Philippine presidents since the proclamation of the First Philippine Republic in 1898.

During his visit I am sure that President Ramos will take some time to focus upon an issue which has been of importance to him for some time now. While still a West Point Cadet in the 1950's, President Ramos became interested in bells left by the Army 11th Infantry at F.E. Warren AFB, Wyoming, the Bells of Balangiga. These church bells were taken from a Catholic church in the Philippines by U.S. military forces in 1901. As Philippine Defense Secretary and later as President of the Philippine Republic, he repeatedly worked toward the return of these bells.

There was a time when officers at F.E. Warren wanted to get rid of the bells. The brass relics seemed to have no relevance for a modern missile base. Few people seemed to know or care about these bells—that is until the Filipinos requested their return.

Vocal opposition from a number of Cheyenne residents has prevented any progress on this issue. The bells are currently part of a monument which supposedly memorializes American soldiers who died in Balangiga, a small town in Central Philippines. However,