

H.R. 1720 also contains provisions establishing the Library Services and Technology Act. This authority creates a new Institute for Museum and Library Services that will integrate our Federal library and museum programs to consolidate funds and promote increased cooperation between libraries and museums across the Nation. This new partnership will focus funds on assisting libraries in acquiring new technologies and increasing access to library services for individuals with special needs, including children. This new merger was developed in cooperation with, and strongly supported by, the American Library Association, the U.S. Commission on Libraries and Information Science, and the Institute of Museum Services.

THE LOOMING THREAT OF BROWN CITRUS APHID

HON. DAN MILLER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. MILLER of Florida. Mr. Speaker, last fall, an unwanted invader landed in Broward and Dade Counties in south Florida. An infestation was quickly identified and confirmed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: the brown citrus aphid has arrived in the United States.

The brown citrus aphid is a very effective host and transmitter of the dreaded citrus tristeza virus [CTV]. The combination of the aphid and the CTV virus have devastated citrus groves across the globe—according to the National Citrus Research Council, CTV has killed over 40 million trees worldwide. Certain types of rootstocks of trees are particularly vulnerable, and are wiped out by virulent strains of CTV. For example, the popular sour orange tree stock is no longer viable in South America because of the citrus tristeza virus. More resilient rootstocks don't die, but suffer from stem pitting. Sadly, thus far the most resistant breeds have succumbed to another disease, citrus blight.

After wiping out Brazilian and Argentine groves in the 1930's and 1940's, the brown citrus aphid and the CTV virus began an inexorable march northward. Outbreaks in Venezuela over the past 15 years have hampered their production, killing over 80 percent of their trees from 1980–87. In 1989, the brown citrus aphid was spotted in Costa Rica, and in Jamaica in 1993.

Obviously, the deadly combination of the aphid and CTV pose a serious threat to the U.S. citrus industry and the national economy. There are over 1.2 million acres of citrus in the United States, and the citrus industry exceeds over \$19 billion in gross revenue. The U.S. Government and the citrus industry need to combat this threat on three fronts: First, gain a better understanding of the different strains of CTV and their relationship with the brown citrus aphid; second, develop more resistant rootstocks; and third, develop and embark upon a comprehensive control strategy. Citrus tristeza virus and the brown citrus aphid will not go away, but with early identification and action we can limit the damage of this scourge.

TRIBUTE TO THE 85TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. SCARBOROUGH, Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a beacon of freedom on the far shores of the Pacific. A nation that has, in its own way and in its own part of the world, come to symbolize freedom and defiance of tyranny much in the same way that our own Nation has come to be seen as a city of hope. The many twists and turns of history have obscured it, but when 85 years ago the forces of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Koumintang triumphed over the decrepit and decaying Ch'ing dynasty, a whole new epoch in the history of not only China, but Asia itself, began.

Mr. Speaker viewed through the prism of this turbulent and terrible century, the establishment of the Republic of China can be seen for the significance it held. Few are alive today who can remember the importance that the United States attached to the revolution that brought the Republic to power. For our Nation, it was proof that China was committed to establishing itself as a free and great nation, in partnership with the other democracies of the world. From the founding of the Republic, a practical, at times difficult, but ultimately sturdy relationship was built between the United States and China, a relationship that has endured through two world wars, a second Chinese revolution whose outcome was not as hopeful as the first, and the vicissitudes of the cold war.

It does no dishonor to the Republic whose establishment I pay tribute to today to note that, sadly, the first half of the Republic's history did not live up to expectations. Dr. Sun Yat-sen proclaimed for his supporters a unique blend of confucianism and Western nationalism that promised a new dawn of democracy for China, and that today has underwritten the Republic's prosperity. Unfortunately, at the time that philosophy was put to the test during democracy's darkest hour. In 1914, just several years after the founding of the republic and the premature death of its founder, World War I began and China saw itself used as a battlefield by foreign powers. Then came the Second World War and an even more trying time for the people of China, who now found themselves caught in both a bloody international war and a civil war. Finally, there came the defeat of the Axis Powers, only to see the rise of an even more monstrous tyranny led by a megalomaniacal madman, Mao Zedong.

By the unfortunate happenstance of history. By an unhappy turn of events. By an inexorable tide that only in the 1980's began to recede, the Communists triumphed, drove the nationalists to an island then called Formosa, and today we refer to the Republic as the Republic of China on Taiwan. I submit, however, Mr. Speaker, that such an appellation is a temporary aberration. The tyrants in what is called in appropriate Orwellian parlance, the People's Republic of China, are living on borrowed time. The so-called People's Republic is a corpse that does not yet know enough to fall down.

We hear today in all the learned journals that China is the superpower of the future.

Well it is, but not that China. Beijing lives on the belief that economic prosperity is the key to the preservation of the regime. The Communists lay claim to a false god to which no one any longer bows, and sit atop the powderkeg, hoping to keep the economic engine going in order to save the regime. That is a fools gamble, and all right thinkers know that the future lay across the Straits of Taiwan.

On that island there is also prosperity—wealth that would have seen unimaginable but 30 years ago. Indeed, the second half of the Republic's history has been marked by prosperity and freedom unlike almost anything known anywhere but in a few fortunate corners of Asia. Yet that is not what makes the regime in Taipei great and insures its longevity. Wealth is merely the reward. The Republic survives, and will endure, not because it can make radios, VCR's, and MTV entertainment, but because it is founded on human dignity, on liberty in law, and on honor. Economic prosperity is ephemeral. It cannot last forever. Sooner or later the lean times must come, and when they do, Beijing will come crashing down, while the Republic, a government that is truly a people's Republic, will endure.

So, Mr. Speaker, I congratulate President Lee Teng-hui, the first elected leader in Chinese history, and the 21 million hard-working men and women of the Republic of China, who stand as a stirring example of courage, hard work and dedication. They prove by their exertions the triumph of the human spirit. So, on the 85th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of China, Mr. Speaker, I pay tribute to this lamp of liberty across the sea. I encourage our Government to similarly pay tribute by granting to the Republic that which it has earned, representation among the nations of the world at the United Nations Organization, and I am sure I speak for all of my colleagues when I say that we salute this brave and honorable government and its people.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ARAPAHOE LIBRARY DISTRICT

HON. JOEL HEFLEY

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 27, 1996

Mr. HEFLEY. Mr. Speaker, the first amendment of the Constitution guarantees citizens the right to the free flow of information—and it is our country's libraries that provides the public with access to such information.

Libraries also serve as community meeting places for events and public forums. Groups of folks can gather and share ideas at libraries.

Since 1966 the Arapahoe Library District in my home State of Colorado has provided library services to residents of all ages—from pre-school children to senior adults—and it has supplied communities with endless information through books, periodicals, newspapers, recordings, and on-line internet searches.

Public libraries are the backbones of close-knit communities—and the Arapahoe Library District of Colorado is to be highly commended for 30 years of service to its State and to its neighborhoods. I would like to offer my hearty congratulations to this fine organization for their actions to create and support a well-informed populace.