our farmers and ranchers to conduct their daily operations and help them bring their products to markets. For the small businesses—the entrepreneurs of my State—highways and roads are absolutely vital to keep our out-of-state visitors moving from border to border.

I grew up in Murdo, a small town on Interstate 90 in western South Dakota. Murdo is built upon the agriculture and tourism businesses. Growing up, I worked in both industries. Having that four-lane highway running past my town played a key role in building these businesses and keeping Murdo alive and thriving.

But this last winter and spring have brutalized our highways. The record cold temperatures, excessive snow fall, and subsequently flooding have turned miles of roads and bridges into crumbled pavement and asphalt. Some of these extra needs can be met through disaster relief efforts. However, rebuilding our infrastructure will take much, much more. South Dakota already has a highway maintenance backlog of over $500 million.

This bill recognizes the need to tie together the expanses that separate people as it gives certain States the tools they need to overcome the obstacle of distance. Nationally the highways in these States—particularly the National Highway System routes—help improve transportation for the entire country.

I have submitted a chart to be printed in the RECORD following my remarks that outlines which States would qualify under this legislation as well as the level of funding for which each State would qualify.

I thank my colleagues, Representative YOUNG of Alaska, HILL of Montana, and CUBIN of Wyoming, for joining me as original cosponsors of this bill. I hope other Members will join them in their support of this legislation.

NATIONAL INTEREST IN RURAL HIGHWAYS ACT

	HM–48P[1] NHS lane miles	Percent of total NHS lane miles	NHS lane miles distribution	VM–3P[1] total NHS VMT (millions)	Percent of total NHS VMT	Total NHS VMT distribution	Total distribution	Percent of total distribution
Alaska	3,508	4.90	5,939,987	1,821	3.78	4,577,675	10,517,662	4.34
Idaho	6,303	8.81	10,672,674	4,474	9.29	11,246,853	21,919,527	9.05
Montana	10,357	14.48	17,537,186	4,237	8.79	10,651,076	28,188,262	11.64
Nebraska	7,534	10.53	12,757,088	6,393	13.27	16,070,883	28,827,971	11.90
Nevada	5,764	8.06	9,760,002	4,932	10.24	12,398,185	22,158,186	9.15
New Mexico	8,932	12.49	15,124,278	8,344	17.32	20,975,355	36,099,633	14.90
North Dakota	7,411	10.36	12,548,816	2,605	5.41	6,548,514	19,097,330	7.88
South Dakota	7,628	10.66	12,916,255	3,263	6.77	8,202,611	21,118,866	8.72
Utah	7,037	9.84	11,915,533	8,909	18.49	22,395,666	34,311,199	14.17
Wyoming	7,051	9.86	11,939,239	3,200	6.64	8,044,240	19,983,479	8.25
Total	71,525	100	121,111,058	48,178	100	121,111,058	242,222,115	100.00

[1] Revised Feb. 1995 FHWA Highway Statistics Table.
Total adjustment 242,222,115.

SERGIO ESPINOZA AND THE USIAA—TRUE CHAMPIONS

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 21, 1997

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute one of my constituents, Sergio Espinoza, the first San Diegan to win the National Golden Gloves Tournament of Champions, and also to pay tribute to the U.S. Institute of Amateur Athletics, the organization that provided Sergio with the training that led him to his victory.

Boxing for the U.S. Institute of Amateur Athletics, Sergio was crowned 106-pound National Golden Gloves Champion on May 3, 1997. This tournament has a distinguished history that spans 70 years of pugilistic excellence.

Sergio is an intense young man from my congressional district, who began boxing 4 years ago. In his short career, he won a national tournament for 17 to 19-year-old boxers, and reached the quarterfinals in the World Junior Championship in Cuba. He has served notice to the world that he will be a force in the next Olympics.

I am proud to have the U.S. Institute of Amateur Athletics located in my own 50th Congressional District. The USIAA has succeeded in both training and educating student athletes. Under the guidance of its executive director, Mr. Robert C. Coons, and a very dedicated board of directors, the USIAA has become a permanent fixture in amateur athletics in San Diego.

The success of Sergio Espinoza and many other young people from USIAA who have represented our city, depend on a community that is willing to share its time, its talent, and its financial resources. In that sense, all of my constituents in the 50th Congressional District share in his victory.

Sergio and the USIAA serve as role models for our community—they are true champions and heroes.

The citizens of San Diego will honor the remarkable achievement of Sergio Espinoza in a homecoming celebration to be held May 29, 1997, at High Park Church in San Diego. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join with me in saluting this fine young man, his family, friends, and the organization that he has represented so well in competition, the USIAA.

IN HONOR OF THE 31ST ANNIVERSARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUYANA

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 21, 1997

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the New Jersey Arya Samaj Mandir, Inc. as they celebrate the 31st anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Guyana. In honor of this event, a commemorative flag-raising ceremony will take place on Thursday, May 27, 1997 at 5:30 p.m., in the Council Chambers at Jersey City Hall, 28 Grove Street, Jersey City, NJ.

The word ''Guyana'' is an indigenous Indian word that means land of many waters. This land is believed to have been populated since the 1200's by the Arawak, Carib and Warrow tribes. Christopher Columbus was the first European to have sailed along its coast in 1498. Sir Walter Raleigh organized expeditions in the 1500's in search of the mystical city of El Dorado believed in be in Guyana.

In 1621 the Dutch started to colonize Guyana and in 1640 the first slaves arrived from Africa. In 1763, about 100 years before the American Emancipation, the slaves in Guyana revolted in the ill-fated effort known as the Berbice Slave Rebellion.

In 1781 the British captured the colony but were ousted within the year. From 1782 until the return of the British in 1812 the colony was administered by French and Dutch administrations.

In 1835 laborers were brought in from Portugal and 1838 marked the beginning of indentured servitude with the arrival of laborers from India. The Chinese came in 1853.

In 1953 elections were held for the first time under the system of universal adult suffrage. The People's Progressive [PPP] won this election but was removed, after 133 days in office, by the British.

The PPP was reelected in 1957 and again in 1961. During these two terms under the system of internal self rule, the colony of the then British Guiana experienced significant social and economic growth in spite of political disturbances, especially in the early 1960's.

In 1964, an unpopular government was brought to power through external influences. It remained in power until 1992 through constant rigging of national elections.

In 1966, Guyana became an independent Nation and in 1970 it obtained republican status.

On October 5, 1992 the first free and fair elections were held since 1964. This election, supervised by a team of international observers led by former U.S. President Carter brought the PPP-civic government under the Presidency of Dr. Cheddi Jagan to office.

Over 50 percent of Guyana's population consists of East Indians, whose ancestors came to Guyana from India. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to applaud the New Jersey Arya Samaj Mandir, Inc. for their support of Hindu culture and serving the educational, cultural, and religious needs of the Hindu immigrant population that lives in New Jersey.