

every night to be sure that he retains the information he is being taught. He has impressed his Program-Ability classmates so much with his determination to succeed that they elected his class president. As president he represents the class at the monthly meetings of the Business Advisory Committee for Program-Ability.

Mr. Funchess is indeed succeeding! He inputs data by using a pencil to punch the computer keys. He received an "Excellent" rating in all areas of his first performance evaluation last November. He will graduate in August 1987.

Eddie Funchess is a 28-year-old student, husband, and father who shares his determination and positive attitude for a future with other disabled individuals. He makes regular visits to local hospitals to talk with recently disabled individuals.

Sometimes an award honors the individual. In this case, the individual honors the award.

I am proud to pay tribute to a truly remarkable young man who inspires us all with his courage and example.

SMALL BUSINESS WEEK FOCUSES ON EXPORT POTENTIAL, JOB CREATION

HON. DEAN A. GALLO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1987

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, during Small Business Week, May 10-16, it is important to realize the full potential of our small business community as the engine that drives our economy. As a member of the House Small Business Committee, I am committed to a Federal policy that encourages small businesses to seek export opportunities as a solution to our trade problem.

More than one-half of our private work force is employed by America's 4 million small businesses, which produce goods and services greater than the gross national product of West Germany.

Only the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan have GNP's larger than the output of United States small business, making it the fourth largest producer in the world.

In spite of this potential, our trade policy has not addressed the needs of the small business community. Currently, 250 U.S. corporations account for more than 80 percent of all exports, yet more than 30,000 U.S. small businesses offer goods and services with potential overseas markets.

In terms of job creation, the small business community has been a consistent producer, with 80 percent of new jobs created between 1969 and 1976 in businesses with fewer than 100 employees and with 1 million new jobs created during the years 1981 to 1983, in spite of the 1982 recession.

This job-creation potential is critical to our efforts to reduce the trade deficit in a manner that promotes economic growth at home. For every \$1 billion of goods and services exported, we put 25,000 people to work.

After a series of public hearings, the House Committee on Small Business has unanimously approved a trade package that includes proposals made by my New Jersey-based small business export opportunity task force.

Our small business people have the raw materials and the talent to outproduce our competition and to beat them to the punch in development of new products and ideas.

The missing link is the barrier that exists at the first step of the process—getting the right information to the right people at the right time.

Having data banks and information packets and briefing books available to help small business people expand into foreign markets is important. But without direct people-to-people help, advice and counseling, this information is not enough to launch the export expansion needed to cure our trade deficit.

My effort to put people back in the trade debate has included creation of my small business export opportunity task force, an advisory group representing a cross-section of State and Federal Government and private business people.

Although the work of my task force continues, we have already identified three critical areas for people-to-people programs that are now a part of the Small Business Committee bill.

First, we must raise public awareness of export opportunities and reach out to bring more small businesses into the field of exporting.

Second, we need to identify and remove trade barriers and cut redtape that currently keep small business people from exporting.

Third, we must build on resources available in the private sector and among State and Federal Government services to help small businesses expand into international markets.

I believe that creation of a trade hotline, increased participation in trade shows and coordination of basic support services to small businesses competing in foreign markets can be the glue that holds our trade policy together.

American trade policy is at a crossroads. I firmly believe that Government and business have an obligation to work together to develop a people-to-people trade policy based on growth and job creation.

Together, we can help small business to think big and to translate big ideas into action.

CONDEMNATION OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN "WHITE ONLY" ELECTIONS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1987

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you to express my complete frustration with the apartheid regime's blatant resistance to the need for change in that country and to call on this Congress to review its commitment to democracy. Today, South Africa held "white only" elections. These elections represent the true intentions of that government to continue its domination of the majority population by opposing democracy.

The sanctions legislation passed by this body in the 99th Congress included a provision that would allow for a review of the progress of the South African Government in ending apartheid and establishing a nonracial democracy. I ask you, and my colleagues,

does this election represent efforts to dismantle apartheid?

Since the reinstatement of the state of emergency in that country the condition of Black South Africans has deteriorated exponentially. Like an animal caught in a trap, the South African Government has retaliated against any opposition, peaceful or not, with relentless and unwarranted violence. There are more than 25,000 men, women, and children being held in detention. The government has escalated its attacks on the homelands and on the frontline nations, countries that border South Africa.

How long must we wait before we take a real stand in opposition to the cruel oppression suffered by more than 25 million South Africans? The legislation passed by this Congress last year has made minor, if any impact. We must now take the next step forward. For too long we have been sitting back, like the sleeping dog allowing the wolf to take away all the sheep. The Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 calls for a yearly executive review of South Africa's progress. A year is too long, for clearly progress has not been and will not be made without the constant pressure of the threat of even greater efforts by the international community.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in expressing complete outrage with the Government of Pretoria. Let not our consciousness lie still. We must continue as the leading force of democracy by calling for an immediate termination of all trading and other economic relations with South Africa.

ESKIMOS STRONGLY SUPPORT DRILLING IN ANWR FOR THEIR FUTURE

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, May 6, 1987

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, over 110 of my colleagues have now joined in co-sponsorship of H.R. 1082, a bill to provide for the expeditious and environmentally sound leasing of the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, in Alaska. Many more have shown support for development of the area, considered to be America's best on-shore prospect for oil and gas.

Many may not be aware, however, that present law precludes the Eskimos who live there and have lived there for thousands of years from developing about 100,000 acres of their own land. They own it, but they cannot develop the oil that underlies their area. This is an area of exceedingly harsh climates; an area covered in snow most of the year, with no trees to burn for warmth. The Inupiat people sit on what could be an oil deposit larger than Prudhoe Bay, yet they are unable to produce oil under present law, even though they own the land.

My bill, H.R. 1082, would change that law to allow these people to develop a future for their children. I urge my fellow Members to join with me in this effort. The attached article, which I ask to be printed in its entirety, is written by Mr. Oliver Leavitt, an Inupiat Eskimo, tells this sad but true story.

The article follows: