

"I think we are going to be bombarded," he says with a mixture of delight and trepidation. "With all the parties in this town. All the corporate cafeterias. All the banquets. I'm already concerned that we are going to need another van."

The seed for the Kitchen was planted four years ago when Egger and his wife Claudia began working with hunger relief efforts sponsored by Grace Episcopal Church and the Salvation Army.

"We always tried to avoid having to go out on the food delivery truck," he says. "But then when we finally did . . . I know it sounds corny, but it really did change our lives dramatically."

While Egger, who'd managed the Child Harold and Clyde's in Georgetown, threw himself into raising the \$50,000 it took to open and insure the Kitchen, Claudia, executive assistant to a local attorney, supported the couple. The pieces fell into place early this month, and Egger, now working on a small salary, seized on Inauguration Week, with its myriad banquets and receptions, as a propitious time to start.

The Kitchen is currently a have-truck-will-travel operation, but in April, Egger and Jack White, executive director of the Coalition for the Homeless, plan to open a newly renovated industrial-sized kitchen on Florida Avenue NW where crudit  plates can be converted into salads and stews.

White made the kitchen available after meeting Egger last year. "He walked in my door one day and said, 'I have an idea,'" White recalls. "It just so happened that his idea met my need. We have what I would describe as an inadequate food program. We're always lacking salad, fresh fruit, the very stuff he's likely to get the most of."

Egger also plans to offer an eight-week food preparation program taught by volunteer chefs who will train homeless people who apply through the coalition.

"In other words it's the homeless preparing food for the homeless," Egger says. "I think we could train some good-caliber entry-level people, even assistant-chef-level people."

"That's what will distinguish what he's doing from other programs," says Rick Stack, a founder and former director of the Capitol Area Community Food Bank.

Stack, who sits on the Kitchen's board of directors, helped Egger research similar programs last year in New York, Philadelphia and Atlanta.

"What the restaurants did in Atlanta to assuage their concern about liability is they would intentionally produce more than they could sell and give that surplus to Atlanta's Table," Stack says. "I know that's what Robert is hoping will happen in the local hospitality industry."

WOMEN'S AND MEN'S CAUCUSES FETES VICTOR R. RODRIGUEZ

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1989

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, September 24, 1988, the Women's and Men's Caucuses for Congressman EDOLPHUS "Ed" Towns held their Annual Dinner Dance at the Fleur De Lis Restaurant. As part of this annual event, the Caucuses honored Victor R. Rodriguez.

Victor Rodriguez, though born in Puerto Rico, was raised in the Brownsville and East New York sections of Brooklyn, in a family of four brothers and seven sisters. After attend-

ing the Brooklyn public schools, he enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps, where he served in the Vietnam war receiving several medals for gallantry and two purple hearts. Following his return to the States, Victor was assigned M.P. duty at the Pentagon in Washington, DC, until his discharge in July 1970.

Mr. Rodriguez enrolled at Brooklyn College in 1971, graduating 6 years later with a B.S. in physical education. He immediately became a teacher at Thomas Jefferson High School, teaching classes to non-English speaking students. While at Thomas Jefferson, he also coached both the junior varsity and varsity football teams for 10 years.

In 1977, Victor re-enrolled in the masters program at Long Island University, receiving his M.S. in bilingual education in June 1979. Continuing his education, Mr. Rodriguez enrolled Long Island University again; this time in pursuit of a professional diploma in supervision and administration, which he received in August 1981.

In March 1982, Victor became assistant principal at I.S. 171, in which capacity he served for 5 years. In April 1987, he became principal of P.S. 159. For Victor, being a principal has been the ultimate challenge. He says that "seeing young minds blossom and youngsters grow is a joy. It is a joy because we are molding the minds and bodies of the future. A future filled with high hopes and attainable dreams."

Victor is living proof of that. I extend my sincerest congratulations to Victor on his many accomplishments, and my best wishes for a successful and fulfilling future.

INTRODUCTION OF STUDENT LOAN LEGISLATION

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1989

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation to restore the ability of postsecondary schools to make federally guaranteed loans to their students.

By way of background, in 1986, a provision was included in the reauthorization of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to allow postsecondary schools to act as lenders in the Federal student loan programs. Many members of the Education and Labor Committee at that time felt, as I did, that such a change would expand the number of likely lenders for students to choose from when applying for guaranteed loans, would generate income to allow schools to expand institutional-based aid or nonguaranteed loans to students, and would assist in the reduction of defaults on federally backed student loans.

During the debate on the higher education technical amendments last Congress, critics charged that under the 1986 provision schools would make loans and immediately turn them over to secondary loan markets and therefore would not develop a long-term commitment to a lending program. This concern led to a repeal of the 1986 provisions. This legislation addresses that concern by stipulating that institutions who make loans to their students will be required to hold those loans until the beginning of the grace period of the loan. This requirement will insure that schools do not

routinely make loans and immediately sell them to other lenders in the secondary loan market.

Mr. Speaker, this legislation is really very simple: it grants schools the opportunity to make loans to their students that banks and other lenders have long enjoyed. Last Congress, over 30 Members were cosponsors, and several educational organizations, including the American Council on Education, and the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators, endorsed this legislation.

When we are searching for ways to increase the amount of aid available to students and examining proposals to reduce the growing student loan default problem, let me suggest, Mr. Speaker and colleagues, that this legislation is an important start in addressing both policy concerns.

The bill follows:

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 435(d)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 is amended—

(1) by inserting "and" at the end of subparagraph (B); and

(2) by striking out everything after subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

"(C) shall not, as a regular practice, sell or assign the loans made under this part to any other eligible lender except after the borrower ceases to carry at least one-half the normal full-time academic workload (as determined by the institution)."

A BILL TO LIMIT SOUTH AFRICAN INFLUENCE AND CONTROL OF UNITED STATES BUSINESS ENTERPRISES

HON. MICKEY LELAND

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1989

Mr. LELAND. Mr. Speaker, when Congress passed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986, it sought to make apartheid economically and morally untenable by prohibiting certain United States investments in South Africa.

Unfortunately as of 1985, United States affiliates of South African companies hold an estimated \$84 billion in total assets. Furthermore, South Africa continues to increase its stake in key American industries. For example, Minorco, a South African controlled company, is making a hostile bid for Consolidated Gold Fields—a British concern with strategic mineral assets in the United States. A successful acquisition would give South Africa a greater hold on the international mining industry. Because the use of apartheid-generated profits in such a manner provides economic and social stability for South Africa and fuels apartheid, it should be eliminated.

Today, I am introducing a bill to close this loophole in the Anti-Apartheid Act. Quite simply, this bill prohibits South African business enterprises, persons or governments from acquiring, purchasing or owning 5 percent or more of voting securities of any United States business enterprise. While South African persons can continue to invest minimally in the United States they will not be able to exert control over U.S. corporations.

Our past actions suggest that Americans find apartheid so morally abhorrent that we chose not to associate with such a racist system. If we are to be philosophically consistent, if we are to maintain a congruent policy, and if we seek to send a clear message to South Africa, we must end South African investment in the United States. To permit this practice to continue would be hypocritical.

I urge you to support this bill and help end the tragedy that is apartheid.

H.R. —

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. MEASURES TO LIMIT THE INFLUENCE AND CONTROL OF SOUTH AFRICANS IN UNITED STATES BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

(a) No South African person may directly or indirectly acquire, purchase, own, or hold 5 percent or more of the voting securities of any business enterprise incorporated, chartered, or organized in the United States.

(b) For purposes of this Act the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) The term "South African person" means—

(A) any person resident in South Africa or subject to the jurisdiction of South Africa;

(B) any individual, branch, partnership, associated group, association, trust, estate, corporation, or other organization organized under the laws of South Africa, and the Government of South Africa (including a State or local government, and any agency, corporation, financial institution, or other entity or instrumentality thereof, including a government-sponsored agency); or

(C) any entity of which 5 percent or more of its voting securities is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by any person or entity under subparagraphs (A) and (B).

(2) The term "business enterprise" means any organization, association, branch, or venture which exists for profitmaking purposes or to otherwise secure economic advantage, and any ownership of any real estate.

(3) The term "associated group" means two or more persons who, by the appearance of their actions, by agreement, or by an understanding, exercise their voting privileges in a concerted manner to influence the management of a business enterprise. Each of the following are deemed to be an associated group:

(A) Members of the same family,

(B) A business enterprise and one or more of the officers and directors.

(C) Members of a syndicate or joint venture.

(D) A corporation and its domestic subsidiaries.

(c) For purposes of this Act in determining any percentage of the voting securities, the voting securities shall be deemed to consist of the amount of the outstanding voting securities, exclusive of any voting securities held by or for the account of the issuer or a subsidiary of the issuer.

(d) A South African person in violation of subsection (a) shall divest ownership of such voting securities as are in violation of the limitation under such subsection within one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) The United States or any person aggrieved may bring a civil action in an appropriate district court for equitable relief with respect to any violation of this Act. If a plaintiff other than the United States is a prevailing party in such an action, the court shall award costs and reasonable attorney fees to that plaintiff. For purposes of this

subsection a "person aggrieved" shall include any shareholder, officer, employee, or employee representative (including designated collective bargaining agent) of a company whose voting securities are acquired, purchased, owned, or held (either directly or indirectly) in violation of this Act.

BLACK COLLEGES GET A BOOST

HON. WILLIAM (BILL) CLAY

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1989

Mr. CLAY. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share with my colleagues the following article from the St. Louis Limelight. In it, Tony Brown brings attention to the growing consciousness and responsibility among the black community toward higher education. I found this article encouraging, because it illustrates how our contributions enable our children to achieve at black colleges and universities, and to overcome the barriers to social and economic equality.

[From the St. Louis Limelight, December 1988]

COSBY'S DONATE \$20 MILLION

(By Tony Brown)

Bill Cosby and Camille Cosby gave \$10 million each to Spelman College and demonstrated that the only color of freedom is green. They also reminded the world that the freedom of Black people is the responsibility of Black people.

While not having millions of dollars, thousands of Blacks who graduated from White colleges are making the same point another way. In a desperate attempt to find one another and survive in hostile settings, they are intensely involved in "networking"—a modern term for "extended family."

Black college students, who ten years ago would not have visited a Black college campus, are now stampeding Fisk (enrollment up 19%); Florida A and M (up 15%); South Carolina State (up 9%); Jackson State (up 12%); and Alabama State (up 14%).

Norfolk State University most outstanding science programs in the country with a guaranteed education, has grown to an all-time student enrollment of 8,000. And if you want to get into Hampton University, start applying a few years early.

What's happening? It's not what Newsweek magazine and the majority of the White Press is reporting. Whenever they report on Black colleges or other self-help projects, they select the worst-case scenario.

That's why Black people must listen to a different drummer.

Woodie King, Jr., director of the Broadway play "Checkmates," is doing just that. The White critics knocked Ron Milner's writing, King's directing and the overall production, but Black audiences love it. As a result, a potential flop has turned into a hit.

The 100 Black Men of Atlanta raised \$60,000 in a fundraiser with "The White Girl," my movie that will hit the theaters in June, 1989.

"Atlanta Students Give Anti-Drug Movie Rave Reviews" read the headline in The Atlanta Journal and Constitution. "They applauded during the anti-drug statements, boogied in their seats during the dance scenes and cheered when the dope dealer got his due," the Journal said.

"Hey, it was real. The movie told me not to use drugs, and then showed me why," said Marquis Smith, 14, a ninth-grader at Fulton Senior High.

The Journal also explained that "the \$60,000 in proceeds from the Atlanta showing will go to the civic club's 'Project Success' program. Under the nine-year endeavor, 31 Archer High School students have been adopted by members and will receive full tuition to an accredited college of their choice upon graduation."

"This fundraiser premiere of 'The White Girl' is a unique way of raising money for our scholarship program and getting the anti-drug message out to young people," said John Grant of The Atlanta Black Men.

"Those on hand gave the movie and message a rousing thumbs up," wrote Keith Thomas in The Atlanta Journal.

Meharry Medical College sold 2,000 tickets (\$50 and \$100) for its sold out premiere in Nashville. St. Catherine Church (AME Zion) in New Rochelle, N.Y.; the Black-owned Norfolk Community Hospital and Norfolk State University; and the Black MBAs and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity of Dallas are other groups that have held recent fundraisers in this newly-discovered atmosphere of self help.

We will continue to make the movie available to our community until June of 1989 (Info: 212/575-0876).

There is a new spirit of self-help born out of a new reality that White people and White institutions are not going to free Black people.

Not many, perhaps no one else, can do what Bill and Camille Cosby did, but we can all give something—no matter how small—to a Black charity.

"Thumbs Up" to all who try.

RENTAL REAL ESTATE RELIEF

HON. J.J. PICKLE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 24, 1989

Mr. PICKLE. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to modify the passive loss rules enacted as a part of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 and to restore a significant measure of fairness and justice to owners of rental real estate. This bill would reinstate a general tax deduction for cash losses by rental real estate owners. Such a limited deduction would ease the burden sustained by active real estate owners in tough economic times and at the same time maintain one of the principal goals of the 1986 Tax Reform Act of eliminating tax shelters. I introduced this measure during the 100th Congress, and in my judgment the need for this revision is greater than ever.

The passive loss section was a cornerstone of the antitax shelter provisions of the 1986 Tax Reform Act. Generally, I believe these rules are accomplishing their goals. However, the rules go beyond eliminating real estate tax shelters. Unfortunately, their sweeping nature not only stops individuals from deducting paper losses—such as depreciation expenses—but also prevents taxpayers from claiming current business deductions for the cash expenses associated with owning and maintaining rental real estate properties. In other words, the passive loss rules will only allow the real estate owner to defer the deductibility of a loss even if the loss is a true economic or out-of-pocket cash expense.

The bill I am introducing today would allow owners of rental real estate to claim a current tax deduction for only that portion of the owner's cash out-of-pocket expenses—such