

"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.

