

and that many have been employed for over 1 year.

In regard to articles that have been published about fears that welfare reform would result in incidents of children having to be placed in foster care due to neglect, as well as for other causes associated with changes in the welfare system, those concerns have been shown to be unfounded in Orangeburg County. In January 1996, the intake rate for children in Orangeburg County averaged 35 to 40 cases per month, and the DSS Office there reports that this rate has not changed.

According to the Orangeburg County DSS Office, most of the client families that they serve are headed by single parents who are female, with positions that have been traditionally held by females difficult to find there. In this County, which is the second largest geographically in the State, the unemployment rate is 10 percent, there is a high incidence of illiteracy, and there is no rural public transportation system. Yet, they are making inroads in helping their disadvantaged population to find work and improve their lives. I would like to take this opportunity to commend the staff of the Orangeburg County DSS on their dedication and wish them much continued success.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ENHANCE CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation to provide new tools for the enforcement of child support orders in this Nation. In the process of shaping the 1996 comprehensive welfare reform bill it became clear that effective child support enforcement was among the best means this Nation has to end welfare as we know it. The bill I introduced today will assist State and Federal officials in dealing with some of their toughest delinquency cases.

This legislation would establish tough enforcement measures for dealing with foreign nationals who are noncustodial parents with children living in this Nation. The bill would deny entry visas and residency status to those falling more than \$5,000 behind in court-ordered child support payments. In addition, naturalization could not take place until one is in compliance with support orders. The bill would allow these foreigners to attend court hearings and other related legal proceedings in this Nation. It also provides new authority for immigration officers to serve court orders, summons, and other legal process at the border—when we best know the whereabouts of foreign nationals.

These provisions are similar to existing child support enforcement measures imposed on U.S. citizens, such as the denial of drivers and/or other professional licenses, as well as passports. These penalties also generally become applicable when one is more than \$5,000 behind in payments. This issue was brought to my attention by a constituent who could not collect ordered payments from a foreign national, though the irresponsible parent regularly traveled in and out of this country on business. As we make it tough on Americans

who are irresponsible, we should do the same with foreign nationals.

I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this legislation to provide new tools for child support enforcement. I would also ask that the text of the legislation be printed in the RECORD at this point.

TRIBUTE TO MARILYN DONLIN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an educator, and an exceptional community activist, Marilyn Donlin of Warren, MI.

I have known Marilyn Donlin and her husband Bert for many, many years. We first became acquainted through democratic Party activities in Metropolitan Detroit. I have since had the good fortune and pleasure of renewing our friendship and working relationship beginning in 1992, when I was first elected to represent the city of Warren in the new 12th congressional district.

After graduating from Cass Technical High School in Detroit, Marilyn Donlin received a bachelor of philosophy from the University of Detroit and a masters of arts from Saginaw Valley State University. In addition to her involvement in high school and college with the concert and marching bands, no one would be surprised to learn that Marilyn chose the debate team and national forensic league as her other extracurricular activities.

While Marilyn Donlin taught school for Warren's Fitzgerald Public Schools from 1957 to 1955, her pioneering spirit and strong personality assured that Marilyn would be a leader in her community. While serving as president of the Fitzgerald Education Association, [MEA-NEA] from 1984 to 1995, when she spoke of her work, her focus was on the children she taught, their individual lives and struggles.

Marilyn Donlin's institutional knowledge of community politics and activities is unparalleled. Her participation in Democratic Party activities are too numerous to name, spanning decades in the Metro Detroit community. Yet, even a chronological list of her involvement wouldn't do justice to the role Marilyn has played over the years. She is a leader. She is an organizer. She is a mentor. She is truly a pioneer and has been an important progressive force in her community.

Certainly, the results of her work and activism have benefitted individuals in her community—she cares about people and the issues which impact their lives. However, Marilyn's prominent role in politics and public life have had an impact far beyond policy and government action. She has played a significant part in advancing the role of women in politics and public service. She has done this quietly, yet effectively. I know she realizes the importance of this achievement and I hope she realizes the tremendous impact she has had.

It has been my sincere pleasure to work with Marilyn Donlin through the years. I wish her the best as she embarks upon her third retirement. There is no doubt that as she immerses herself in her next endeavor, our communities will continue to reap the benefits of her work.

ON THE INTRODUCTION OF THE
NATIONAL BEVERAGE CONTAINER
RECYCLING INITIATIVE
ACT

HON. THOMAS H. ALLEN

OF MAINE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Sunday, November 9, 1997

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Beverage Container Recycling Initiative Act. This comprehensive beverage container redemption bill is based on the current redemption law in my State, Maine.

There is one simple reason why I believe the Maine bottle bill should be the model for Federal legislation: it works. In fact, Maine leads the Nation with a 96 percent redemption rate on all types of returnables.

We have over 20 years experience with our Maine bottle bill. But then, we have over three centuries of experience with the basic Yankee values that underlie the concept of the bottle bill: common sense, frugality and a respect for the environment that sustains us.

After enacting the bottle bill through referendum with 54 percent of the vote in 1976, Mainers reaffirmed the law 3 years later when 67 percent of the voters opposed a repeal initiative. In 1989, to build upon the bottle bill's success, the Maine legislature extended deposits to all glass, metal and plastic beverage containers under 4 liters, except for milk cartons.

Mainers have grown so accustomed to returning their bottles and cans that recycling has become a way of life. In 1993, Maine people recycled over 425,000 tons of material, which equals one-third of the municipal waste generated statewide, and is 50 percent higher than the national average.

Recycling is a \$1.6 billion industry in Maine, employing 8,100 people in good jobs paying an average of over \$20,000 a year. Beaches and roads in Maine are cleaner, our volume of trash collected has been reduced, and jobs have been created, all due to the bottle bill.

My proposal would place a 5-cent deposit on regular beer, wine, and soda bottles. The bill would also extend the 5-cent deposit to so-called new-age beverage containers. These are mostly glass juice containers such as Snapple, Very Fine, and Gatorade. These beverages constitute over 20 percent of the national beverage market. Maine is currently the only State with a deposit and refund on these containers.

My bill would also place a 15-cent deposit on wine and spirit containers. As an incentive to implement the bottle bill, retailers would receive a 2-cent per container fee for their participation in the program. Unclaimed deposits would go to the States to help fund their environmental programs.

The benefits of a national bottle bill are obvious: cleaner highways, beaches and communities. But there is more to a bottle bill than improving the appearance of our country. Recycling creates jobs, reduces the volume of heavy solid waste at landfills and transfer stations, and saves energy. Moreover, a bottle bill engages all people in the task of protecting our natural resources.

I am convinced that a bottle bill modeled on Maine's extraordinarily successful program would benefit the entire Nation. Already nine