

who takes his position as a role model very seriously. In fact, he uses his success and popularity to help children gain the skills they need to succeed.

A.C. Green is a forward with the Los Angeles Lakers. He began his professional basketball career in 1985 after graduating from college. He has a record-setting career, playing for such teams as the Phoenix Suns, the Dallas Mavericks, and the L.A. Lakers, that has earned him recognition among sports fans and respect among his colleagues.

While A.C. Green is best known for his talents on the court, it is his dedication to our Nation's children that makes him a role model we can all respect.

In 1989, A.C. Green created a youth foundation in his name to help our children realize their potential and work to achieve their goals. In fact, the foundation's mission statement reads, "Our goal is to serve both the youth and the communities in which they live by providing information about sexual abstinence and social issues that concern our young people and educating them to make responsible choices to prepare them for their future."

The A.C. Green Youth Foundation believes that young people must develop morally, ethically, educationally, physically, and mentally to fulfill their dreams and goals in life.

Mr. Speaker, as part of his program for youth, A.C. Green created a leadership camp that over 100 boys and girls take part in each year. The summer basketball camp focuses on academics, career discovery, and offers self-esteem counseling. It reaches out to those children who have been abused or maybe economically disadvantaged and encourages leadership and teamwork. Perhaps most important, A.C. Green takes the time to personally supervise the camp and interact with the children.

In addition, his foundation has also created abstinence curriculum for today's youth called "I've Got the Power." The program teaches students to recognize their self worth, realize boundaries, and learn to make responsible decisions. These are the values we must work to encourage in the lives of our children.

Mr. Speaker, A.C. Green's commitment to his community is deserving of our recognition. As a basketball player and as a community servant, A.C. Green is a true role model.

Having found success at a young age, he is now working to help those less fortunate realize their own dreams and work to their fullest potential. His efforts and those like his should be honored and encouraged.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank A.C. Green and every one of our Nation's role models who make a difference in the lives of our Nation's children, for the children are America's future.

I thank A.C. Green for helping to ensure a strong America tomorrow and in the future.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. HASTINGS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. HASTINGS of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

BAN TOY GUNS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. NADLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NADLER. Mr. Speaker, as I think a majority of the members of this House know, it is imperative for the safety of the citizens of this country and for the security of our children that we do something to crack down on the trafficking of guns.

To discuss this further, I yield to the gentleman from New York (Mr. TOWNS).

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman from New York for yielding to me.

Mr. Speaker, let me point out that the gun that I have in my hand is a toy gun. It looks like a real gun, but it is a toy gun. This is the thing that I am hoping we will be able to come to grips with, that we need to ban toy guns. Too many of these guns look like real guns. Not only that, we have young people in this country who are being killed because of toy guns.

In my own district, I have had youngsters killed because they had a toy gun in their hand, and the police officer did not know it was a toy and ended up shooting the person, and the person ended up dying.

Not only that, we have people that are wounded and end up in the hospital and have hospital costs as a result of toy guns.

Then someone said, well, put a red sticker on them, and then that way the person will know that it is a toy. Well, two things are happening with that. The criminals are now putting red around the front of their guns, and then the other thing is that one can take and pull this right off in no time flat. Then it looks like a real gun again. So we need to sort of make a decision to do something about toy guns.

I have a display here. All these guns here look like real guns. We brought it into the airport, and all the people in the airport started ducking because they thought they were real. So if we have young people getting killed with these toys as a result of having these toy guns, it seems to me we should do something.

Let me just give my colleagues some statistics that might be alarming to them, that every day in the United States of America, we lose a classroom full of children from guns. A classroom full of children die every day in the United States of America because of guns.

Then we have toy guns, which I think that only wets a child's appetite to go

get a real gun, and so, therefore, why should we not ban them? Because if it wets their appetite to go get a real gun, then I think that we need to do something.

But the other part, which I do find this extremely alarming, that we have the criminals now robbing with toy guns. In New York, we have the Sullivan law. Of course, if they rob with a toy gun, then they are not violating the Sullivan law, so, therefore, the charges are less. But the point is that the crime still took place.

Nobody is going to interview one to find out whether the gun is real or not. When one sticks it into a teller's face, the teller is going to give up the money. That is the problem, because they look like they are real.

So I think the time has come when we must do something about it. I have been working on this in my own district. I had what we call a toy gun turn-in, that one turns in one's toy gun, and I would give one an educational toy. Let me tell my colleagues that children were coming and bringing these toy guns and getting these educational toys, which points out that once we begin to remind them, remind the parents and the grandparents about the danger of these toy guns, then people will get the message.

So I am hoping that the Congress will go along with the bill that I have put forth and hope that I will be able to get the kind of support, to be able to get a hearing, and to be able to do the kind of things that need to be done to be able to protect our children.

I think that, in a civilized country, to allow this kind of thing to happen and not to address the issue, to me, just is very alarming. So I am hoping that we will be able to save the lives of our children by making certain that these kind of guns are banned.

I think that anybody could understand, in terms of police officers, a police officer is not going to interview a child. If a child is standing there with a gun like this in his hand or her hand, the police officer is not going to ask, is that gun real or is that gun a toy? The police officer is not going to do any interviewing. The police officer is going to shoot; and then after that, then we have got a problem.

So I think that the time has come when we, as a Nation, should begin to address this issue and address it in a very serious fashion. I think that the best way to address it is to say that toy guns have no place in our society. We should move to eliminate them and to eliminate them now.

So I ask my colleagues to join me in the gun turn-in, the toy gun turn-in, so that our children will be much safer in this Nation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. GEJDENSON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEJDENSON addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

TRIBUTE TO PAYNE STEWART

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MCCOLLUM) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, yesterday our Nation and world lost a great golfer in Payne Stewart. He died in a very tragic accident that most of the Nation followed in a plane crash that occurred many miles away from his home in Florida.

He was a great golfer for many reasons, obviously 20 years in the professionals, 3 majors wins, 8 PGA tours, and 7 victories worldwide. Who could forget that famous 15-foot birdie putt in the U.S. Open this year and give him the great victory that he had just a few months ago at Pinehurst, a victory that came as the longest putt in the tournament in the history of the country in the U.S. Open.

But Payne Stewart was much more than a great golfer. He was a very, very deeply religious man. He held great convictions. He was a humanitarian. He was a father and a husband, a dedicated father and husband.

Orlando became his home in 1983 in my congressional district. I can tell my colleagues that the people of central Florida benefited greatly from Payne Stewart's generosity and his warmth and compassion for other people.

Perhaps his most well-known charitable contribution came back in 1987 when he donated \$108,000, his winnings from the Bay Hill Classic tournament to Florida Hospital. Those funds went to the Florida Hospital Circle of Care home in Altamonte Springs for the out-of-town parents of cancer patients.

But he sponsored many other charitable events and, as recently as this year, just a few days ago, gave a \$500,000 bequest to the First Baptist Church in Orlando, to their foundation.

I know that many Floridians will miss him deeply. Many in central Florida will miss him, not alone because of his golf career and because of his wit, but because of these charitable contributions. But a lot will miss him personally.

I know that Jack Nicklaus was quoted in the paper this morning, in my hometown paper of the Orlando Sentinel, saying, "Payne always had a sharp wit, a tongue-in-cheek that came with a little bit of a needle, which is something everyone always enjoyed."

But I think the people who are obviously going to miss him most will be his wife Tracy and his two wonderful children. Our heart tonight goes out to them, to Payne's family. He is a great man, a great golfer. His life ended in tragedy, but he gave so much to so many. He will be long remembered and long cherished.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. RANGEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. RANGEL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. SMITH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, it is going to be sort of like a lesson plan. It is about Social Security. Next Wednesday at 11 a.m., a week from tomorrow, I will have a press conference on a Social Security bill that I am introducing that will keep Social Security solvent forever. I have been working on Social Security for the last 5 years, developing what I think is a reasonable proposal to keep Social Security solvent and protected. We are going to hear later tonight about the importance of not spending the Social Security surplus.

A year ago last April, I was asked to chair a bipartisan task force on Social Security. At that time, most everybody thought that the Democrats and Republicans would not come to any agreement on what we should do about Social Security. But after 15 hearings with two or three or four witnesses per hearing, we became so convinced and, therefore, unified about how serious the problem of keeping Social Security solvent was and how important Social Security was to so many Americans that Republicans and Democrats came together and agreed on 18 findings.

I just want to quickly go through these finding. I know it is sort of like a lesson plan, but if my colleagues have a mental attitude that this is going to tremendously affect their future retirement, the retirement of their kids, and the retirement of their parents, then bear with me on these 18 findings, because this is what I have patterned my new Social Security program after.

□ 1800

I am going to start. "Background Social Security is a universal program that has provided a safety net for Americans." One-third of seniors today depend on Social Security for 90 percent or more of their total retirement income.

"Time is the enemy of Social Security reform and we should move without delay." Time is the minimum because we are running out of money. It is expected that by 2012 to 2014 there is going to be less FICA tax coming in than is able to accommodate existing benefits at that time. The longer we put off not utilizing the surplus that is coming in for the next several years, the more drastic that solution is going to have to be.

"Change should be gradual to allow workers to adjust their retirement plans, and any change for current or near-term retirees should be minimal." And that is what we have been working on the last several weeks in my bill, and it will be a bipartisan bill with Democrats and Republicans sponsoring that bill. It will keep Social Security solvent not just for 75 years but forever.

The next item we agreed on is, "So-

cial Security under the current structure is projected to become insolvent during the next 75 years." And that is the problem. That is why it is important not spending the surplus now, because it is going to be that much more difficult to pay that back to Social Security when the time comes.

"Any reform must consider the effects on all generations, genders and those currently receiving Social Security benefits."

"Solvency and reform are not necessarily tied together."

"No payroll tax increase." And again I remind my colleagues that this is Democrats and Republicans on this task force agreeing.

"Social Security surpluses should only be spent on Social Security." That is what we are fighting about here in Congress now.

"Social Security reform should encourage savings and overall economic growth." And that is why investing some of that money in the capital markets and how that might be best utilized is so important in how we develop a final plan.

"The Social Security Trust Fund is a secure, legal entity comprised of U.S. Treasury bonds backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government." Listen to this, though. "While the U.S. has never defaulted on any of its obligations, these bonds represent a claim on future Federal revenue. Such securities will have to be redeemed from funds outside of the Trust Fund." That means we either cut other spending, we increase taxes, or we reduce benefits.

"The current demographic projections may very well underestimate the future of life expectancy." We had testimony that within 25 years anybody that wanted to live to be 100 years old would have that option; within 40 years anybody that wanted to live to be 120 years old would have that option. Tremendous implications not only on Social Security but on everybody's retirement plans. And that is why we, in the bill we will be introducing, encourage additional savings.

I am going through the rest of these very quickly. "Guaranteed return securities and annuities can be used with personal accounts as part of an investment safety net." We have financial managers now that will guarantee investments in the stock market and guarantee that investors will not have a loss.

"A universal Social Security survivor and disability benefit program needs to be maintained." No changes in that part.

"Congress should consider paying for a portion of the disability benefits for certain workers that have only been working a short time."

Again, our press conference will be next Wednesday at 11 a.m., a week from tomorrow. We hope all our colleagues will attend, Mr. Speaker. I think it is important that we look at the long-range solutions for Social Security.